



# INSTITUTO POLITÉCNICO NACIONAL

CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS CIENTÍFICOS Y  
TECNOLÓGICOS No. 15  
"DIÓDORO ANTUNEZ ECHEGARAY"

"GUIA PARA EL ETS DE  
INGLÉS III"

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# PRESENTACIÓN

Estudiante de la Comunidad IPN.

La unidad de aprendizaje Inglés III pertenece al área institucional del Bachillerato Tecnológico perteneciente al Nivel Medio Superior del Instituto Politécnico Nacional. Se ubica en el tercer nivel del plan de estudios y se imparte de manera obligatoria en el tercer semestre en las tres ramas del conocimiento: Ciencias Físico-Matemáticas, Ciencias Sociales y Administrativas y Ciencias Médico-Biológicas.

El propósito principal de la unidad de aprendizaje consiste en desarrollar en los estudiantes las cuatro habilidades básicas de la competencia comunicativa: comprensión auditiva, comprensión lectora, expresión oral y escrita para el uso del idioma inglés, el cual se ha convertido en la lengua franca de la mayoría de las áreas del conocimiento, especialmente las de la ciencia y la tecnología, por lo que hoy en día es la herramienta lingüística y comunicativa más común a nivel mundial para acceder y valerse de cualquier recurso intelectual, científico o tecnológico, apoyando la formación básica, propedéutica y tecnológica de los estudiantes.

El aprendizaje del idioma inglés permite desarrollar a los alumnos un sinnúmero de posibilidades para desarrollar sus habilidades en el manejo de las tecnologías para la información y la comunicación, a través del uso del audio, video, televisión satelital, foro de discusiones, chat, correo electrónico y blogs, entre otros, tanto para adquirir conocimientos del idioma como para desarrollar las habilidades que éste requiere para su dominio; además de transferir estos conocimientos a otras áreas o a las actividades que a futuro el egresado requerirá para su desarrollo profesional y laboral, al tiempo que habilita a los estudiantes para integrarse al aprendizaje a lo largo de la vida. El idioma y el uso de las tecnologías que empleará para su aprendizaje le apoyarán a futuro para llevar a cabo estudios de actualización o especialización en cualquier país del mundo, en modalidades educativas presenciales y no presenciales.

Las competencias disciplinares de la unidad de aprendizaje Inglés III se encuentran definidas en el Marco Común Europeo de Referencia para el Aprendizaje, la Enseñanza y la Evaluación de las Lenguas Extranjeras (MCER) por ser éste el documento que regula la enseñanza de las lenguas extranjeras a nivel mundial. En la tercera unidad didáctica de este programa de estudios, se alcanzarán las competencias correspondientes al nivel A2 establecido en el MCER y se dará inicio al desarrollo de las competencias en nivel B1.

Esta guía de estudio, tiene como objetivo proporcionar de manera clara y sencilla herramientas que le permitan al estudiante, desarrollar las competencias básicas elementales para acreditar el programa de estudios vigente para la unidad de aprendizaje Inglés III, señala los temas de estudio de mayor relevancia así como actividades de aprendizaje dirigidas.

# PROGRAMA ACADÉMICO.

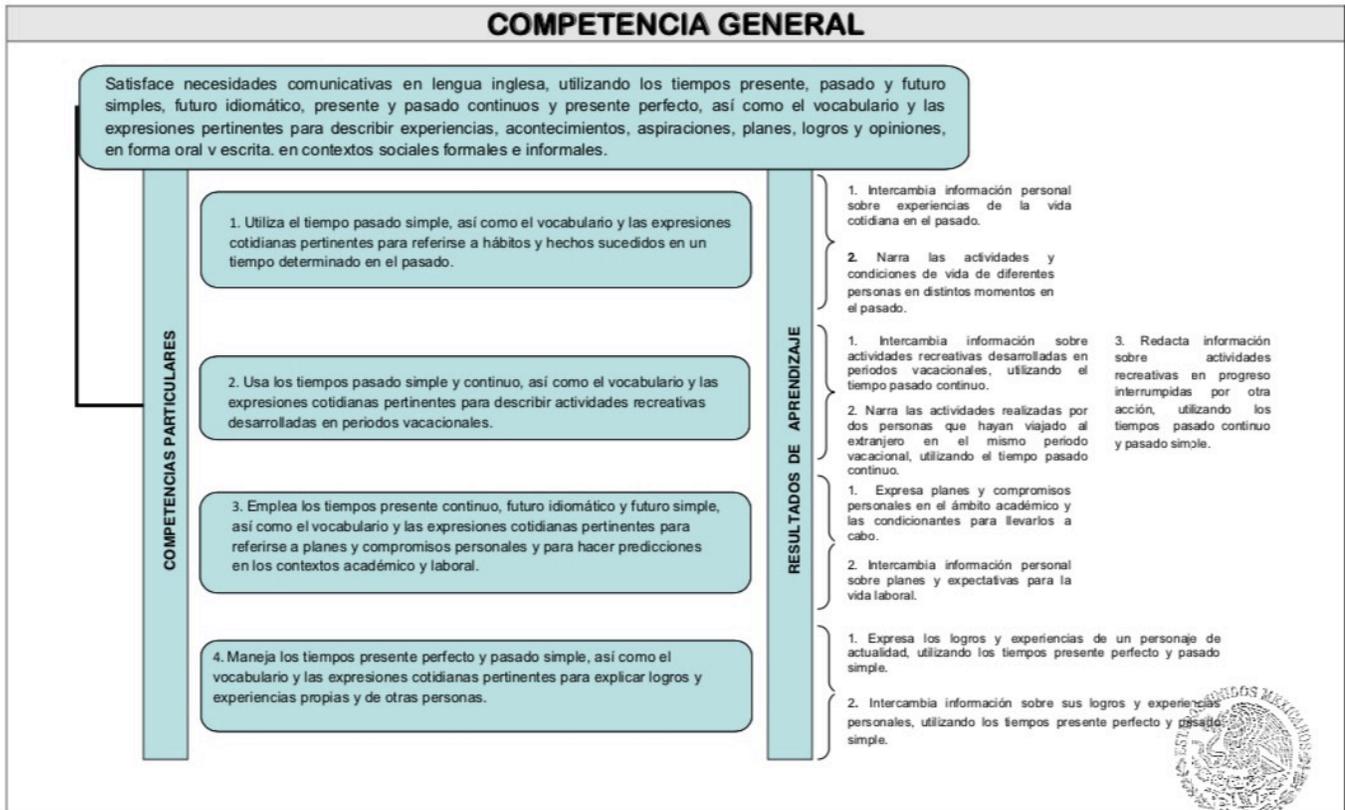
De forma esquemática, se puede apreciar en la siguiente imagen las competencias que se pretende que los estudiantes logren.



Instituto Politécnico Nacional  
"La Técnica al Servicio de la Patria"

TODAS LAS CARRERAS DEL NMS DEL IPN

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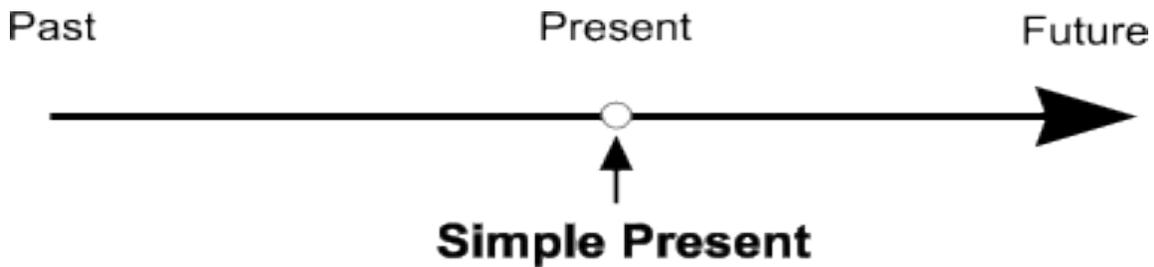
## Temas Gramaticales Generales.

|  |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presente simple y continuo.</li> </ul>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pasado Simple y continuo.</li> </ul>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presente Perfecto<br/>(Verbs Past Participle;<br/>For, Since, Just, Already, Yet.)</li> </ul> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Futuro:<br/>Will<br/>Present continuous for Future.<br/><i>Going to.</i></li> </ul>           |

Material de Apoyo Sugerido: SURE PREINTER Módulos1-3.

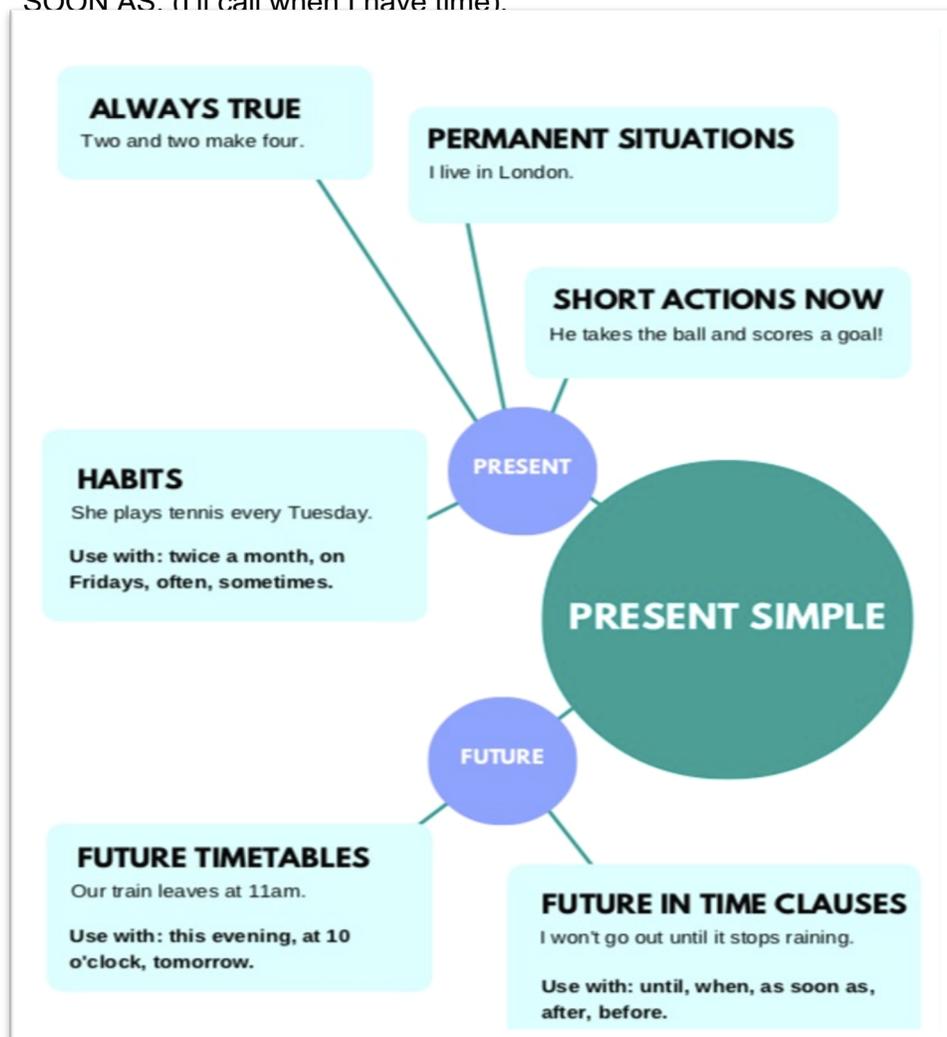
# Present Simple.

Simple present is also called present simple.



Present Simple General Uses.

1. To talk about something that is generally or always true.
2. To talk about permanent situations.
3. To talk about habits or routines. We normally include frequency adverbs (always, sometimes, never).
4. To talk about future when discussing a timetable or a fixed plan.
5. To talk about future after the words UNTIL, WHEN, AFTER, BEFORE, AS SOON AS. (I'll call when I have time).



# Present Simple | Verb TO BE.

Use:

- *am* with the personal pronoun I
- *is* with the personal pronouns he, she or it (or with the singular form of nouns)
- *are* with the personal pronouns we, you or they (or with the plural form of nouns)

example: I am hungry.

|             | Affirmative | Negative     | Question |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|----------|
| I           | I am.       | I am not.    | Am I?    |
| he/she/it   | He is.      | He is not.   | Is he?   |
| you/we/they | You are.    | You are not. | Are you? |

>>Write down the missing sentences.<<

|      | affirmative  | negative              | question        |
|------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| I    | I am hungry. |                       |                 |
| you  | You are Sam. |                       |                 |
| he   |              | He is not here.       |                 |
| she  |              |                       | Is she loud?    |
| it   | It is okay.  |                       |                 |
| we   |              |                       | Are we fine?    |
| you  |              | You are not friendly. |                 |
| they |              |                       | Are they happy? |

# Present Simple | All other verbs

Use:

- the infinite verb (play) with the personal pronouns *I, you, we* and *they* (or with the plural form of nouns)
- the verb + s (plays) with the personal pronouns *he, she, it* (or with the singular form of nouns)

|               | Affirmative | Negative          | Question      |
|---------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------|
| I/you/we/they | I play.     | I do not play.    | Do I play?    |
| he/she/it     | He plays.   | He does not play. | Does he play? |

>>Order the words to make sentences in simple present.<< Affirmative.

1. I / to collect stamps \_\_\_\_\_
2. we / to play card games \_\_\_\_\_
3. he / to read comics \_\_\_\_\_
4. Chris / to sing in a band \_\_\_\_\_
5. we / to have a hamster \_\_\_\_\_
6. Andy and John / to like cola \_\_\_\_\_
7. she / to be nice \_\_\_\_\_
8. they / to help their parents \_\_\_\_\_
9. the children / to speak English \_\_\_\_\_
10. I / to buy a newspaper every Saturday \_\_\_\_\_

>>Make negative sentences<< Negative.

1. I watch TV. \_\_\_\_\_
2. We play football. \_\_\_\_\_
3. It is boring. \_\_\_\_\_
4. She cleans her room. \_\_\_\_\_
5. You ride your bike every weekend. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Sandy takes nice photos. \_\_\_\_\_
7. They open the windows. \_\_\_\_\_
8. He buys a new CD. \_\_\_\_\_
9. I am late. \_\_\_\_\_
10. She has a cat. \_\_\_\_\_

>>Order the words below to make questions.<< Yes or No Questions.

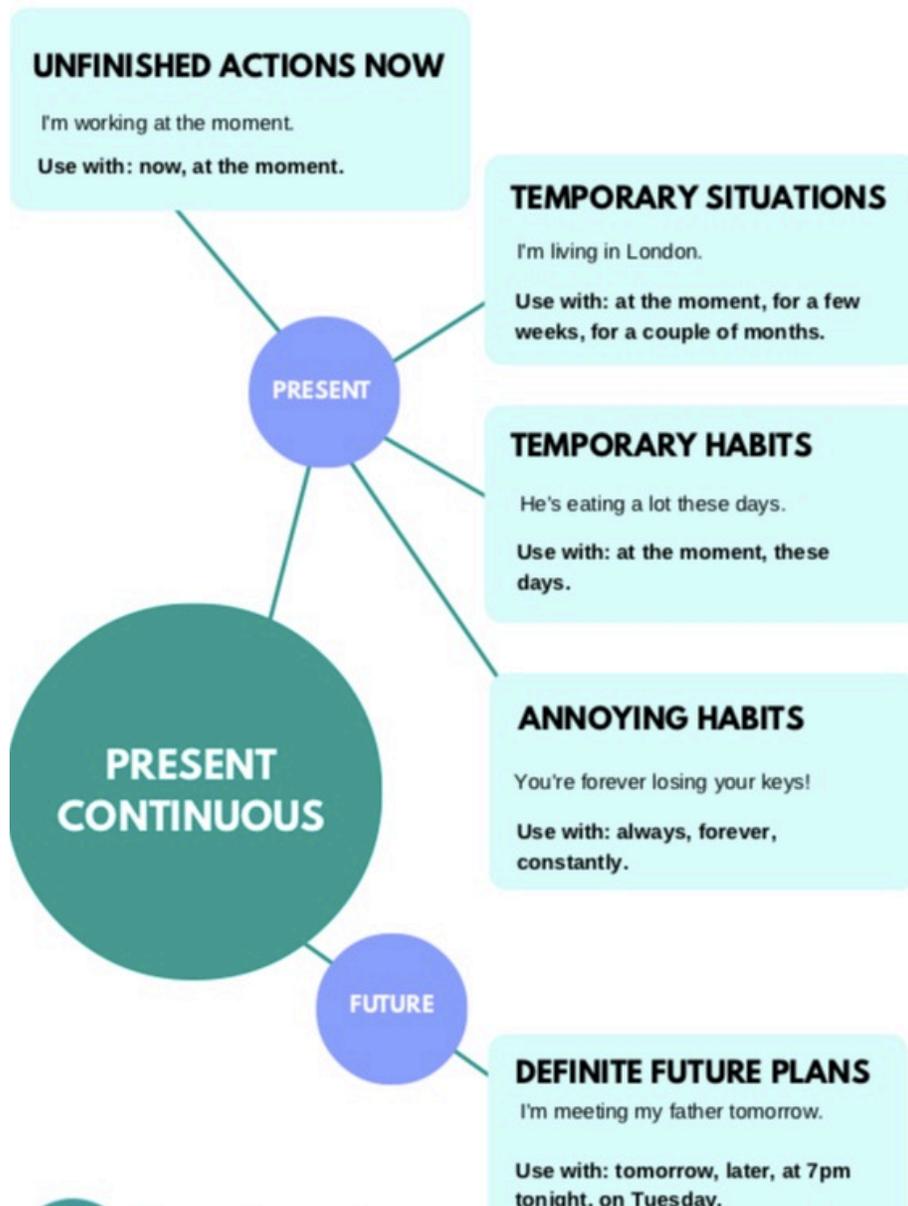
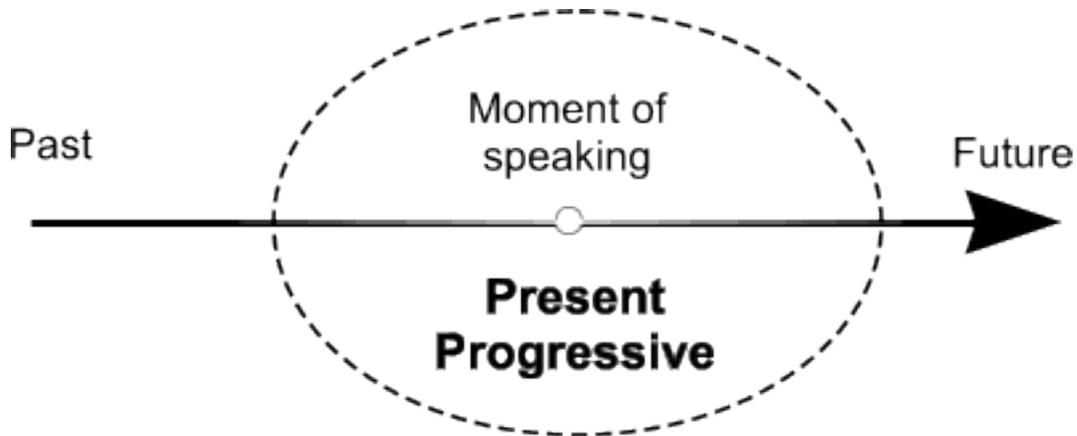
1. she / to collect / stickers \_\_\_\_\_
2. they / to play / a game \_\_\_\_\_
3. the cat / to sleep / in the cat's bed \_\_\_\_\_
4. she / often / to dream \_\_\_\_\_
5. he / to play / streetball \_\_\_\_\_
6. you / to be / from Paris \_\_\_\_\_
7. the pupils / to wear / school uniforms \_\_\_\_\_
8. you / to go / to the cinema \_\_\_\_\_
9. she / to have / friends \_\_\_\_\_
10. he / to read / books \_\_\_\_\_

>>Ask for the bold part of the sentence.<< Information Questions.

- |     |   |                       |
|-----|---|-----------------------|
| 1.  | Julia likes <b>pop music</b>                        | What does Julia like? |
| 2.  | Maria comes from <b>Spain</b> .                     |                       |
| 3.  | They play <b>in the garden</b> .                    |                       |
| 4.  | <b>Rick</b> rides his bike.                         |                       |
| 5.  | I go to the cinema <b>on Saturdays</b> .            |                       |
| 6.  | We go to Mallorca <b>because it is warm there..</b> |                       |
| 7.  | Joe repairs <b>his bike</b> .                       |                       |
| 8.  | Robin drives his car <b>carefully</b> .             |                       |
| 9.  | Peter runs with his dog <b>every day</b> .          |                       |
| 10. | Eric <b>goes to Italy for a holiday</b> .           |                       |

# PRESENT PROGRESSIVE OR CONTINUOUS.

The present progressive emphasis on the course or duration of an action.



## Present Uses

1. We use the present continuous for things that are happening at the moment of speaking. These things usually last for quite a short time and they are not finished when we are talking about them.
  - I'm working at the moment.
  - Julie is sleeping.
2. We can also use this tense for other kinds of temporary situations, even if the action isn't happening at this moment.
  - John's working in a bar until he finds a job in his field. (He might not be working now.)
  - I'm reading a really great book.
  - She's staying with her friend for a week.

Compare this with the present simple, which is used for permanent situations that we feel will continue for a long time.

- I work in a school. (I think this is a permanent situation.)
  - I'm working in a school. (I think this is a temporary situation.)
3. We can use the present continuous for temporary or new habits (for normal habits that continue for a long time, we use the present simple). We often use this with expressions like 'these days' or 'at the moment'.
    - He's eating a lot these days.
    - You're smoking too much.
  4. Another present continuous use is for habits that are not regular, but that happen very often. In this case we usually use an adverb like 'always', 'forever' or 'constantly'. Often, we use the present continuous in this way to talk about an annoying habit.
    - You're forever losing your keys!
    - She's constantly missing the train.
    - Lucy's always smiling!
  5. The next use is for definite future arrangements (with a future time word). In this case we have already made a plan and we are pretty sure that the event will happen in the future.
    - I'm meeting my father tomorrow.
    - We're going to the beach at the weekend.
    - I'm leaving at three.

We can't use this tense (or any other continuous tense) with stative verbs.

## FORM.

Use a form of *to be* and the infinite verb plus *-ing*.

- **am** with the personal pronoun *I* | **is** with the personal pronouns *he, she* or *it* (or the singular form of nouns) | **are** with the personal pronouns *you, we, they* (or the plural form of nouns)

|               | affirmative             | negative                    | question                |
|---------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| I             | I <b>am</b> playing.    | I <b>am</b> not playing.    | <b>Am</b> I playing?    |
| he, she, it   | He <b>is</b> playing.   | He <b>is</b> not playing.   | <b>Is</b> he playing?   |
| you, we, they | You <b>are</b> playing. | You <b>are</b> not playing. | <b>Are</b> you playing? |

In negative sentences, we write **not** between the form of *be* and the verb. In questions, we simply swop the places of *subject* and the form of *be*.

>>Complete the chart with the correct forms.<<

|      | Affirmative      | Negative              | Question          |
|------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| I    | I am working.    |                       |                   |
| you  | You are jumping. |                       |                   |
| he   |                  | He is not dreaming.   |                   |
| she  |                  |                       | Is she sleeping?  |
| it   | It is snowing.   |                       |                   |
| we   |                  |                       | Are we singing?   |
| you  |                  | You are not fighting. |                   |
| they |                  |                       | Are they reading? |

>>Use the words below to make sentences in present progressive.<< Affirmative.

1. I / to read a book \_\_\_\_\_
2. it / to rain \_\_\_\_\_
3. he / to repair his bike \_\_\_\_\_
4. they / to watch a film \_\_\_\_\_
5. the cat /to sleep on the chair \_\_\_\_\_
6. Jane and Emily / to do their homework \_\_\_\_\_
7. Bill / to wait at the bus stop \_\_\_\_\_
8. we / to listen to the radio \_\_\_\_\_
9. the children / to play a game \_\_\_\_\_
10. Laura / to walk the dog \_\_\_\_\_

>>Transform the sentences below into negative sentences.<< Negative.

1. I am watching TV. \_\_\_\_\_
2. I am talking. \_\_\_\_\_
3. They are drawing. \_\_\_\_\_
4. He is opening the window. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Angela is cleaning the bathroom. \_\_\_\_\_
6. We are helping in the garden. \_\_\_\_\_
7. You are singing. \_\_\_\_\_
8. It is raining. \_\_\_\_\_
9. She is joking. \_\_\_\_\_
10. I am tidying up my room. \_\_\_\_\_

>>Write questions with the words below.<< Questions.

1. Peter / to go / to the cinema \_\_\_\_\_
2. they / to play / a game \_\_\_\_\_
3. she / to listen /to the radio \_\_\_\_\_
4. I / to dream \_\_\_\_\_
5. they / to pack / their bags \_\_\_\_\_
6. you / to do / the washing up \_\_\_\_\_
7. we / to talk / too fast \_\_\_\_\_
8. they / to clean / the windows \_\_\_\_\_
9. she / to watch / the news \_\_\_\_\_
10. you / to pull / my leg \_\_\_\_\_

# PRESENT SIMPLE VS PRESENT CONTINUOUS.

## Form

| Simple Present  | Present Progressive  |
|---|--|
| <p>infinitive<br/>(3rd person singular: infinitive + 's')</p> <p>I speak<br/>you speak<br/>he / she / it speaks<br/>we speak<br/>they speak</p>   | <p>form of 'be' and verb + ing</p> <p>I am speaking<br/>you are speaking<br/>he / she / it is speaking<br/>we are speaking<br/>they are speaking</p>   |
| <b>Exceptions</b>   |  |
| <p><b>Exceptions when adding 's' :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For <i>can, may, might, must</i>, do not add s.<br/>Example: he can, she may, it must</li> <li>After <i>o, ch, sh</i> or <i>s</i>, add <i>es</i>.<br/>Example: do - he <u>does</u>, wash - she <u>washes</u></li> <li>After a consonant, the final consonant <i>y</i> becomes <i>ie</i>. (but: not after a vowel)<br/>Example: worry - he <u>worries</u><br/>but: play - he <u>plays</u></li> </ul> | <p><b>Exceptions when adding 'ing' :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Silent <i>e</i> is dropped. (but: does not apply for <i>-ee</i>)<br/>Example: come - <u>coming</u><br/>but: agree - <u>agreeing</u></li> <li>After a short, stressed vowel, the final consonant is doubled.<br/>Example: sit - <u>sitting</u></li> <li>After a vowel, the final consonant <i>l</i> is doubled in British English (but not in American English).<br/>Example: travel - <u>travelling</u> (British English)<br/>but: <u>traveling</u> (American English)</li> <li>Final <i>ie</i> becomes <i>y</i>.<br/>Example: lie - <u>lying</u></li> </ul> |

## Use

In general or right now?

Do you want to express that something happens in general or that something is happening right now?

| Simple Present  | Present Progressive   |
|---|---|
| <b>in general (regularly, often, never)</b><br>Colin plays football every Tuesday.  | <b>right now</b><br>Look! Colin is playing football now.  |
| <b>present actions happening one after another</b><br>First Colin plays football, then he watches TV.   | <b>also for several actions happening at the same time</b><br>Colin is playing football and Anne is watching. |
| <b>Signal words</b>   |   |
| always<br>every ...<br>often<br>normally<br>usually<br>sometimes<br>seldom<br>never<br>first<br>then  | at the moment<br>at this moment<br>today<br>now<br>right now<br>Listen!<br>Look!                              |
| <b>Note:</b> The following verbs are usually only used in Simple Present:<br><i>be, have, hear, know, like, love, see, smell, think, want</i> |   |

## Timetable / Schedule or arrangement?

Do you want to express that something is arranged for the near future? Or do you refer to a time set by a timetable or schedule?

| Simple Present   | Present Progressive   |
|--|---|
| <b>action set by a timetable or schedule</b><br><br>The film starts at 8 pm. | <b>arrangement for the near future</b><br><br>I am going to the cinema tonight. |

## Daily routine or just for a limited period of time?

Do you want to talk about a daily routine? Or do you want to emphasize that something is only going on for a limited (rather short) period of time?

| Simple Present   | Present Progressive  |
|--|--|
| <b>daily routine</b><br><br>Bob works in a restaurant. | <b>only for a limited period of time (does not have to happen directly at the moment of speaking)</b><br><br>Jenny is working in a restaurant this week. |

## Certain Verbs

The following verbs are usually only used in Simple Present (not in the progressive form).

- **state:** be, cost, fit, mean, suit  
Example: We are on holiday.
- **possession:** belong, have  
Example: Sam has a cat.
- **senses:** feel, hear, see, smell, taste, touch  
Example: He feels the cold.
- **feelings:** hate, hope, like, love, prefer, regret, want, wish  
Example: Jane loves pizza.
- **brain work:** believe, know, think, understand  
Example: I believe you.
- **Introductory clauses for direct speech:** answer, ask, reply, say  
Example: "I am watching TV," he says.

>>Write the verbs into the correct tense (simple present or present progressive).<<

1. Look! He (leave) the house. He is leaving the house.
2. Quiet please! I (write) a test. \_\_\_\_\_
3. She usually (walk) to school. \_\_\_\_\_
4. But look! Today she (go) by bike. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Every Sunday we (go) to see my grandparents. \_\_\_\_\_
6. He often (go) to the cinema. \_\_\_\_\_
7. We (play) Monopoly at the moment. \_\_\_\_\_
8. The child seldom (cry) . \_\_\_\_\_
9. I (not / do) anything at the moment. \_\_\_\_\_
10. (watch / he) the news regularly? \_\_\_\_\_

>>Complete the sentences. Use Simple Present and Present Progressive.<<

1. Look! Jenny (go) to school. \_\_\_\_\_
2. She (wear) a raincoat and wellies and she (carry) an umbrella. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Jenny usually (cycle) to school, but today she (take) the bus because it (rain) . \_\_\_\_\_
4. The bus (leave) at 7.35 and (arrive) at Jenny's school at 7.45. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The first lesson (begin) at 8 o'clock. \_\_\_\_\_

# PAST SIMPLE.

The simple past expresses an action in the past taking place once, never, several times. It can also be used for actions taking place one after another or in the middle of another action.

Finished actions, states or habits in the past.

1: We use it with finished actions, states or habits in the past when we have a finished time word (yesterday, last week, at 2 o'clock, in 2003).

- I went to the cinema yesterday.
- We spent a lot of time Japan in 2007.

2: We use it with finished actions, states or habits in the past when we know from general knowledge that the time period has finished. This includes when the person we are talking about is dead.

- Leonardo painted the Mona Lisa.
- The Vikings invaded Britain.

3: We use it with finished actions, states or habits in the past that we have introduced with the present perfect or another tense. This is sometimes called 'details of news'.

- I've hurt my leg. I fell off a ladder when I was painting my bedroom.

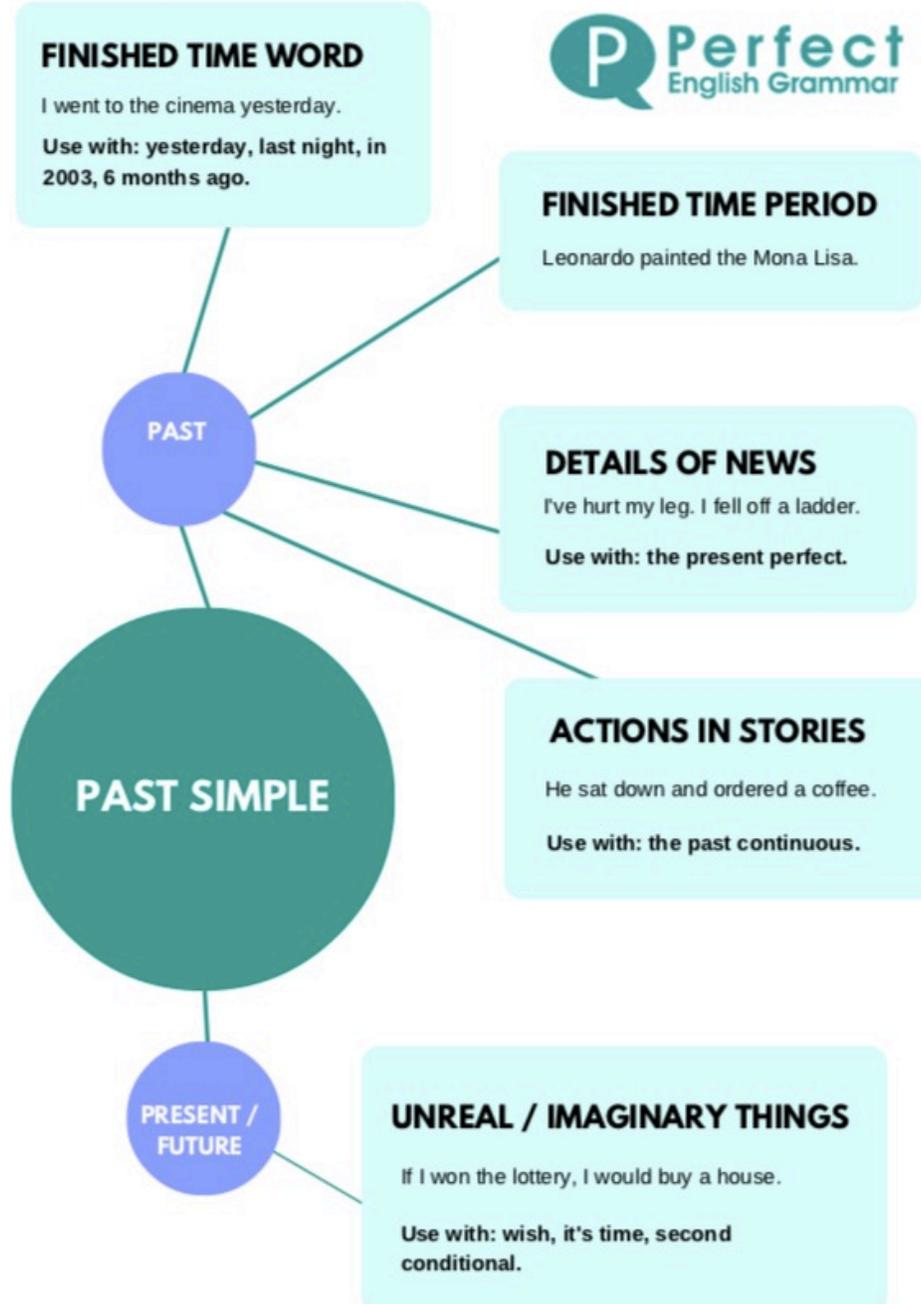
4: For stories or lists of events, we often use the past simple for the actions in the story and the past continuous for the background.

- He went to a café. People were chatting and music was playing. He sat down and ordered a coffee.

Unreal or imaginary things in the present or future.

5: We use the past simple to talk about things that are not real in the present or future. So we use it with the second conditional and after words like 'wish'.

If I won the lottery, I would buy a house. I wish I had more time!



## Form of Simple Past

|                       | Positive | Negative         | Question     |
|-----------------------|----------|------------------|--------------|
| <b>no differences</b> | I spoke. | I did not speak. | Did I speak? |

For irregular verbs, use the past form (see the list in the appendix1. 2nd column).  
For regular verbs, just add “ed”.

## Exceptions in Spelling when Adding ‘ed’

| Exceptions in spelling when adding <i>ed</i>   | Example                                |
|--|--|
| after a final <i>e</i> only add <i>d</i>   | love – loved                           |
| final consonant after a short, stressed vowel<br>or <i>l</i> as final consonant after a vowel is doubled | admit – admitted<br>travel – travelled |
| final <i>y</i> after a consonant becomes <i>i</i>  | hurry – hurried                        |

## Use of Simple Past

- action in the past taking place once, never or several times  
**Example:** He *visited* his parents every weekend.
- actions in the past taking place one after the other  
**Example:** He *came* in, *took* off his coat and *sat* down.
- action in the past taking place in the middle of another action  
**Example:** When I was having breakfast, the phone suddenly *rang*.
- if sentences type II (If I talked, ...)  
**Example:** If I *had* a lot of money, I would share it with you.

## Signal Words of Simple Past

- yesterday, 2 minutes ago, in 1990, the other day, last Friday

>>Circle the correct form was or were.<<

1. I *was/were* happy.
2. You *was/were* angry.
3. She *was/were* in London last week.
4. He *was/were* on holiday.
5. It *was/were* cold.
6. We *was/were* at school.
7. You *was/were* at the cinema.
8. They *was/were* at home.
9. The cat *was/were* on the roof.
10. The children *was/were* in the garden.

>>Write positive sentences in simple past.<<

1. he / the question / answer

---

2. you / a question / ask

---

3. the dog / bark

---

4. they / us / call

---

5. we / a mountain / climb

---

6. John / stamps / collect

---

7. we / in London / live

---

8. I / hungry / be

---

9. they / a hamster / have

---

10. he / to school / go

---

>>Have a look at James's last week's diary and answer the questions in complete sentences. Put the time expression at the end of the sentence.<<

| Mon      | Tue      | Wed     | Thu       | Fri                | Sat     | Sun     |
|----------|----------|---------|-----------|--------------------|---------|---------|
| football | shopping | meeting | ring Jane | buy flowers        | concert | sailing |
|          | cinema   | tennis  | English   | Italian restaurant |         |         |

1. When was his English course? → \_\_\_\_\_
2. When did he go shopping? → \_\_\_\_\_
3. When did he buy flowers? → \_\_\_\_\_
4. When was his meeting? → \_\_\_\_\_
5. When did he play football? → \_\_\_\_\_
6. When did he go to the Italian restaurant? → \_\_\_\_\_
7. When did he ring Jane? → \_\_\_\_\_
8. When did he go to the cinema? → \_\_\_\_\_
9. When did he play tennis? → \_\_\_\_\_
10. When was the concert? → \_\_\_\_\_
11. When did he go sailing? → \_\_\_\_\_

>>Rewrite the sentences in the negative.<<

1. They collected postcards. → \_\_\_\_\_
2. You jumped high. → \_\_\_\_\_
3. Albert played squash. → \_\_\_\_\_
4. The teacher tested our English. → \_\_\_\_\_
5. Fiona visited her grandma. → \_\_\_\_\_
6. He washed the car. → \_\_\_\_\_
7. You were thirsty. → \_\_\_\_\_
8. He had a computer. → \_\_\_\_\_
9. I bought bread. → \_\_\_\_\_
10. You saw the house. → \_\_\_\_\_

>>Write questions in simple past.<<

1. Anna / the window / open

*Did Anna open the window?*

2. she / home / walk

3. you / in the garden / work

4. you / a song / sing

5. she / on a chair / sit

6. you / the castle / visit

7. Jenny / the door / lock

8. she / happy / be

9. Greg / the ball / kick

10. the car / at the corner / stop

# PAST CONTINUOUS | PAST PROGRESSIVE.

The past progressive emphasis on the course of an action in the past.

1: An action in the past which overlaps another action or a time. The action in the past continuous starts before and often continues after the other shorter action or time.

- I was walking to the station when I met John. (I started walking before I met John, and maybe I continued afterwards.)
- At three o'clock, I was working. (I started before three o'clock and finished after three o'clock.)

2: In the same way, we can use the present continuous for the background of a story. (We often use the past simple for the actions.) This is really a specific example of Use 1.

- The birds were singing, the sun was shining and in the cafés people were laughing and chatting. Amy sat down and took out her phone.

3: Temporary habits or habits that happen more often than we expect in the past. We often use 'always, constantly' or 'forever' here. This is the same as the way we use the present continuous for habits, but the habit started and finished in the past. This thing doesn't happen now.

- He was always leaving the tap running.
- She was constantly singing.

4: To emphasise that something lasted for a while. This use is often optional and we usually use it with time expressions like 'all day' or 'all evening' or 'for hours'.

- I was working in the garden all day.
- He was reading all evening.

*Remember you can't use this tense or any continuous tense with stative verbs.*

## OVERLAPPING ACTION

I was walking to the station when I met John.

**Use with:** when + past simple, two o'clock, 7pm.

## STORY BACKGROUND

The birds were singing and the sun was shining. Amy sat down.

**Use with:** the past simple.

## SOME PAST HABITS

She was constantly singing.

**Use with:** always, forever, constantly, at that time, in those days.

# PAST CONTINUOUS

## EMPHASIS OF LENGTH OF ACTION

I was working in the garden all day.

**Use with:** all day, all evening, for hours.

## Form

|                          | Positive           | Negative               | Question           |
|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| <b>I / he / she / it</b> | I was speaking.    | I was not speaking.    | Was I speaking?    |
| <b>you / we / they</b>   | You were speaking. | You were not speaking. | Were you speaking? |

## Exceptions in Spelling

| Exceptions in spelling when adding <i>ing</i>                      | Example                                  |
|--|--|
| final e is dropped (but: ee is not changed)                        | come – coming<br>(but: agree – agreeing) |
| after a short, stressed vowel, the final consonant is doubled      | sit – sitting                            |
| / as final consonant after a vowel is doubled (in British English) | travel – travelling                      |
| final <i>ie</i> becomes <i>y</i>                                   | lie – lying                              |

## Use of Past Progressive

- puts emphasis on the course of an action in the past  
Example: He *was playing* football.
- two actions happening at the same time (in the past)  
Example: While she *was preparing* dinner, he *was washing* the dishes.
- action going on at a certain time in the past  
Example: When I *was having* breakfast, the phone suddenly rang.

## Signal Words of Past Progressive

- while, as long as

>>Decide whether to use 'was' or 'were'.<<

1. Boris *was/were* learning English.
2. They *was/were* swimming in the lake.
3. Your father *was/were* repairing the car.
4. I *was/were* reading a magazine.
5. You *was/were* packing your bag.
6. My friends *was/were* watching the match on TV.
7. It *was/were* raining.
8. The dog *was/were* barking.
9. The children *was/were* brushing their teeth.
10. Anne and Maureen *was/were* singing a song.

>>Yesterday at 3 pm the following people were in the middle of an action.  
Write positive sentences in past progressive.<<

1. you / play / cards \_\_\_\_\_
2. Alice / walk / around the lake \_\_\_\_\_
3. Caron / listen / to the radio \_\_\_\_\_
4. we / read / a book about Australia \_\_\_\_\_
5. Linda / look for / her ring \_\_\_\_\_
6. Fiona and Sam / visit / the castle \_\_\_\_\_
7. Ben / wash / the car \_\_\_\_\_
8. Kim and I / wait / in the park \_\_\_\_\_
9. My sister / feed / the birds \_\_\_\_\_
10. Greg and Phil / count / their money \_\_\_\_\_

>>Somebody believes that yesterday at 3 pm the following people were in the middle of an action. That cannot be, however, as yesterday at 3 pm these people were not doing those things.

Write negative sentences in past progressive.<<

1. Sarah and Luke / not / work \_\_\_\_\_
2. Mister Miller / not / teach / chemistry \_\_\_\_\_
3. Barry / not / drive / a lorry \_\_\_\_\_
4. Mandy / not / have / lunch \_\_\_\_\_
5. Albert / not / play / tennis \_\_\_\_\_
6. Taylor and Bob / not / cycle / home \_\_\_\_\_
7. Annie / not / clean / the table \_\_\_\_\_
8. Benjamin / not / write / an e-mail \_\_\_\_\_
9. Jane / not / exercise / in the gym \_\_\_\_\_
10. Robert / not / buy / flowers \_\_\_\_\_

>>You want to know whether the following people were in the middle of an action at a certain time in the past. Write questions in past progressive.<<

1. Rachel / feed / the cat \_\_\_\_\_
2. the children / paint / a picture \_\_\_\_\_
3. Clark / repair / his computer \_\_\_\_\_
4. Hazel / swim / in the pool \_\_\_\_\_
5. Lucas / have / a shower \_\_\_\_\_
6. Jason and Aron / run / down the street \_\_\_\_\_
7. Betty / do / her homework \_\_\_\_\_
8. Cindy and James / make / dinner \_\_\_\_\_
9. Rebecca / watch / Star Trek \_\_\_\_\_
10. Anita and Linda / sit / in the kitchen \_\_\_\_\_

>>Ask for the information in the bold part of the sentence.<<

1. Henry was living **in London** last year. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Anita was working at a restaurant **last week**. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Ricky was waiting for **Holly**. \_\_\_\_\_
4. **Sarah** was singing a song. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Joe was reading **a book**. \_\_\_\_\_
6. **At six o'clock**, Myriam and her family were having dinner. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Bob was walking home **because his car had a flat tire**. \_\_\_\_\_
8. At half past seven, **Mister Logan** was driving home. \_\_\_\_\_
9. The children were playing **in the sandbox**. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Claire **was visiting her best friend**. \_\_\_\_\_

# PAST SIMPLE VS PAST CONTINUOUS.

## Form

| Simple Past   | Past Progressive  |
|---|---|
| <p>irregular verbs: see 2nd column of irregular verbs</p> <p>I spoke</p> <p>regular verbs: verb + ed</p> <p>I worked</p>  | <p>past form of 'be' + ing form of verb</p> <p>I was speaking</p> <p>you were speaking</p> <p>he / she / it was speaking</p> <p>we were speaking</p> <p>they were speaking</p>  |
| Exceptions  |   |
| <p><b>Exceptions when adding 'ed' :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>when the final letter is <i>e</i>, only add <i>d</i>.<br/>Example: love - loved</li> <li>after a short, stressed vowel, the final consonant is doubled<br/>Example: admit - admitted</li> <li>final <i>l</i> is always doubled in British English (not in American English)<br/>Example: travel - travelled</li> <li>after a consonant, final <i>y</i> becomes <i>i</i>. (but: not after a vowel)<br/>Example: worry - he worried<br/>but: play - he played</li> </ul> | <p><b>Exceptions when adding 'ing' :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>silent <i>e</i> is dropped (but: does not apply for -<i>ee</i>)<br/>Example: come - coming<br/>but: agree - agreeing</li> <li>after a short, stressed vowel, the final consonant is doubled<br/>Example: sit - sitting</li> <li>final <i>l</i> is always doubled in British English (not in American English)<br/>Example: travel - travelling</li> <li>final <i>ie</i> becomes <i>y</i>.<br/>Example: lie - lying</li> </ul> |

## Use

After another or at the same time?

Do you want to express that the actions in the past happened one after another or at the same time?

| Simple Past  | Past Progressive  |
|--|---|
| <b>after another</b><br><br>She came home, switched on the computer and checked her e-mails. | <b>at the same time</b><br><br>Simon was playing on the computer while his brother was watching TV. |

New action or already in progress?

If you want to express that a new action happened in the middle of another action, you need both tenses: Simple Past the new action and Past Progressive for the action already in progress.

| Simple Past   | Past Progressive  |
|---|---|
| <b>new action</b><br><br>My mobile rang (while I was sitting in a meeting.) | <b>action already in progress</b><br><br>While I was sitting in a meeting, (my mobile suddenly rang.) |

Only mentioning or emphasising progress?

Do you just want to mention that an action took place in the past (also used for short actions)? Or do you want to put emphasis on the progress, e.g. that an action was taking place at a certain time?

| Simple Past  | Past Progressive   |
|--|--|
| <b>just mentioning</b><br><br>Colin played football yesterday. | <b>emphasising progress</b><br><br>Yesterday at six o'clock, Colin was playing football. |

## Certain Verbs

The following verbs are usually **only** used in Simple Past (not in the progressive form).

- **state:** be, cost, fit, mean, suit  
Example: We were on holiday.
- **possession:** belong, have  
Example: Sam had a cat.
- **senses:** feel, hear, see, smell, taste, touch  
Example: He felt the cold.
- **feelings:** hate, hope, like, love, prefer, regret, want, wish  
Example: Jane loved pizza.
- **brain work:** believe, know, think, understand  
Example: I did not understand him.
- **introductory clauses for direct speech:** answer, ask, reply, say  
Example: "I am watching TV," he said.

## Signal words

| Simple Past  | Past Progressive   |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ first</li><li>▪ then</li><li>▪ If-Satz Typ II (If I talked, ...)</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ while</li><li>▪ as long as</li></ul> |

>>Write the verbs into the correct tense (Simple Past or Past Progressive).<<

1. While Tom (read) , Amely (watch) a documentary on TV.

---

2. Marvin (come) home, (switch) on the computer and (check) his emails.

---

3. The thief (sneak) into the house, (steal) the jewels and (leave) without a trace.

---

4. Nobody (listen) while the teacher (explain) the tenses.

---

5. While we (do) a sight-seeing tour, our friends (lie) on the beach.

---

6. He (wake) up and (look) at his watch.

---

>>Write the verbs into the correct tense (Simple Past or Past Progressive).<<

1. We (wait) for Jane, when suddenly Louis (come) around the corner.

---

2. I (cycle) through the park, when I (hear) a strange noise.

---

3. He (pass) her a message when the teacher (look / not) .

---

4. I (fall) asleep while I (watch) TV last night.

---

5. When Mike and Jane (paint) the walls, their dog (knock) over the paint pot.

---

>>Write the verbs into the correct tense (Simple Past or Past Progressive).<<

1. Two days ago, a murder (happen) \_\_\_\_\_ in Market Street at about seven pm.
2. Yesterday, Sherlock Holmes (arrive) \_\_\_\_\_ at the crime scene to investigate.
3. He (ask) \_\_\_\_\_ one of the tenants in the house.
4. »What (do / you) \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday at seven?«
5. »I (watch) \_\_\_\_\_ a football match on TV.«
6. » (be) \_\_\_\_\_ you alone?«
7. »Yes, I (be) \_\_\_\_\_.«
8. » (hear / you) \_\_\_\_\_ anything suspicious?«
9. »Yes, about seven o'clock, two people (argue) \_\_\_\_\_ in the hallway. But the football match (be) \_\_\_\_\_ so interesting. So I just (turn) \_\_\_\_\_ up the telly and then (hear / not) \_\_\_\_\_ anything anymore.«

>>Write the verbs into the correct tense (simple past or past progressive). <<

1. When I (do) \_\_\_\_\_ the washing-up, I (break) \_\_\_\_\_ a plate.
2. While Tom (play) \_\_\_\_\_ the piano, his mother (do) \_\_\_\_\_ the washing-up.
3. He (drink) \_\_\_\_\_ some juice and then he (eat) \_\_\_\_\_ a few chips.
4. I (have) \_\_\_\_\_ dinner when I suddenly (hear) \_\_\_\_\_ a loud bang.
5. When my father (work) \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden, an old friend (pass) \_\_\_\_\_ by to see him.
6. She (go) to school, (take) \_\_\_\_\_ out her textbook and (begin) \_\_\_\_\_ to learn.
7. When it (start) \_\_\_\_\_ to rain, our dog (want) \_\_\_\_\_ to come inside.
8. When Jane (do) \_\_\_\_\_ a language course in Ireland, she (visit) \_\_\_\_\_ Blarney Castle.
9. When I (be) \_\_\_\_\_ on my way home, I (see) \_\_\_\_\_ an accident.
10. I (not / understand) \_\_\_\_\_ what they (talk) \_\_\_\_\_ about.

# PRESENT PERFECT.

The present perfect simple expresses an action that is still going on or that stopped recently, but has an influence on the present. It puts emphasis on the result.

## Unfinished Actions

1. We use this tense when we want to talk about unfinished actions or states or habits that started in the past and continue to the present. Usually we use it to say 'how long' and we need 'since' or 'for'. We often use stative verbs.

- I've known Karen since 1994.
- She's lived in London for three years.
- I've worked here for six months.

### 'Since' and 'For'

We use 'since' with a fixed time in the past (2004, April 23rd, last year, two hours ago). The fixed time can be another action, which is in the past simple (since I was at school, since I arrived).

- I've known Sam since 1992.
- I've liked chocolate since I was a child.
- She's been here since 2pm.

We use 'for' with a period of time (2 hours, three years, six months).

- I've known Julie for ten years.
- I've been hungry for hours.
- She's had a cold for a week.

## Finished Actions

2. Life experience. These are actions or events that happened sometime during a person's life. We don't say when the experience happened, and the person needs to be alive now. We often use the words 'ever' and 'never' here.

- I have been to Tokyo.
- They have visited Paris three times.
- We have never seen that film.

3. With an unfinished time word (this month, this week, today). The period of time is still continuing.

- I haven't seen her this month.
- She's drunk three cups of coffee today.
- I've already moved house twice this year!

We CAN'T use the present perfect with a finished time word.

~~I've seen him yesterday.~~

4. A finished action with a result in the present (focus on result). We often use the present perfect to talk about something that happened in the recent past, but that is still true or important now. Sometimes we can use the past simple here, especially in US English.

I've lost my keys (so I can't get into my house). She's hurt her leg (so she can't play tennis today). They've missed the bus (so they will be late)

5. We can also use the present perfect to talk about something that happened recently, even if there isn't a clear result in the present. This is common when we want to introduce news and we often use the words 'just / yet / already / recently'. However, the past simple is also correct in these cases, especially in US English.

- The Queen has given a speech.
- I've just seen Lucy.
- The Mayor has announced a new plan for the railways.

### **Been and Gone**

In this tense, we use both 'been' and 'gone' as the past participle of 'go', but in slightly different circumstances.

We use 'been' (often when we talk about life experience) to mean that the person we're talking about visited the place and came back.

- I've been to Paris (in my life, but now I'm in London, where I live).
- She has been to school today (but now she's back at home).
- They have never been to California.

We use 'gone' (often when we are talking about an action with a result in the present) to mean that the person went to the place and is at the place now.

- 'Where's John?' 'He's gone to the shops' (he's at the shops now).
- Julie has gone to Mexico (now she's in Mexico).
- They've gone to Japan for three weeks (now they're in Japan).

## Form of Present Perfect

|                     | Positive       | Negative           | Question       |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| I / you / we / they | I have spoken. | I have not spoken. | Have I spoken? |
| he / she / it       | He has spoken. | He has not spoken. | Has he spoken? |

For irregular verbs, use the participle form (see Appendix 1, 3rd column). For regular verbs, just add “ed”.

## Exceptions in Spelling when Adding ‘ed’

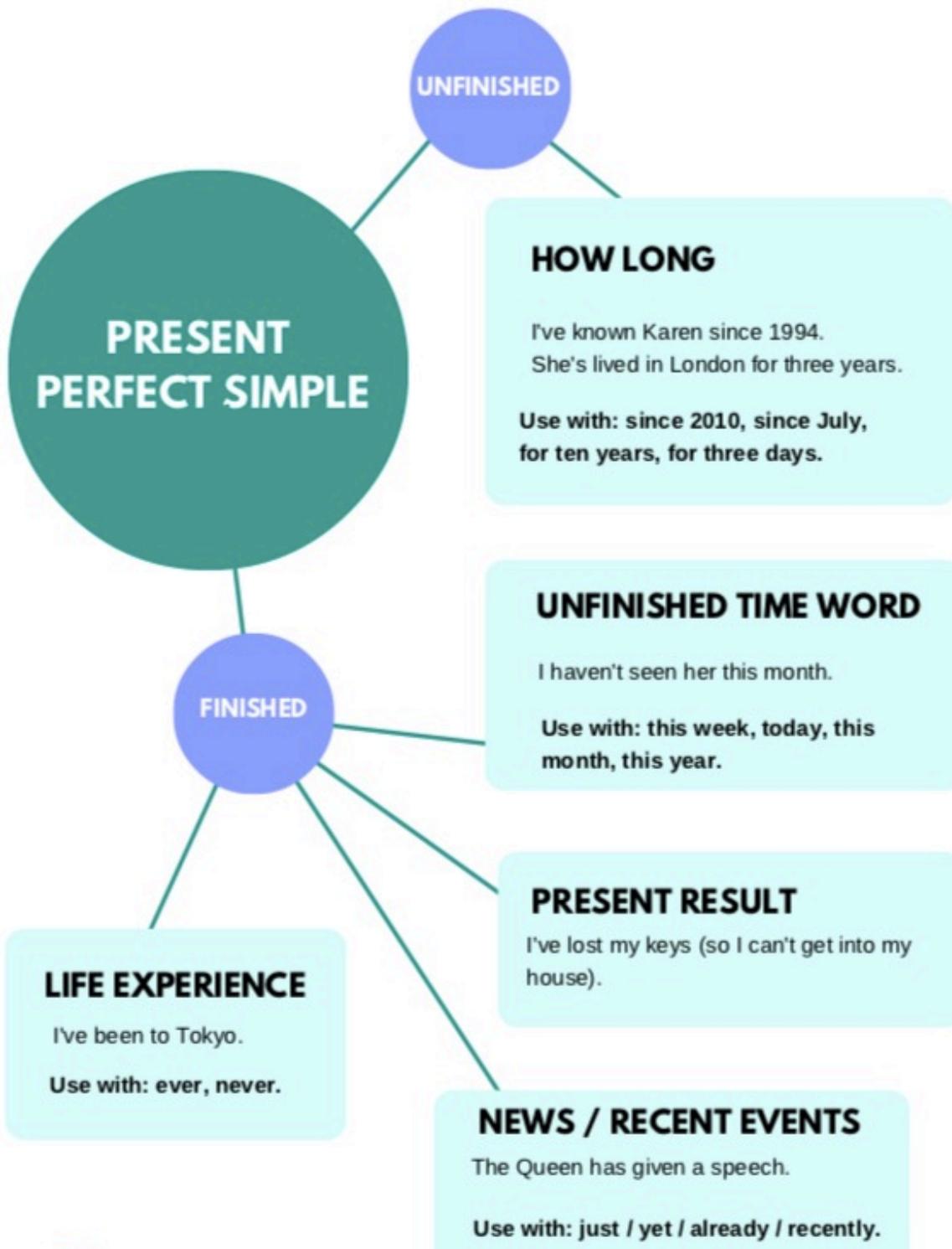
| Exceptions in spelling when adding <i>ed</i>  | Example                                |
|---|--|
| after a final <i>e</i> only add <i>d</i>  | love – loved                           |
| final consonant after a short, stressed vowel or <i>l</i> as final consonant after a vowel is doubled | admit – admitted<br>travel – travelled |
| final <i>y</i> after a consonant becomes <i>i</i>   | hurry – hurried                        |

## Use of Present Perfect

- puts emphasis on the result  
Example: She *has written* five letters.
- action that is still going on  
Example: School *has not started* yet.
- action that stopped recently  
Example: She *has cooked* dinner.
- finished action that has an influence on the present  
Example: I *have lost* my key.
- action that has taken place once, never or several times before the moment of speaking  
Example: I *have never been* to Australia.

## Signal Words of Present Perfect

- already, ever, just, never, not yet, so far, till now, up to now



>>Circle the correct form with 'have' or 'has'.<<

1. I **have/has** answered the question.
2. She **have/has** opened the window.
3. They **have/has** called us.
4. You **have/has** carried a box.
5. It **have/has** rained a lot.
6. We **have/has** washed the car.
7. He **have/has** closed the window.
8. Jenny **have/has** locked the door.
9. The girls **have/has** visited the museum.
10. John and Sophie **have/has** helped in the garden.

>>Write positive sentences in present perfect simple<<

The following people have just completed an action.

1. Bob / visit / his grandma \_\_\_\_\_
2. Jimmy / play / on the computer \_\_\_\_\_
3. Sue and Walter / wash / their car \_\_\_\_\_
4. Andrew / repair / his bike \_\_\_\_\_
5. Phil / help / Anne with maths \_\_\_\_\_
6. Brad and Louise / watch / a film \_\_\_\_\_
7. Tamara / talk to / her best friend \_\_\_\_\_
8. Bridgette / draw / a picture \_\_\_\_\_
9. Carol / read / a computer magazine \_\_\_\_\_
10. Tom and Alice / be / to a restaurant \_\_\_\_\_

>>Write negative sentences in present perfect simple.<<

The weather was wonderful today. So the children were in the park all afternoon and have not done their household chores:

1. Sarah / not / wash the dishes \_\_\_\_\_
2. Anita / not / clean the kitchen \_\_\_\_\_
3. Maureen and Gavin / not / water the plants \_\_\_\_\_
4. Joey / not / make his bed \_\_\_\_\_
5. David / not / buy milk \_\_\_\_\_
6. Lisa / not / be to the baker's \_\_\_\_\_
7. Aran and Jack / not / do their homework \_\_\_\_\_
8. Jane and Ben / not / tidy up their rooms \_\_\_\_\_
9. Alex / not / feed the hamster \_\_\_\_\_
10. Hazel / not / empty the bin \_\_\_\_\_

>>Write sentences in present perfect simple. Place 'never' before the main verb.<<

In a contest, people get the chance to do something they've never done before. This is what the participants told the jury:

1. Fergal / never / sail / on the Pacific. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Rebecca / never / stay / at a five-star hotel \_\_\_\_\_
3. Jason / never / watch / a world-cup final \_\_\_\_\_
4. Rachel and Gareth / never / climb / Mount Kilimanjaro \_\_\_\_\_
5. Elaine / never / see / a whale \_\_\_\_\_
6. Ruth / never / spend / her holiday in Mexico \_\_\_\_\_
7. Connor / never / be / to Canada \_\_\_\_\_
8. Lisa and Holly / never / cycle / around England \_\_\_\_\_
9. Barry / never / drive / a Ferrari \_\_\_\_\_
10. Clare / never / meet / Mickey Mouse \_\_\_\_\_

>>Write questions in present perfect simple.<<

1. you / answer / the question

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Jenny / lock / the door

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Walter / call / us

\_\_\_\_\_

4. you / see / the picture

\_\_\_\_\_

5. your parents / get / the letter

\_\_\_\_\_

6. it / rain / a lot

\_\_\_\_\_

7. how often / we / sing / the song

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Maureen / watch / the film

\_\_\_\_\_

9. how many books / Bob / read

\_\_\_\_\_

10. ever / you / be / to London

\_\_\_\_\_

>>Write the verbs into the correct form (present perfect simple).<<

1. I (not / work) today.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. We (buy) a new lamp.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. We (not / plan) our holiday yet.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Where (be / you) ?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. He (write) five letters.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. She (not / see) him for a long time.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. (be / you) at school?

\_\_\_\_\_

8. School (not / start) yet.

\_\_\_\_\_

9. (speak / he) to his boss?

\_\_\_\_\_

10. No, he (have / not) the time yet.

\_\_\_\_\_

# PRESENT PERFECT VS PAST SIMPLE.

## Form

| Simple Past   | Present Perfect Simple  |
|---|---|
| irregular verbs: see 2nd column of irregular verbs<br><i>Example:</i><br>I spoke  | irregular verbs: form of 'have' + 3rd column of irregular verbs<br><i>Example:</i><br>I / you / we / they have spoken<br>he / she / it has spoken |
| regular verbs: infinitive + ed<br><i>Example:</i><br>I worked   | regular verbs: form of 'have' + infinitive + ed<br><i>Example:</i><br>I / you / we / they have worked<br>he / she / it has worked                 |
| Exceptions  |   |
| <p><b>Exceptions when adding 'ed':</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ when the final letter is e, only add <i>d</i><br/> <i>Example:</i><br/>                     love - love<u>d</u></li> <li>▪ after a short, stressed vowel, the final consonant is doubled<br/> <i>Example:</i><br/>                     admit - admitt<u>ed</u></li> <li>▪ final <i>l</i> is always doubled in British English (not in American English)<br/> <i>Example:</i><br/>                     travel - travell<u>ed</u></li> <li>▪ after a consonant, final <i>y</i> becomes <i>i</i> (but: not after a vowel)<br/> <i>Example:</i><br/>                     worry - worr<u>ied</u><br/>                     but: play - play<u>ed</u></li> </ul> |   |

## Use

In British English, the use of Simple Past and Present Perfect is quite strict. As soon as a time expression in the past is given, you have to use Simple Past. If there are no signal words, you must decide if we just talk about an action in the past or if its consequence in the present is important.

Note that the following explanations and exercises refer to **British English** only. In American English, you can normally use Simple Past instead of Present Perfect. We cannot accept this in our exercises, however, as this would lead to confusions amongst those who have to learn the differences.

### Certain time in the past or *just / already / yet*?

Do you want to express that an action happened at a certain time in the past (even if it was just a few seconds ago) or that an action has *just / already / not yet* happened?

| Simple Past  | Present Perfect Simple  |
|--|---|
| <b>certain time in the past</b><br><br><i>Example:</i><br>I phoned Mary 2 minutes ago. | <b><i>just / already / not yet</i></b><br><br><i>Example:</i><br>I have just phoned Mary. |

### Certain event in the past or how often so far?

Do you want to express when a certain action took place or whether / how often an action has happened till now?

| Simple Past   | Present Perfect Simple   |
|---|--|
| <b>certain event in the past</b><br><br><i>Example:</i><br>He went to Canada last summer. | <b>whether / how often till now</b><br><br><i>Example:</i><br>Have you ever been to Canada? / I have been to Canada twice. |

### Emphasis on action or result?

Do you just want to express what happened in the past? Or do you want to emphasise the result (a past action's consequence in the present)?

| Simple Past | Present Perfect Simple |
|-------------|------------------------|
|-------------|------------------------|

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Emphasis on action</b><br><br><i>Example:</i><br>I bought a new bike. <i>(just telling what I did in the past.)</i> | <b>Emphasis on result</b><br><br><i>Example:</i><br>I have bought a new bike. <i>(With this sentence I actually want to express that I have a new bike now.)</i> |
|--|--|

### Signal Words

| Simple Past   | Present Perfect Simple |
|---------------|------------------------|
| yesterday     | just                   |
| ... ago       | already                |
| in 1990       | up to now              |
| the other day | until now / till now   |
| last ...      | ever                   |
|               | (not) yet              |
|               | so far                 |
|               | lately / recently      |

>>Write the verbs into the correct tense (simple past or present perfect simple).<<

- Mother: I want to prepare dinner. (you / wash) \_\_\_\_\_ the dishes yet?
- Daughter: I (wash) \_\_\_\_\_ the dishes yesterday, but I (have / not) \_\_\_\_\_ the time yet to do it today.
- Mother: (you / do / already) \_\_\_\_\_ your homework?
- Daughter: No, I (come / just) \_\_\_\_\_ home from school.
- Mother: You (come) \_\_\_\_\_ home from school two hours ago!
- Daughter: Well, but my friend Lucy (call) \_\_\_\_\_ when I (arrive) \_\_\_\_\_ and I (finish / just) \_\_\_\_\_ the phone call.
- Mother: (you / see / not) \_\_\_\_\_ Lucy at school in the morning?
- Daughter: Yes, but we (have / not) \_\_\_\_\_ time to talk then.

>>Write the verbs into the correct tense (simple past or present perfect simple).<<

1. A: I (cycle / just) \_\_\_\_\_ 50 km.
2. B: I (cycle) \_\_\_\_\_ 100 km last week.
3. A: I (write) \_\_\_\_\_ an essay yesterday.
4. B: I (write / already) \_\_\_\_\_ two essays this term.
5. A: I (ring / just) \_\_\_\_\_ my friend.
6. B: I (ring) \_\_\_\_\_ my friend 10 minutes ago.
7. A: Two days ago, I (watch) \_\_\_\_\_ a Madonna concert on TV.
8. B: I (see / already) \_\_\_\_\_ Madonna live in concert.
9. A: I (spend) \_\_\_\_\_ my summer holiday in Australia last year.
10. B: I (be / not) \_\_\_\_\_ to Australia yet.

>>Write the verbs into the correct tense (simple past or present perfect simple).<<

1. A: (you / be / ever) \_\_\_\_\_ to London?
2. B: Yes, I (be) \_\_\_\_\_ there three times.
3. A: When (be) \_\_\_\_\_ the last time you (be) \_\_\_\_\_ there?
4. B: Last summer, I (spend) \_\_\_\_\_ two weeks in Brighton with my parents and we (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to London one weekend.
5. (you / like) \_\_\_\_\_ it?
6. Oh yes. We really (have) \_\_\_\_\_ a great time in London.
7. Lucky you! I (be / never) \_\_\_\_\_ to London.

>>Write the verbs into the correct tense (simple past or present perfect simple).<<

1. A: (you / try / ever) \_\_\_\_\_ haggis?
2. B: Oh, yes!
3. A: How often (you / eat) \_\_\_\_\_ haggis yet?
4. B: Two times exactly.
5. A: When (you / eat / first) \_\_\_\_\_ haggis?
6. B: That (be) \_\_\_\_\_ in 2005. We (have) \_\_\_\_\_ a Scottish festival in our town and they also (sell) \_\_\_\_\_ traditional Scottish food. So I (buy) \_\_\_\_\_ haggis.
7. A: (you / like) \_\_\_\_\_ it?
8. B: It (be / not) \_\_\_\_\_ too bad. And I (know / not) \_\_\_\_\_ anything about haggis then.
9. A: When (you / find out) \_\_\_\_\_ ?
10. B: When I (be) \_\_\_\_\_ in Scotland in 2007. I (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to a restaurant and (order) \_\_\_\_\_ haggis. Afterwards, the waiter (tell) \_\_\_\_\_ me about haggis: it's the heart, liver and lungs of a sheep, boiled in the animal's stomach. Well, I (eat / never) \_\_\_\_\_ haggis again since then.

>>Write the verbs into the correct tense (simple past or present perfect simple).<<

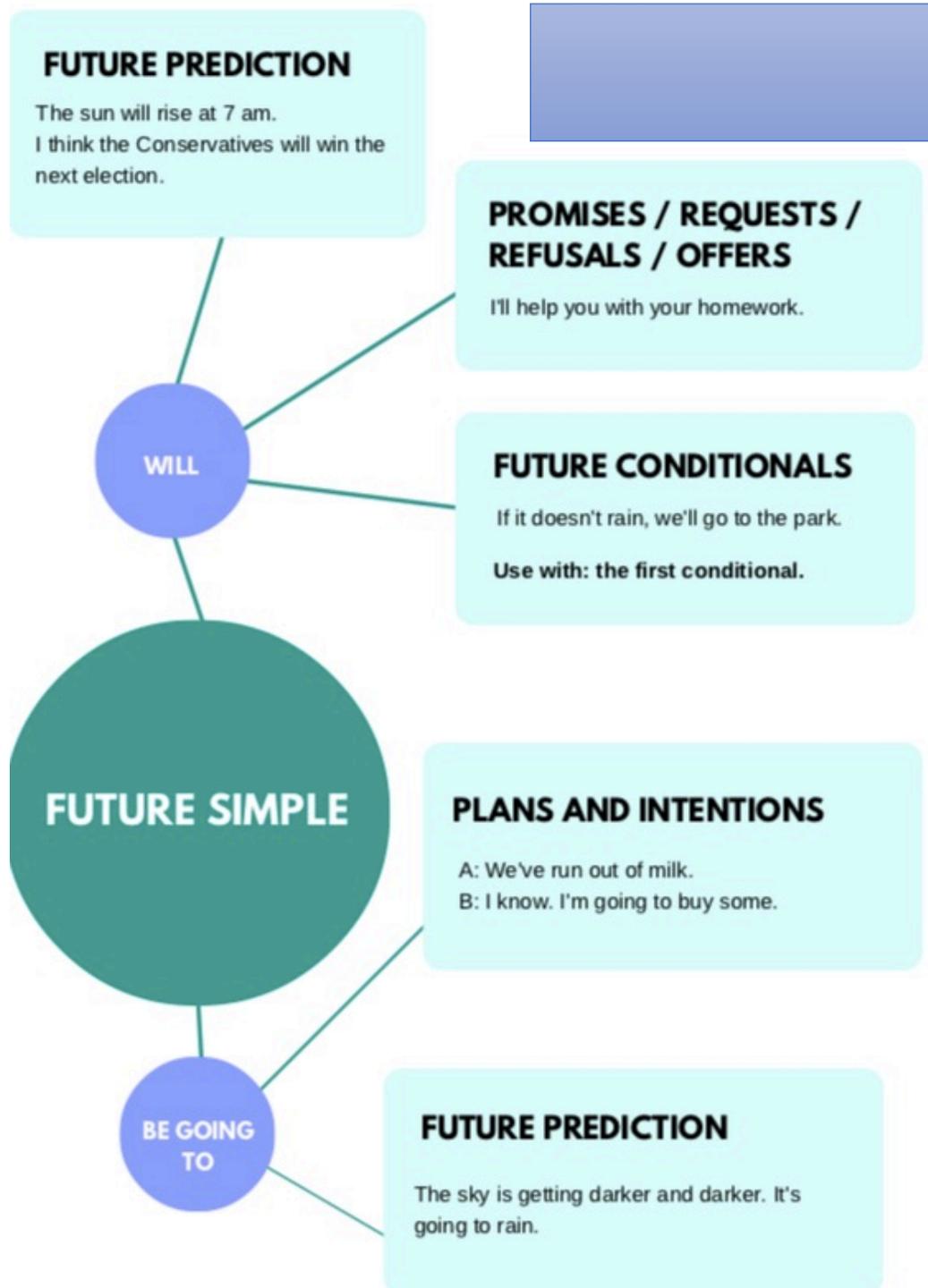
1. A: (you / buy) \_\_\_\_\_ the tickets for our journey yet?
2. B: Yes, I (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to the station yesterday and (buy) \_\_\_\_\_ the tickets.
3. A: What time (you / go) \_\_\_\_\_ there?
4. B: I (take) \_\_\_\_\_ a friend to the station in the morning. His train (leave) \_\_\_\_\_ at 9:45.
5. A: (you / pack) \_\_\_\_\_ your bags yet?
6. B: Of course. And I (ask / already) \_\_\_\_\_ my neighbour to empty my letter box. What about you?
7. B: I (pack) \_\_\_\_\_ my bags two days ago.

>>Write the verbs into the correct tense (simple past or present perfect simple).<<

1. A: (you / play / already) \_\_\_\_\_ the new computer game?
2. B: No, not yet. I only (buy) \_\_\_\_\_ it yesterday and I (have / not) \_\_\_\_\_ the time yet.
3. A: (you / go) \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema last night?
4. B: Yes. I (be) \_\_\_\_\_ there with Sue and Louis. (you / be) \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema recently?
5. A: I last (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema two weeks ago.
6. B: So you (see / not) \_\_\_\_\_ the new action film yet.
7. A: No, unfortunately not. (you / enjoy) \_\_\_\_\_ it?
8. B: Oh, I really (love) \_\_\_\_\_ it. But Sue (like / not) \_\_\_\_\_ it - too much action!
9. A: But why (you / take) \_\_\_\_\_ her with you? She (tell) \_\_\_\_\_ me last week that she (hate) \_\_\_\_\_ action films.
10. B: I think she has an eye on Louis. She (try) \_\_\_\_\_ to flirt with him all the time. So he (can / concentrate / not) \_\_\_\_\_ on the film.

# FUTURE SIMPLE | WILL.

*Will* future expresses a spontaneous decision, an assumption with regard to the future or an action in the future that cannot be influenced.



1: We use the future simple with 'will' to predict the future. It is the basic way we talk about the future in English, and we often use it if there is no reason to use another future tense. We can use it for future facts and for things that are less certain.

- The sun will rise at 7am.
- I think the Conservatives will win the next election.

2: Promises / requests / refusals / offers. This is sometimes called 'volitional' will. It's about wanting to do something or not wanting to do something in the future.

- I'll help you with your homework.
- Will you give me a hand?
- I won't go!

In a similar way, we often use 'will' when we're talking about a decision at the moment of speaking. We are usually making an offer or promise or talking about something that we want to do.

- A: I'm cold. B: I'll close the window.

3: We use the simple future with 'will' in the first conditional, and in other sentences that have a conditional feeling.

- If it doesn't rain, we'll go to the park.

### Form of *will* Future

|   | positive      | negative          | question      |
|---|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| <b>no differences for the subjects.</b> | I will speak. | I will not speak. | Will I speak? |

### Examples of *will* Future

- a spontaneous decision  
example: Wait, I will help you.
- an opinion, hope, uncertainty or assumption regarding the future  
example: He will probably come back tomorrow.
- a promise  
example: I will not watch TV tonight.
- an action in the future that cannot be influenced  
example: It will rain tomorrow.
- conditional clauses type I  
example: If I arrive late, I will call you.

### Signal Words

- in a year, next ..., tomorrow
- I think, probably, perhaps

>>Write positive sentences in *will* Future.<<

1. We (help) \_\_\_\_\_ you.
2. I (get) \_\_\_\_\_ you a drink.
3. I think our team (win) \_\_\_\_\_ the match.
4. Maybe she (do) \_\_\_\_\_ a language course in Malta.
5. I (buy) \_\_\_\_\_ the tickets.
6. Perhaps she (do) \_\_\_\_\_ this for you.
7. Maybe we (stay) \_\_\_\_\_ at home.
8. She hopes that he (cook) \_\_\_\_\_ dinner tonight.
9. I'm sure they (understand) \_\_\_\_\_ your problem.
10. They (go / probably) \_\_\_\_\_ to the party.

>>Write negative sentences in *will* future.<<

1. (I / answer / the question) \_\_\_\_\_
2. (she / read / the book) \_\_\_\_\_
3. (they / drink / beer) \_\_\_\_\_
4. (we / send / the postcard) \_\_\_\_\_
5. (Vanessa / catch / the ball) \_\_\_\_\_
6. (James / open / the door) \_\_\_\_\_
7. (we / listen / to the radio) \_\_\_\_\_
8. (they / eat / fish) \_\_\_\_\_
9. (she / give / him / the apple) \_\_\_\_\_
10. (the computer / crash) \_\_\_\_\_

>>Write questions in *will* future.<<

1. (you / ask / him) \_\_\_\_\_
2. (Jenny / lock / the door) \_\_\_\_\_
3. (it / rain) \_\_\_\_\_
4. (the teacher / test / our English) \_\_\_\_\_
5. (what / they / eat) \_\_\_\_\_
6. (when / she / be / back) \_\_\_\_\_
7. (who / drive / us / into town) \_\_\_\_\_
8. (where / we / meet) \_\_\_\_\_
9. (when / I / be / famous) \_\_\_\_\_
10. (what / you / do) \_\_\_\_\_

>>Write the verbs into the correct form (future I simple). Use **will**.<<

Jim asked a fortune teller about his future. Here is what she told him:

1. You (earn) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money.
2. You (travel) \_\_\_\_\_ around the world.
3. You (meet) \_\_\_\_\_ lots of interesting people.
4. Everybody (adore) \_\_\_\_\_ you.
5. You (not / have) \_\_\_\_\_ any problems.
6. Many people (serve) \_\_\_\_\_ you.
7. They (anticipate) \_\_\_\_\_ your wishes.
8. There (not / be) \_\_\_\_\_ anything left to wish for.
9. Everything (be) \_\_\_\_\_ perfect.
10. But all these things (happen / only) \_\_\_\_\_ if you marry me.

# FUTURE SIMPLE | GOING TO.

*Going to* future expresses a conclusion regarding the immediate future or an action in the near future that has already been planned or prepared.

1: We often use 'be going to' to talk about our future intentions and plans. We have usually made our plans before the moment of speaking.

- A: We've run out of milk. B: I know, I'm going to buy some.

2: We can also use 'be going to' to make a prediction about the future. Often it's possible to use both 'be going to' and 'will' but it's more common to use 'be going to' if we can see evidence in the present.

- Look at those boys playing football! They're going to break the window.
- The sky is getting darker and darker. It's going to rain.

## Form of *going to* Future

|                        | positive                | negative                    | question                |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>I</b>               | I am going to speak.    | I am not going to speak.    | Am I going to speak?    |
| <b>you / we / they</b> | You are going to speak. | You are not going to speak. | Are you going to speak? |
| <b>he / she / it</b>   | He is going to speak.   | He is not going to speak.   | Is he going to speak?   |

## Use of *going to* Future

- an action in the near future that has already been planned or prepared  
*example: I am going to study harder next year.*
- a conclusion regarding the immediate future  
*example: The sky is absolutely dark. It is going to rain.*

## Signal Words

- in one year, next week, tomorrow

>>Write positive sentences in *going to future*.<<

1. I / work \_\_\_\_\_
2. you / dance \_\_\_\_\_
3. it / rain \_\_\_\_\_
4. they / ask \_\_\_\_\_
5. he / stays \_\_\_\_\_
6. we / speak \_\_\_\_\_
7. I / give \_\_\_\_\_
8. she / try \_\_\_\_\_
9. they / help \_\_\_\_\_
10. he / push \_\_\_\_\_

>>The following people are about to do something. You can see that they have already planned or prepared the action.

Write positive sentences in *going to future*.<<

1. What does she need the telephone for?  
→ (she / call / her boyfriend) \_\_\_\_\_
2. Why are they wearing sport suits?  
→ (they / play / squash) \_\_\_\_\_
3. Why has Fiona bought chocolates?  
→ (She / visit / her grandma) \_\_\_\_\_
4. Why do you need a map?  
→ (we / walk / in the mountains) \_\_\_\_\_
5. What do you need the cloth and the bucket for?  
→ (we / wash / the car) \_\_\_\_\_
6. Why are you running about with the toothbrush?  
→ (I / brush / my teeth) \_\_\_\_\_
7. Why is daddy not coming with us?  
→ (he / repair / the car) \_\_\_\_\_
8. Hurry up!  
→ (they / light / the bonfire) \_\_\_\_\_
9. Why are all these tapes on the table?  
→ (we / learn / Greek) \_\_\_\_\_
10. What do you need the pen for?  
→ (I / write / some postcards) \_\_\_\_\_

The following people do not intend to do the following actions.

>>Write negative sentences in *going to* future.<<

1. (I / sell / my car) \_\_\_\_\_
2. (he / help / us) \_\_\_\_\_
3. (they / study / harder) \_\_\_\_\_
4. (we / cook / dinner tonight) \_\_\_\_\_
5. (I / celebrate / my birthday this year) \_\_\_\_\_
6. (she / clean / her room) \_\_\_\_\_
7. (they / move / house) \_\_\_\_\_
8. (she / stay / with Amy) \_\_\_\_\_
9. (they / change / their clothes) \_\_\_\_\_
10. (we / get up early / next Sunday) \_\_\_\_\_

>>Write questions in *going to* future.<<

1. (he / cook dinner / tonight) \_\_\_\_\_
2. (you / run / in the race) \_\_\_\_\_
3. (they / climb / that mountain) \_\_\_\_\_
4. (she / exercise / at the gym / in the afternoon) \_\_\_\_\_
5. (you / carry / that heavy box) \_\_\_\_\_
6. (computer / crash) \_\_\_\_\_
7. (we / eat / fish / tonight) \_\_\_\_\_
8. (he / play football / tomorrow) \_\_\_\_\_
9. (Lucy / call / a taxi) \_\_\_\_\_
10. (you / sing / a song / for us) \_\_\_\_\_

# EXTRA EXERCISES FOR THE ETS ENGLISH III. JULY 2020.

En esta sección, podrá verificar el logro de las competencias alcanzadas.  
Puede verificar sus respuestas en el apéndice II.

## 1. Complete with the correct present simple form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Lee ..... (finish) work at 5.30 p.m.
- 2 Wendy ..... (not / do) much exercise.
- 3 Tom ..... (study) music at college.
- 4 ..... (Pam / know) that I'm here?
- 5 We ..... (not / go) to college by train.

## 2. Write sentences or questions and short answers. Use the present continuous.

- 1 Debbie / watch football / on TV / at the moment  
.....
- 2 the children / do / their homework? X  
.....
- 3 I / not / wear / a coat / today  
.....
- 4 you / listen to music / right now? X  
.....
- 5 Phil / talk / on the phone / now? ✓  
.....

## 3. Complete the texts with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the present simple or present continuous.

Hi Carol,  
How are you? I <sup>1</sup> ..... (hear) you're in Spain! I <sup>2</sup> .....  
(hope)  
you're OK and that you <sup>3</sup> ..... (enjoy) your holiday. I'm so jealous. I  
really  
<sup>4</sup> ..... (want) to go abroad, but this summer I <sup>5</sup> .....  
(study)  
hard – I've got more exams in September!  
Sue.

Hi Sue,  
 Poor you! It's great here – I <sup>6</sup> ..... (love) Spain! I <sup>7</sup> .....  
 (sit)  
 on the balcony right now and I <sup>8</sup> ..... (look) at the sea. I <sup>9</sup>  
 .....  
 (drink) fresh orange juice – from oranges from the garden. It <sup>10</sup> .....  
 (taste)  
 nicer than orange juice in England!  
 Carol

**4. Write sentences. Put the adverbs in brackets in the correct position.**

- 1 Joe / go / swimming / before breakfast (occasionally)  
 .....
- 2 How / you / play tennis? (often)  
 .....
- 3 I / be / at home / in the morning (sometimes)  
 .....
- 4 Sal / not / go shopping / at the weekend (usually)  
 .....
- 5 she / visit her sister? (often)  
 .....

**5. Complete the questions with the correct question word.**

- 1 ..... is your name?
- 2 ..... do you live?
- 3 ..... do you get to college – by bus or on foot?
- 4 ..... bag is this? Is it Penny's?
- 5 ..... is your birthday?
- 6 ..... picture do you prefer – the photo or the painting?
- 7 ..... are you leaving so early today?
- 8 ..... are those two boys next to Tony? Are they his nephews?

**7. Circle the correct answer.**

- 1 What you *are doing?* / *are you doing?* / *are doing you?*
- 2 What *making* / *are you making* / *is making* that strange noise?
- 3 Who *goes* / *does go* / *does he go* to work by train?
- 4 Who *this house* / *this house does* / *does this house* belong to?
- 5 Which car *goes* / *does go* / *does it go* faster? Mine or yours?
- 6 Whose car *is using Nina* / *is Nina using* / *Nina is using* today?

**6. Write questions for these answers. Use the correct question phrases.**

How far? | How long? | How many? | How much?  
How often? | How old? | What colour? | What time?

- 1 .....?  
My shoes are blue.
- 2 .....?  
It costs £25.
- 3 .....?  
I've got six apples.
- 4 .....?  
She arrives at 6 o'clock.
- 5 .....?  
My cousins are 16 and 18 years old.
- 6 .....?  
My college is three kilometres from my home.
- 7 .....?  
My parents phone me twice a week.
- 8 .....?  
The film lasts three hours.

**8. Write past simple sentences or questions and short answers.**

- 1 Tania and Miki / come / to your party / last weekend? X  
.....
- 2 you / watch / the football match / last night? ✓  
.....
- 3 Ali / hurry / to the door / when / the bell / ring  
.....
- 4 I / stay / in bed / all morning / and / I / sleep  
.....
- 5 'Where / you / be / yesterday afternoon?' 'I / be / at the gym.'  
.....

**9. Complete the text with the past simple of the verbs in brackets.**

I <sup>1</sup> ..... (lose) my phone yesterday! I <sup>2</sup> ..... (go) into a clothes shop and I <sup>3</sup> ..... (have) my phone in my hand. Then I <sup>4</sup> ..... (put) it down on a table and I <sup>5</sup> ..... (speak) to a shop assistant. I <sup>6</sup> ..... (ask) him about prices, and then I <sup>7</sup> ..... (buy) a nice scarf. After that I <sup>8</sup> ..... (forget) about my phone and I <sup>9</sup> ..... (leave) the shop. Half an hour later, I <sup>10</sup> ..... (think), 'Where's my phone?'

**10. Write the past tenses.**

- |         |       |          |       |
|---------|-------|----------|-------|
| 1 bring | ..... | 6 make   | ..... |
| 2 cost  | ..... | 7 pay    | ..... |
| 3 drink | ..... | 8 stand  | ..... |
| 4 give  | ..... | 9 wear   | ..... |
| 5 know  | ..... | 10 write | ..... |

**11. Write past continuous sentences or questions and short answers.**

- 1 'what / you / do / at 6.30 / yesterday afternoon?' 'I can't remember!'  
.....
- 2 Hamish / watch TV / at your house / last night? X  
.....
- 3 the children / play basketball / at 10.30 / this morning? ✓  
.....
- 4 I / not wear / comfortable shoes / this morning  
.....
- 5 we / sit / in the park / at the time of the accident  
.....

**12. Complete with the correct past simple or past continuous form of the verbs.**

- 1 They ..... (have) dinner when they ..... (hear) the news on the radio.
- 2 He ..... (see) Mrs Pitt outside the post office while he ..... (drive) to work.
- 3 It ..... (not rain) when we ..... (leave) home this morning.
- 4 She ..... (fall over) this afternoon while she ..... (run) to catch the bus.
- 5 We ..... (get) your message while we ..... (wait) for the train.
- 6 Stan ..... (not work) in the garden when you ..... (ring).

7 While I ..... (swim) in the sea, I ..... (remember) my sister's experience with a shark.

**13. Complete the sentences with the correct comparative or superlative form of the adjective.**

- 1 That was ..... (funny) joke in the show. I laughed for ages.
- 2 This meal is much ..... (bad) yesterday's meal!
- 3 Sit here. It's ..... (comfortable) chair in the room.
- 4 Athens is a lot ..... (hot) Paris.
- 5 I think ..... (good) way of all to travel is by plane – it's quick and comfortable.

**14. Complete with the correct comparative or superlative form of the adverb formed from the adjective in brackets.**

- 1 James and Mark worked ..... (hard) of all the students in the class.
- 2 Penny danced ..... (beautiful) Kim.
- 3 Ned drove ..... (slow) my mum!
- 4 You speak English ..... (good) your sister.
- 5 Len jumped over the wall ..... (easy) of all the boys in the group.

# Appendix 1. IRREGULAR VERBS.

| Infinitive | Simple Past         | Past Participle     |
|------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| alight     | alighted, alit      | alighted, alit      |
| arise      | arose               | arisen              |
| awake      | awoke, awaked       | awoken, awaked      |
| be         | was, were           | been                |
| bear       | bore                | borne, born         |
| beat       | beat                | beaten, beat        |
| become     | became              | become              |
| beget      | begot               | begotten            |
| begin      | began               | begun               |
| bend       | bent                | bent                |
| bereave    | bereaved, bereft    | bereaved, bereft    |
| beseech    | besought, beseeched | besought, beseeched |
| bet        | bet, betted         | bet, betted         |
| bid        | bade, bid           | bidden, bid, bade   |
| bide       | bade, bided         | bided               |

|           |                        |                        |
|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|
| bind      | bound                  | bound                  |
| bite      | bit                    | bitten                 |
| bleed     | bled                   | bled                   |
| bless     | blessed, blest         | blessed, blest         |
| blow      | blew                   | blown                  |
| break     | broke                  | broken                 |
| breed     | bred                   | bred                   |
| bring     | brought                | brought                |
| broadcast | broadcast, broadcasted | broadcast, broadcasted |
| build     | built                  | built                  |
| burn      | burnt, burned          | burnt, burned          |
| burst     | burst                  | burst                  |
| bust      | bust, busted           | bust, busted           |
| buy       | bought                 | bought                 |
| can       | could                  | (kein Participle)      |
| cast      | cast                   | cast                   |
| catch     | caught                 | caught                 |
| choose    | chose                  | chosen                 |

|        |                       |                        |
|--------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| cleave | cleft, cleaved, clove | cleft, cleaved, cloven |
| cling  | clung                 | clung                  |
| clothe | clothed, clad         | clothed, clad          |
| come   | came                  | come                   |
| cost   | cost                  | cost                   |
| creep  | crept                 | crept                  |
| crow   | crowed                | crew, crowed           |
| cut    | cut                   | cut                    |
| deal   | dealt                 | dealt                  |
| dig    | dug                   | dug                    |
| do     | did                   | done                   |
| draw   | drew                  | drawn                  |
| dream  | dreamt, dreamed       | dreamt, dreamed        |
| drink  | drank                 | drunk                  |
| drive  | drove                 | driven                 |
| dwell  | dwelt, dwelled        | dwelt, dwelled         |
| eat    | ate                   | eaten                  |
| fall   | fell                  | fallen                 |

|          |                      |                      |
|----------|----------------------|----------------------|
| feed     | fed                  | fed                  |
| feel     | felt                 | felt                 |
| fight    | fought               | fought               |
| find     | found                | found                |
| flee     | fled                 | fled                 |
| fling    | flung                | flung                |
| fly      | flew                 | flown                |
| forbid   | forbad, forbade      | forbid, forbidden    |
| forecast | forecast, forecasted | forecast, forecasted |
| forget   | forgot               | forgotten            |
| forsake  | forsook              | forsaken             |
| freeze   | froze                | frozen               |
| geld     | gelded, gelt         | gelded, gelt         |
| get      | got                  | got, gotten          |
| gild     | gilded, gilt         | gilded, gilt         |
| give     | gave                 | given                |
| gnaw     | gnawed               | gnawed, gnawn        |
| go       | went                 | gone                 |

|       |                |                |
|-------|----------------|----------------|
| grind | ground         | ground         |
| grip  | gripped, gript | gripped, gript |
| grow  | grew           | grown          |
| hang  | hung           | hung           |
| have  | had            | had            |
| hear  | heard          | heard          |
| heave | heaved, hove   | heaved, hove   |
| hew   | hewed          | hewed, hewn    |
| hide  | hid            | hidden, hid    |
| hit   | hit            | hit            |
| hold  | held           | held           |
| hurt  | hurt           | hurt           |
| keep  | kept           | kept           |
| kneel | knelt, kneeled | knelt, kneeled |
| knit  | knitted, knit  | knitted, knit  |
| know  | knew           | known          |
| lay   | laid           | laid           |
| lead  | led            | led            |

|       |                 |                   |
|-------|-----------------|-------------------|
| lean  | leant, leaned   | leant, leaned     |
| leap  | leapt, leaped   | leapt, leaped     |
| learn | learnt, learned | learnt, learned   |
| leave | left            | left              |
| lend  | lent            | lent              |
| let   | let             | let               |
| lie   | lay             | lain              |
| light | lit, lighted    | lit, lighted      |
| lose  | lost            | lost              |
| make  | made            | made              |
| may   | might           | (kein Participle) |
| mean  | meant           | meant             |
| meet  | met             | met               |
| melt  | melted          | molten, melted    |
| mow   | mowed           | mown, mowed       |
| pay   | paid            | paid              |
| pen   | pent, penned    | pent, penned      |
| plead | pled, pleaded   | pled, pleaded     |

|       |               |                |
|-------|---------------|----------------|
| prove | proved        | proven, proved |
| put   | put           | put            |
| quit  | quit, quitted | quit, quitted  |
| read  | read          | read           |
| rid   | rid, rided    | rid, rided     |
| ride  | rode          | ridden         |
| ring  | rang          | rung           |
| rise  | rose          | risen          |
| run   | ran           | run            |
| saw   | sawed         | sawn, sawed    |
| say   | said          | said           |
| see   | saw           | seen           |
| seek  | sought        | sought         |
| sell  | sold          | sold           |
| send  | sent          | sent           |
| set   | set           | set            |
| sew   | sewed         | sewn, sewed    |
| shake | shook         | shaken         |

|        |                     |                     |
|--------|---------------------|---------------------|
| shall  | should              | (kein Participle)   |
| shear  | sheared             | shorn, sheared      |
| shed   | shed                | shed                |
| shine  | shone               | shone               |
| shit   | shit, shitted, shat | shit, shitted, shat |
| shoe   | shod, shoed         | shod, shoed         |
| shoot  | shot                | shot                |
| show   | showed              | shown, showed       |
| shred  | shred, shredded     | shred, shredded     |
| shrink | shrank, shrunk      | shrunk              |
| shut   | shut                | shut                |
| sing   | sang                | sung                |
| sink   | sank                | sunk                |
| sit    | sat                 | sat                 |
| slay   | slew                | slain               |
| sleep  | slept               | slept               |
| slide  | slid                | slid                |
| sling  | slung               | slung               |

|        |                 |                 |
|--------|-----------------|-----------------|
| slink  | slunk           | slunk           |
| slit   | slit            | slit            |
| smell  | smelt, smelled  | smelt, smelled  |
| smite  | smote           | smitten         |
| sow    | sowed           | sown, sowed     |
| speak  | spoke           | spoken          |
| speed  | sped, speeded   | sped, speeded   |
| spell  | spelt, spelled  | spelt, spelled  |
| spend  | spent           | spent           |
| spill  | spilt, spilled  | spilt, spilled  |
| spin   | spun            | spun            |
| spit   | spat            | spat            |
| split  | split           | split           |
| spoil  | spoilt, spoiled | spoilt, spoiled |
| spread | spread          | spread          |
| spring | sprang, sprung  | sprung          |
| stand  | stood           | stood           |
| steal  | stole           | stolen          |

|          |                      |                      |
|----------|----------------------|----------------------|
| stick    | stuck                | stuck                |
| sting    | stung                | stung                |
| stink    | stank, stunk         | stunk                |
| stride   | strode               | stridden             |
| strike   | struck               | struck               |
| string   | strung               | strung               |
| strive   | strove               | striven              |
| swear    | swore                | sworn                |
| sweat    | sweat, sweated       | sweat, sweated       |
| sweep    | swept                | swept                |
| swell    | swelled              | swollen, swelled     |
| swim     | swam                 | swum                 |
| swing    | swung                | swung                |
| take     | took                 | taken                |
| teach    | taught               | taught               |
| tear     | tore                 | torn                 |
| telecast | telecast, telecasted | telecast, telecasted |
| tell     | told                 | told                 |

|            |             |              |
|------------|-------------|--------------|
| think      | thought     | thought      |
| throw      | threw       | thrown       |
| thrust     | thrust      | thrust       |
| tread      | trod        | trodden      |
| understand | understood  | understood   |
| wake       | woke, waked | woken, waked |
| wear       | wore        | worn         |
| weave      | wove        | woven        |
| wed        | wed, wedded | wed, wedded  |
| weep       | wept        | wept         |
| wet        | wet, wetted | wet, wetted  |
| win        | won         | won          |
| wind       | wound       | wound        |
| wring      | wrung       | wrung        |
| write      | wrote       | written      |

# APPENDIX II. ANSWER KEY FOR THE EXTRA EXERCISES FOR THE ETS ENGLISH III, JULY 2020.

1.

1 finishes      2 doesn't do      3 studies      4 Does Pam know      5 don't go

2.

- 1 Debbie is watching football on TV at the moment.
- 2 Are the children doing their homework? No they aren't.
- 3 I'm not wearing a coat today.
- 4 What are you doing right now?
- 5 Is Phil talking on the phone now?

3.

1 hear      2 hope      3 are enjoying      4 want      5 am studying  
6 love      7 am sitting      8 am looking      9 am drinking      10 tastes

4.

- 1 Joe occasionally goes swimming before breakfast.
- 2 How often do you play tennis?
- 3 I am sometimes at home in the morning.
- 4 Sal doesn't usually go shopping at the weekend.
- 5 Does she often visit her sister?

5.

1 What      2 Where      3 How      4 Whose  
5 When      6 Which      7 Why      8 Who

7.

- 1 are you doing
- 2 is making
- 3 goes
- 4 does this house
- 5 goes
- 6 is Nina using

6.

- 1 What colour are your shoes?
- 2 How much does it cost?
- 3 How many apples have you got?
- 4 What time does she arrive?
- 5 How old are your cousins?
- 6 How far is your college from your home?
- 7 How often do your parents phone you?
- 8 How long does the film last?/ How long is the film?

8.

- 1 Did Tania and Miki come to your party last weekend? No, they didn't.
- 2 Did you watch the football match last night? Yes, I did.
- 3 Ali hurried to the door when the bell rang.
- 4 I stayed in bed all morning and I slept.
- 5 Where were you yesterday afternoon? I was at the gym.

**9.**

1 lost            2 went            3 had            4 put            5 spoke  
6 asked          7 bought          8 forgot          9 left            10 thought

**10.**

1 brought        2 cost            3 drank          4 gave            5 knew  
6 made           7 paid            8 stood          9 wore            10 wrote

**11.**

- 1 'What were you doing at 6.30 yesterday afternoon?' 'I can't remember!'
- 2 Was Hamish watching TV at your house last night? No, he wasn't.
- 3 Were the children playing basketball at 10.30 this morning? Yes, they were.
- 4 I wasn't wearing comfortable shoes this morning.
- 5 We were sitting in the park at the time of the accident.

**12.**

- 1 were having, heard
- 2 saw, was driving
- 3 wasn't raining, left
- 4 fell over, was running
- 5 got, were waiting
- 6 wasn't working, rang
- 7 was swimming, remembered

**13.**

- 1 the funniest
- 2 worse than
- 3 the most comfortable
- 4 hotter than
- 5 the best

**14.**

- 1 the hardest
- 2 more beautifully than
- 3 more slowly than
- 4 better than
- 5 the most easily

Materiales utilizados en la elaboración de esta guía.

1. SURE Preintermediate, Seven Hobbs, Starr Keddle, By HELBLING PRESS.
2. [www.ego4u.com](http://www.ego4u.com)
3. [www.perfect-english-grammar.com](http://www.perfect-english-grammar.com)