

CBS

Colegio Bautista Shalom



English Course 5

Fifth Grade

First Bimester

Contenidos**SIMPLE PRESENT**

- ✓ WHAT IS IT FOR?
- ✓ HOW TO FORM?
 - NEGATIVE
 - INTERROGATIVE
 - SHORT ANSWER
- ✓ WHAT SHOULD I REMEMBER?

FORMS SIMPLE PAST

- ✓ USE
- ✓ QUESTIONS AND NEGATIVES
- ✓ PAST TENSE OF REGULAR ACTION VERBS
- ✓ DEFINING PAST TENSE VERBS
- ✓ FORMING PAST TENSE VERBS
- ✓ THE SIMPLE PAST – IRREGULAR VERBS
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FUTURE SIMPLE

- ✓ FORM OF WILL FUTURE
- ✓ WILL NOT = WON'T
- ✓ THE USE OF THE SIMPLE FUTURE
- ✓ THINGS TO REMEMBER

NOTE: As you progress in learning each of the topics developed you will find exercises to solve with the help of your teacher.

SIMPLE PRESENT

The 'Simple Present' (or Present Simple), is one of the most common times in English. This is usually used to talk about events occurring with some frequency.

The following examples will be used in the explanation. Remember that you will see the third person since in this change.

They work in an office. He works in an office.

WHAT IS IT FOR?

- This tense is used to express facts or general truths.
- We also use the present simple to talk about routines or habits. In this case usually they accompanied by adverbs of frequency.

HOW TO FORM?

It is formed with the base form of the verb. When we talk about the basic way we refer to the infinitive without the preposition 'to', ie, the verb 'to eat' form base would 'eat'.

AFFIRMATIVE: To form the affirmative put the base form.

They work in an office.

We should note that the 3rd person singular (he, she, it) ends in 's', ie, we add an 's' to the base form.

He works in an office.

I work in an office.

NEGATIVE: To form the negative need the auxiliary 'do'. We can find both the full form 'do not' as the contracted form 'don't'

They do not work in an office.

They don't work in an office.

To form the negative in the third person, having to add the 's' what use is the auxiliary 'does not' or contracted form 'doesn't'

He does not work in an office.

He doesn't work in an office.

* Remember that adding the auxiliary 'does', we have included third party brand, so the main verb remains unchanged (i.e. works)

INTERROGATIVE: To form the interrogative we must invest the auxiliary and the subject, ie, we reverse the auxiliary 'do' and the subject.

Do you work in an office them?

Do they work in an office?

We do the same in third person, but in this case the auxiliary invest 'does'.

Does he works in an office?

Does he work in an office?

* Remember here also that adding the auxiliary 'does', and we have included third party brand, so the main verb remains unchanged (i.e. works)

SHORT ANSWER: To give short answers we must use the corresponding auxiliary. Remember that short answers are very common because when we talk we avoid repeating what has already been said:

Do they work in an office?

Yes, they do / No, They Do not

Does he work in an office?

Yes, he does / No, I does not

* You must keep in mind that we use completely in the affirmative short answers, while we use the contracted form in the negative short answers.

WHAT SHOULD I REMEMBER?

The important thing to consider is the following:

- ✓ The form of this coincides with the base form of the verb, except in the third person (he, she, it) where you add an 's'.
- ✓ To form the negative and interrogative need of auxiliary.
- ✓ The simple present is usually combined with adverbs of frequency.

Furthermore, we must bear in mind that in the third person, by adding the 's' must follow certain rules of spelling.

1. Most verbs remain the same

I.e. work - works

2. Verbs ending in 's' or a similar sound (sh, x, ch) we must add 'es'.

I.e. match - matches

3. Ending in 'y' and are preceded by a consonant, we must change the 'and' and add 'ies'.

I.e. cry - cries

4. When the verb ends in 'or' we have to add 'es'

I.e. go - goes

* You must keep in mind that these rules are the same as used to form the plural.

EXERCISE 01: Changes the verb in the right way, which is used in the present simple

1. I usually _____ (go) to school.
2. They _____ (visit) us often.
3. You _____ (play) basketball once a week.
4. Tom _____ (work) every day.
5. He always _____ (tell) us funny stories.
6. She never _____ (help) me with that!
7. Martha and Kevin _____ (swim) twice a week.
8. In this club people usually _____ (dance) a lot.
9. Linda _____ (take care) of her sister.
10. John rarely _____ (leave) the country.
11. We _____ (live) in the city most of the year.
12. Lorie _____ (travel) to Paris every Sunday.
13. I _____ (bake) cookies twice a month.
14. You always _____ (Teach) me new things.
15. She _____ (help) the kids of the neighborhood.

EXERCISE 02: Change the verb into the correct form

1. London _____(be) in England.
2. The summer _____(be) hot.
3. She _____(drive) very well.
4. They _____(open) the store at 8:00.
5. Linda _____(be) a very pretty girl.
6. I _____ (have) several jobs.
7. Water _____(boil) at 100 degrees.
8. Water _____(freeze) at 0 degrees.
9. My sister _____(speak) English.
10. He _____(have) a big apartment.
11. A triangle _____ (have) three corners.
12. My birthday _____ (be) in June.
13. Books _____ (have) pages.
14. Dogs _____(be) good friends.
15. I _____ (work) hard.

EXERCISE 03: Change the verb into the correct form

1. I _____(love) you.
2. This _____(weigh) 20 kilograms.
3. Ron _____ (seem) serious.
4. We _____ (like) tomatoes.
5. The boy _____ (want) to play.
6. You _____ (need) to sleep.
7. They _____(agree) with me.
8. She _____ (hear) something strange.
9. The box _____ (contain) food.
10. Emma _____ (appear) sad.
11. David _____(know) how to fix a car.
12. Daniel and Liz _____(seem) happy.
13. This _____(smell) bad.
14. I _____(believe) you.
15. We _____ (be) number one!

FORMS SIMPLE PAST

With most verbs the past tense is formed by adding -ed:

call >> called; like >> liked; want >> wanted; work >> worked

But there are a lot of irregular past tenses in English. Here are the most common irregular verbs in English, with their past tenses:

INFINITIVE	IRREGULAR PAST	INFINITIVE	IRREGULAR PAST
be	was/were	come	come
begin	began	cost	cost
break	broke	cut	cut
bring	brought	do	do
buy	bought	draw	draw
build	built	drive	drive
choose	chose	eat	eat

INFINITIVE	IRREGULAR PAST	INFINITIVE	IRREGULAR PAST
feel	felt	pay	paid
find	found	put	put
get	got	run	ran
give	gave	say	said
go	went	sell	sold
have	had	send	sent
hear	heard	set	set
hold	held	sit	sat
keep	kept	speak	spoke
know	knew	spend	spent
leave	left	stand	stood
lead	led	take	took
let	let	teach	taught
lie	lay	tell	told
lose	lost	think	thought
make	made	understand	understood
make	made	wear	wore
mean	meant	win	won
meet	met	write	wrote

USE

We use the past tense to talk about:

- Something that happened **once in the past**:

I **met** my wife in 1983.

We **went** to Spain for our holidays.

They **got** home very late last night.

- Something that happened **again and again in the past**:

When I was a boy I **walked** a mile to school every day.

We **swam** a lot while we were on holiday.

They always **enjoyed** visiting their friends.

- Something that was **true for some time** in the past:

I **lived** abroad for ten years.

He **enjoyed** being a student.

She **played** a lot of tennis when she was younger.

- We often use phrases with *ago* with the past tense:

I met my wife a long time **ago**.

QUESTIONS AND NEGATIVES

- We use *did* to make questions with the past tense:

When **did you meet** your wife?

Where **did you go** for your holidays?

Did she play tennis when she was younger?
Did you live abroad?

- But look at these questions:

Who discovered penicillin?
Who wrote Don Quixote?

For more on these questions see **question forms**

- We use **didn't (did not)** to make **negatives** with the past tense:

They **didn't go** to Spain this year.
We **didn't get** home until very late last night.
I **didn't see** you yesterday.

Past simple: regular and irregular verbs.

Exercises

A. Complete the sentences.

Ejemplo:

I didn't watch TV last night.

1. On Saturday I _____ (play) computer games with my cousins.
2. My mum _____ (not cook) dinner last night.
3. I _____ (walk) to school because there weren't any buses.
4. They _____ (not dance) at the party.
5. My brother _____ (travel) to Ireland last summer.

B. Write the past simple of these verbs.

1. copy _____
2. revise _____
3. cycle _____
4. listen _____
5. practice _____
6. play _____
7. like _____

8. move _____

C. Write the questions in the correct order.

Ejemplo:

night? / meet / Did / you / them / last /

Did you meet them last night?

1. film? / like / you / Did / the /

2. you / many / did / ask? / How / people /

3. a / have / time? / they / Did / good /

4. did / weekend? / the / What / do / we / at /

5. she / DVD? / Where / that / did / buy /

D. Correct the sentences.

Who do you met on Saturday morning? X

Who did you meet on Saturday morning?

1. Did he went to school yesterday? X

2. Why did you to go home early? X

3. Where you did learn English? X

4. Did she works today? X

5. What do you this yesterday? X

6. Did they last night phone you? X

E. Regular (R) or irregular (I) verbs?

play R

1. fly _____

G. Complete the sentences with the past simple.

be – got up – meet – have – go – run – drink – sleep – swim – eat

Yesterday I got up early, at about seven o'clock.

1. I _____ a shower and some fruit for breakfast.
2. Then I _____ to the sports centre.
3. I _____ 500 meters in the swimming pool and then
4. I _____ 5 kilometers.
5. At lunchtime I _____ my friends in a café.
6. We _____ some pasta and _____ some juice.
7. After lunch I _____ for a few hours, I _____ tired!

H. Complete with past simple (regular verbs).

1. I opened the door and _____ (look) inside.
2. Who _____ (close) all the windows?
3. I _____ (carry) my mom's shopping bag.
4. I _____ (not climb) over the fence.
5. I _____ (rip) my shirt.
6. The plane _____ (land) ten minutes ago.
7. We _____ (live) in that house when I was a baby.
8. My brother _____ (not cry) when he fell off his bike.
9. We _____ (walk) to school yesterday.
10. She _____ (smile) when she saw me.
11. We _____ (hurry) to the station to catch the train.
12. She _____ (laugh) when I told her the joke.
13. We _____ (race) each other on our bikes.
14. Dad _____ (not help) me with my homework.
15. Helen _____ (whisper) me a secret.
16. Luis Miguel _____ (hurry) to catch a bus.
17. We _____ (return) our books to the library.
18. She _____ (not kiss) the frog.

19. The frog _____ (change) into a prince.
20. Two doctors _____ (rush) into the room.
21. I _____ (not kick) the ball very hard.
22. Who _____ (invent) the computer?

I. Past simple (irregular verbs).

1. I _____ (lose) my watch in the park.
2. David _____ (not hurt) his knee.
3. I kicked the ball and it _____ (break) a window.
4. My new shoes _____ (not cost) a lot of money.
5. I _____ (get) this book from the library.
6. We had a garage where we _____ (keep) our car.
7. Ali _____ (cut) his knee.
8. The glass _____ (fall) off the table.
9. The glass _____ (not break).
10. We _____ (sell) our old car.
11. We _____ (buy) a new car.
12. The bell _____ (not ring).
13. We all _____ (go) into school.
14. The dog _____ (catch) the ball.
15. The man _____ (not kneel) down.
16. Our cat _____ (run) onto the road.
17. Jane _____ (not write) a letter.
18. I _____ (buy) a new camera last week.
19. We _____ (drive) to a safari park yesterday.
20. Yesterday Dad _____ (not take) me to the carnival.
21. Elizabeth _____ (give) Eva a chocolate.
22. Jack and Jill _____ (not go) up the hill.

PAST TENSE OF REGULAR ACTION VERBS

DEFINING PAST TENSE VERBS

The English language has three basic tenses: past, present, and future.

Within these three verb tenses, there is a progressive form to indicate ongoing action, a perfect form to indicate completed action, and a perfect progressive form to indicate ongoing action that will be completed at some definite time.

Example: 

	Simple Form	Progressive Form	Perfect	Perfect Progressive Form
Past	sang	was singing	had already sung	had been singing
Present	sing	am singing	have already sung	have been singing
Future	will sing	will be singing	will have already sung	will have been singing

FORMING PAST TENSE VERBS

To form past tense verbs, it's helpful to remember these rules:

- Simple Form: Although most past tense verbs end in -ed, certain verbs have irregular past tense forms that do not follow this rule.
- Past Progressive Form: Use was/were with the verb form ending in -ing.
- Past Perfect Form: Use had with the past participle of the verb.
- Past Perfect Progressive Form: This tense is most often created by using had been and the present perfect of the verb (most often the verb form ending in -ing).

Be, have, and do are the most commonly used irregular verbs, but has a large list of English verbs with irregular past tense forms. Unfortunately, memorizing these irregular verbs is the only way to completely master the past tense.

THE SIMPLE PAST – IRREGULAR VERBS

Irregular verbs do not make their past tense by adding -d or -ed or by changing y to i and adding ed. Instead, they make their past forms in several ways:

1. For some irregular verbs, the simple and past forms are the same. Here are a few examples:

Simple	Past
beat	beat
bet	bet
burst	burst
cost	cost
cut	cut
hit	hit
hurt	hurt
let	let
put	put
set	set

2. For many irregular verbs, the simple and past forms have different vowels. Here are a few examples:

Simple	Past
arise	arose
become	became
begin	began
break	broke
choose	chose

dig	dug
draw	drew
eat	ate
fall	fell
feed	fed
find	found
fly	flew
forget	forgot
freeze	froze
get	got
give	gave
hide	hid
hold	held
know	knew
lead	led
lie	lay
meet	met
ride	rode
ring	rang
rise	rose
take	took
tear	tore
weave	wove

3. For many irregular verbs, the simple verb and the past form have **different endings** (and often different **vowels**):

Simple	Past
bend	bent
bring	brought
build	built
buy	bought
catch	caught
creep	crept
do (does)	did
feel	felt
have (has)	had
lose	lost
make	made
mean	meant
pay	paid
say	said
seek	sought
sleep	slept
spend	spent
stand	stood
teach	taught
tell	told
think	thought

4. A few irregular verbs have more than one past form. Here are a few examples:

Simple	Past
dream	dreamed, dreamt
fit	fit, fitted
kneel	knelt, kneeled
leap	leaped, leapt
light	lit, lighted
shine	shone, shined

speed	sped, speeded
spit	spit, spat
wake	woke, waked

5. For a few irregular verbs, one past form tends to be more common in American English and a different one is more common in British English:

Verb	American	British
burn	burned	burnt
lean	leaned	leant
learn	learned	learnt
smell	smelled	smelt
spoil	spoiled	spoilt

6. The common irregular verb **go** has a completely different past form:

Simple	Past
go	went

Special Notes:

1. The simple and past forms of **read** have the same spelling, but they are pronounced differently:
simple: read (pronounced the same as **reed**)
past: read (pronounced the same as **red**)
2. There are no easy rules to help you learn the past forms for irregular verbs quickly. Unfortunately, you will have to memorize them!

THE SIMPLE PAST – REGULAR VERBS

Regular verbs make their past tense by adding **-d**, **-ed**, or (if the verb ends in a **consonant + y**), changing the **y** to **i** and then adding **-ed**.

Examples:

Add -d: baked**d**, cared**d**, eased**d**, filed**d**, greased**d**, hated**d**, liked**d**, piled**d**, raced**d**, seized**d**, smiled**d**, typed**d**, wheezed**d**, whined**d**

Change y to i and add -ed: apply / applied**d**; bury / buried**d**; cry / cried**d**; fry / fried**d**; hurry / hurried**d**; marry / married**d**; pry / pried**d**; spy / spied**d** try / tried**d** vary / varied**d** worry / worried**d**

Add -ed: Other regular verbs:

asked**d**, belonged**d**, clapped**d**, dialed**d**, filled**d**, guessed**d**, hopped**d**, looked**d**, marked**d**, needed**d**, pulled**d**, reached**d**, started**d**, touched**d**, viewed**d**, washed**d**, yelled**d**, zipped**d**

EJERCICIO 04:**Past Simple (regular verbs)**

✎ Write the Past Simple form of the verbs below in the correct column.

- repeat • worry • finish • start • phone • call • miss • enjoy • visit • marry • listen • cry •
 • play • hate • wash • climb • live • arrive • talk • look • stay • ask • clean •
 • travel • open • like • walk • carry • stop • mix • plan • decide • tidy •

- d	- ed	cons + y - ied	double cons + - ed

✎ Write sentences in Past Simple:

- 1- Affirmative
 2- Negative
 3- Interrogative (Yes / No)

A) My sister / tidy / her room / yesterday morning. E) John / stay / at Mary's house / last summer.

1-

1-

2-

2-

3-

3-

B) We / live / in New York / in 1997.

F) You / start / school / ten years ago.

1-

1-

2-

2-

3-

3-

C) Tom / travel / to Dublin / last night.

G) The film / end / very late / last weekend.

1-

1-

2-

2-

3-

D) I / clean / my teeth / twice / yesterday.

1-

2-

3-

3-

H) Sue and Pat / talk / on the phone / yesterday.

1-

2-

3-

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.

FORM OF WILL FUTURE

The simple future tense:

This page will present the simple future tense:

- ✓ its form
- ✓ and its use.

The forms of the simple future:

The simple future is formed as follows:

will / 'll + verb

will = 'll

The affirmative form of the simple future:

I, you, he, she, it, we, they

will / 'll

go

Examples:

- ✓ I think I'll **buy** a new computer.
- ✓ I **will open** the door. Someone is ringing the bell.

The interrogative form of the simple future:

Will

I, you, he, she, it, we, they

go?

Examples:

- ✓ **Will you buy** a computer?
- ✓ **Will you go** to the party?

The negative form of the simple future:

I, you, he, she, it, we, they

will not

won't

go

WILL NOT = WON'T

Examples:

- ✓ I **will not stay** at home if I finish the homework.
- ✓ I **won't visit** Big Ben if I go to London.

THE USE OF THE SIMPLE FUTURE

We use the simple future for instant decisions.

Example: "I've left the door open; I'll **close** it."

We use the simple future , when we predict a future situation.

Example: "She'll **pass** the exam. She's hardworking"

We use the simple future with: "I (don't) think...", "I expect...", "I'm sure...", "I wonder...", "probably"

Example: "It **will probably rain** tonight", "I wonder what **will happen**?"

We use the simple future in conditional sentences type one.

Example: "If I have enough time, I'll **watch** the film."

THINGS TO REMEMBER

1. We don't use the simple future to say what somebody has already decided or arranged to do in the future. We use instead either the present continuous or "going to + verb":

- ✓ Ann is traveling to New York next week. (NOT, "Ann ~~will travel~~ ")
- ✓ Are you going to watch television? (NOT "~~will you watch~~").

2. You can use **shall** instead of **will** for **I** and **we**:

- ✓ I **shall play** football.(Or, I will play ...)
- ✓ We **shall play** football. (Or, we will play ...)

3. 'll is the short form of **will**. You can say either:

- ✓ I **will go**, or
- ✓ I 'll **go**.

4. **Won't** is the short form of **will not**. You can say either:

- ✓ I **will not go**, or
- ✓ I **won't go**.

EXERCISE 04, ON FUTURE I SIMPLE (WILL)

Put 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.