

REPASO

Esta semana, todos vamos a repasar lo que hemos dado hasta hoy, tanto vocabulario como gramática. Aquí tenéis, además de los deberes, las explicaciones y el vocabulario. ¡Vamos a ello!

VOCABULARY

1. Ve a Tiny Cards y repasa el vocabulario si ves que te lías un poco:

Unit 1

Unit 2

Unit 3

Unit 4

Unit 5

Unit 6

2. En cada grupo hay una palabra que no debería estar ahí (porque no es del mismo tipo, porque son todo vehículos de agua y uno es de tierra...). Clica en la palabra que no encaje:

detective · burglar · security guard

protect · destroy · damage

uncle · grandmother · nephew

taxi · scooter · motorboat

robbery · hijack · evidence

3. Arrastra las palabras para ponerlas junto a sus traducciones:

witness wet lightning uncle lorry fingerprints recycle
grandfather

Húmedo: _____

Tío: _____

Testigo: _____

Camión: _____

Reciclar: _____

Relámpago: _____

Huellas dactilares: _____

Abuelo: _____

4. Arrastra las palabras para completar las frases:

Jury waste plant jeep unplug expert cloudy foggy

1. On our trip to the desert, we travelled in a _____.
2. Did you _____ those flowers in the garden?
3. It's very _____. Do you think it'll rain?
4. There are 12 people in the _____ in court.
5. Please eat all your food. Don't _____ it.
6. I usually _____ the computer after using it.
7. What did the _____ say in court about the type of gun?
8. It's hard to see the other cars because it's _____.

GRAMMAR

PRESENT SIMPLE V.S PRESENT CONTINUOUS

La principal diferencia entre el presente simple y presente continuo está en su uso, el presente continuo indica acciones que suceden mientras hablamos, mientras que el presente simple se utiliza para expresar acciones habituales o situaciones permanentes.

Otra diferencia es la formación de ambos tiempos verbales: para el *present simple* utilizamos el verbo en presente, mientras que para el *present continuous* usamos el verbo auxiliar to be más el gerundio del verbo correspondiente.

Present Simple	Present Continuous
Affirmative: I do yoga. He does yoga.	Affirmative: I am doing yoga. He is doing yoga.
Negative: I don't do yoga. He doesn't do yoga.	Negative: I am not doing yoga. He is not doing yoga.
Interrogative: Do I do yoga? Does he do yoga? What does she do?	Interrogative: Am I doing yoga? Is he doing yoga? What is he doing?

PAST SIMPLE

El past simple se usa para hablar del pasado. Por ejemplo:

(yo) **Hice** los deberes.

I **did** my homework.

Se forma añadiendo -ed al verbo, por ejemplo: play ⇒ play**ed**. Hay algunas excepciones que hay que aprender de memoria: los irregulares.

Para la negativa, ponemos **do** en pasado y el **not**: **didn't**. Y este no cambia nunca, así que no tenemos que pensar si el verbo es irregular o no:

I **didn't** play football.

He **didn't** play football.

El **verbo** que usemos se pone detrás del *didn't*, y no cambia nada ☺

Y para la interrogativa, solo tenemos que poner el *did* al principio:

Did you play football?

Resumen		
Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa
I played football	I <u>didn't</u> play football	<u>Did</u> I play football?
You played football	You <u>didn't</u> play football	<u>Did</u> you play football?
He/she/it played football	He/she/it <u>didn't</u> play football	<u>Did</u> he/she/it play football?
We played football	We <u>didn't</u> play football	<u>Did</u> we play football?
You played football	You <u>didn't</u> play football	<u>Did</u> you play football?
They played football	They <u>didn't</u> play football	<u>Did</u> they play football?

PAST SIMPLE VS. PAST SIMPLE

En cuanto al pasado simple y el pasado continuo, tenemos que pensar que funcionan igual que el presente simple y el presente continuo: uno para cosas puntuales y otro para cosas que ocupan un espacio de tiempo. Lo que pasa es que uno se hace en el presente, y el otro en el pasado.

El pasado continuo se forma con el verbo *to be* en pasado: **was/were** + el verbo que sea con **-ing** al final: I **was eating** chocolate.

Resumen		
Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa
I was eating.	I wasn't eating.	Was I eating?
You were eating.	You weren't eating.	Were you eating?
He/she/it was eating.	He/she/it wasn't eating.	Was he/she/it eating?
We were eating.	We weren't eating.	Were we eating?
You were eating.	You weren't eating.	Were you eating?
They were eating.	They weren't eating.	Were they eating?

5. Completa las frases con el verbo entre paréntesis en la forma correcta:

The train always _____ (leave) on time.

"What's the matter? Why _____ (cry/you)?"

That's strange. They _____ (not/watch) TV.

He _____ (not/ speak) very good English.

Please be quiet! I _____ (do) my homework.

Where _____ (live/they)?

Listen! John _____ (play) music!

I never _____ (go) to the swimming pool.

6. Completa las frases usando el pasado simple. ¡Ojo! Pueden estar en forma afirmativa, negativa o interrogativa.

1. I _____ (not / drink) any beer last night.

2. She _____ (get on) the bus in the centre of the city.

3. What time _____ (he / get up) yesterday?

4. Where _____ (you / get off) the train?

5. I _____ (not / change) trains at Victoria.

6. We _____ (wake up) very late.

7. What _____ (he / give) his mother for Christmas?

8. I _____ (receive) £300 when my uncle _____ (die).

9. We _____ (not / use) the computer last night.

10. _____ (she / make) good coffee?

7. Completa las frases usando el pasado simple o el pasado continuo.

1. We _____ (play) volleyball with Mary, when you _____ (call) me.

2. When the teacher _____ (come) in, they _____ (study) English.

3. The baby _____ (sleep) when the telephone _____ (ring).

4. As I _____ (walk) in the streets of Holland, I _____ (meet) an old friend of mine.

5. I _____ (lose) my car keys.

6. I was looking for my purse when I _____ (drop) my credit card.

7. My uncle _____ (take) me to the airport yesterday.

8. She _____ (dance) when she hurt her ankle.

9. It _____ (rain) heavily when I got up.

10. I _____ (see) the thief while he _____ (get) into my neighbor's house.