

## GRAMMAR

- 1) (don't/doesn't) Like/love/hate + V<sub>ing</sub>
- 2) A/an/some/any, much/many
- 3) Comparatives and superlatives
- 4) Must / mustn't
- 5) Present simple and adverbs of frequency
- 6) Present continuous
- 7) Simple past
- 8) Past continuous

FF3: Family and Friends (7, 8, 9 y 10)  
GE: Gold experience (1, 2, 3, 4 y 5)

## VOCABULARY

- 1) Places in town (FF 3)
- 2) Food (countable and uncountable nouns) (FF3)
- 3) Geographical features (FF 3)
- 4) Adjectives (FF 3)
- 5) In the park – verbs for obligations (FF 3)
- 6) Hobbies and leisure (GE)
- 7) Technology (GE)
- 8) School and education (GE)
- 9) Shopping (GE)
- 10) Dates and times (GE)

1. (don't/doesn't) Like/love/hate + V<sub>ing</sub>

## The present simple: like + -ing



Affirmative	Negative	Short forms
I like playing	I do not like playing	I don't like playing
you like playing	you do not like playing	you don't like playing
he likes playing	he does not like playing	he doesn't like playing
she likes playing	she does not like playing	she doesn't like playing
it likes playing	it does not like playing	it doesn't like playing
we like playing	we do not like playing	we don't like playing
you like playing	you do not like playing	we don't like playing
they like playing	they do not like playing	they don't like playing

We use the present simple of like + -ing to talk about things that we enjoy doing or don't enjoy doing. *I like reading. She doesn't like playing the piano.*

## 1 Write sentences using like + -ing.

- 1 Mr Jones / like / read / newspapers  
*Mr Jones likes reading newspapers.*
- 2 my aunt / like / go / to the cinema
- 3 our cousins / like / play / chess
- 4 I / like / fish
- 5 my brother and I / like / climb / trees

## 2 Look at the pictures and sentences. Write the correct sentences.



I don't like playing tennis.  
*I like playing tennis.*



She likes playing tennis.  
*She doesn't like playing tennis.*



We like horse riding.



They don't like skateboarding.



I like playing the piano.



They like drawing.



They don't like playing volleyball.



She likes reading.

## 3 Look at the table and complete the sentences.

	playing the piano	horse riding	drawing	swimming	reading
Jane	✓		✗		✓
Jim	✗		✓		
Simon		✓			✗
Anna				✗	✓
Oscar		✓		✗	

- 1 Jane likes playing the piano.
- 2 Jane doesn't like drawing.
- 3 Jane and Anna reading.
- 4 Jim playing the piano.
- 5 Jim drawing.
- 6 Simon and Oscar horse riding.
- 7 Simon reading.
- 8 Anna and Oscar swimming.
- 9 Anna reading.
- 10 Oscar horse riding.

4 Complete the sentences with **like + -ing**. Use the affirmative, negative or question form of a verb from the box.

surf fly climb play read skateboard

- My Dad doesn't like surfing the Internet. (not)
- Jane and Jenny \_\_\_\_\_ comics.
- Gary \_\_\_\_\_ trees.
- \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ kites?
- You \_\_\_\_\_ chess. (not)
- \_\_\_\_\_ you and Beth \_\_\_\_\_?

## 2. A/an/some/any, much/many

### A, an and some

**Countable nouns**  
Singular  
a cat an orange  
consonant vowel (a, e, i, o, u)  
Plural  
some cats, some oranges  
two cats, two oranges.

**Uncountable nouns**  
These are nouns that don't have a plural form. They are amounts of things such as food and drink.

rice fruit asparagus water coffee

We use **some** before uncountable nouns. We don't use **a** or **an**.  
I'd like **some** asparagus.  
We'd like **some** water, please.

Note that we can also say: **a glass of**, **a cup of**, **a bottle of**, **a can of** for drinks.  
I'd like **a bottle of** water, please.

Some foods can be countable and uncountable.

some melon a melon some ice cream an ice cream

1 Put the words in the correct column.

date bread banana fruit lemon asparagus apple aubergine  
glass of water broccoli rice grape water coffee raisin spinach

Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns
date	bread

2 Complete each phrase using a word from the box. Use each word once.

a some two some four some three some

1 <u>some</u> coffee	2  lemons	3  bananas	4  oranges
5  fruit	6  glass of water	7  spinach	8  dates

3 Write a, an or some.

- |                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1 <u>an</u> apple | 2 <u>some</u> grapes   |
| 3 _____ broccoli  | 4 _____ glass of water |
| 5 _____ lemon     | 6 _____ raisins        |
| 7 _____ aubergine | 8 _____ rice           |
| 9 _____ asparagus | 10 _____ orange        |
| 11 _____ dates    | 12 _____ fruit         |
| 13 _____ banana   | 14 _____ coffee        |

3 Write affirmative sentences. Use **would like** and **a, an or some**.

- Dad / grapes  
Dad would like some grapes.
- Charlie / banana  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Molly and Harry / water  
\_\_\_\_\_
- we / asparagus  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I / apple  
\_\_\_\_\_
- she / a glass of orange juice  
\_\_\_\_\_

4 Look at the pictures. Write questions with **Would you like**. Then write the replies.

- Would you like some grapes?  
No, thanks.
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_



### 3. Comparatives and superlatives

#### Comparative adjectives



Generally, we add **-er** to the end of short adjectives to form the comparative.

Adjective	Comparative	Adjective	Comparative
long	longer	short	shorter
small	smaller	deep	deeper
high	higher	slow	slower

Look at these other rules:

Adjective ending	Example	Add	Comparative adjective
-e	wide	+ <b>r</b>	wider
consonant + vowel + consonant	big	double the final consonant + <b>-er</b>	bigger

When we want to directly compare two things, places or people, we use **than**.  
Cairo is **bigger than** London. Charlie is **taller than** Harry.

#### Superlative adjectives



To form the superlative of short adjectives, we add **-est** or **-st**.

Adjective	Superlative
long	longest
small	smallest
high	highest
short	shortest
deep	deepest
slow	slowest

Adjective ending	Example	Add	Superlative adjective
-e	wide	+ <b>-st</b>	widest
consonant + vowel + consonant	big	double the final consonant + <b>-est</b>	biggest

**The** always goes before a superlative.  
Dad is **the tallest**. The yellow car is **the fastest**.

Note that we can say **in the world** with superlative adjectives.  
Which is the **highest mountain in the world**?  
The river Amazon is the **longest river in the world**.

#### 1 Add **r**, **ger**, or **er** to the words to make comparative adjectives.

- |                      |               |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1 long <u>longer</u> | 2 short _____ |
| 3 young _____        | 4 wide _____  |
| 5 deep _____         | 6 high _____  |
| 7 big _____          | 8 loud _____  |

#### 2 Write the comparative adjectives.

- |                        |                |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 1 small <u>smaller</u> | 2 tall _____   |
| 3 loud _____           | 4 long _____   |
| 5 quiet _____          | 6 big _____    |
| 7 slow _____           | 8 high _____   |
| 9 fast _____           | 10 short _____ |
| 11 old _____           | 12 young _____ |

#### 3 Write sentences, using the comparative adjective of the word in brackets.



1 (high) A is **higher than** B.



2 (old) \_\_\_\_\_



3 (big) \_\_\_\_\_



4 (wide) \_\_\_\_\_



5 (quiet) \_\_\_\_\_



6 (tall) \_\_\_\_\_

#### 4 Write the superlative adjectives.

- |                             |                |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 1 small <u>the smallest</u> | 2 tall _____   |
| 3 loud _____                | 4 long _____   |
| 5 quiet _____               | 6 big _____    |
| 7 slow _____                | 8 high _____   |
| 9 fast _____                | 10 short _____ |
| 11 old _____                | 12 young _____ |

#### 5 Look at the table. True or false? Write **T** or **F**.

High	Long	Tall
Mountain A 2000 m	River D 400 km	Building G 150 m
Mountain B 1000 m	River E 175 km	Building H 300 m
Mountain C 3000 m	River F 500 km	Building I 75 m

- |                                     |                                     |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 River E is the longest. <u>F</u>  | 2 Mountain A is the highest. _____  |
| 3 Building I is the smallest. _____ | 4 Mountain C is the smallest. _____ |
| 5 River F is the longest. _____     | 6 Building H is the tallest. _____  |

#### 6 Complete the sentences. Use a comparative or superlative form, and add **than** if necessary.

- Mountain A is higher than Mountain B, but Mountain C is the highest.
- River D is \_\_\_\_\_ River E, but River F is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Building G is \_\_\_\_\_ Building H, but Building I is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Mountain A is \_\_\_\_\_ Mountain B, but Mountain C is \_\_\_\_\_.
- River D is \_\_\_\_\_ River F, but River E is \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 7 Complete the sentences using a word from the box.

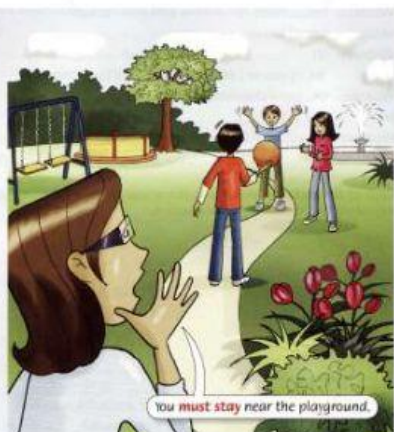
younger bigger oldest smaller longest

- The Nile is the longest river in Egypt.
- The USA is \_\_\_\_\_ than the UK.
- Mount Fuji is \_\_\_\_\_ than Mount Everest.
- My baby sister is \_\_\_\_\_ than my Grandma.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ man in the world is 113.

#### 4. Must / mustn't

##### Must

**Affirmative**  
I must  
you must  
he must  
it must  
she must  
we must  
they must



We use **must** + base form to tell other people what they have to do.

*You must play nicely.*

Sometimes **you** means 'everyone'.

Although **must** is most commonly used in the **you** form, we can use it in other forms. Note that for **he** and **she** we do not add -s to **must**.

*Jane must try to improve her spelling.*

We can give a more direct order simply by using the imperative form. This is the infinitive without **to**.

*Stay near the playground. Play nicely.*

The imperative form is common on signs and notices.

##### Mustn't

**Negative**  
I must not  
you must not  
he must not  
she must not  
it must not  
we must not  
they must not

**Short forms**  
I mustn't  
you mustn't  
he mustn't  
she mustn't  
it mustn't  
we mustn't  
they mustn't



In the negative, we often use the short form **mustn't** + base form.

*We mustn't talk in class.*

We can also use **don't** + infinitive without **to**. This is the negative imperative.

*Don't talk in class.*



1 Look at the pictures. Write sentences, using **You must** and an expression from the box.

do the dishes tidy your room listen to your teacher do your homework  
help other people write thank-you letters wash the car eat your dinner



*You must do the dishes.*



3 Look at the notice. Write sentences, using **You must** and **You mustn't**.



1 *You mustn't feed the animals.*

2

3

4

5

6

7

4 Look at the picture. Write sentences, using **You must** and **You mustn't** and a verb and an expression from each box.

Verbs

climb sit play drop walk

Expressions

on the path on the bench the trees litter in the fountain

1 *You mustn't climb the trees.*

2

3

4

5





## 5. Present simple and adverbs of frequency

### The present simple affirmative and negative



Affirmative	Negative	Short forms
I play	I do not play	I don't play
you play	you do not play	you don't play
he plays	he does not play	he doesn't play
she plays	she does not play	she doesn't play
it plays	it does not play	it doesn't play
we play	we do not play	we don't play
you play	you do not play	you don't play
they play	they do not play	they don't play

We use the present simple to talk about:

- habits and things that we do regularly  
We **walk** to school.
- facts and things that are always true  
London **is** the capital of England.
- opinions I **don't** like cricket.



#### Spelling rules

Look at the spelling rules for the **he, she** and **it** forms of the present simple affirmative.

Verb	Example	Add	Form
most verbs	play	+ s	plays
verbs ending consonant + y	study	+ -ies	studies
verbs ending -s, -ch, -sh, -x, -o or -z	watch	+ -es	watches

Remember that some verbs are irregular, e.g. **have, can** and **be**.

### The present simple questions and short answers



Questions	Short answers
Do I like milk?	Yes, I do. No, I don't.
Do you like milk?	Yes, you do. No, you don't.
Does he like milk?	Yes, he does. No, he doesn't.
Does she like milk?	Yes, she does. No, she doesn't.
Does it like milk?	Yes, it does. No, it doesn't.
Do we like milk?	Yes, we do. No, we don't.
Do you like milk?	Yes, you do. No, you don't.
Do they like milk?	Yes, they do. No, they don't.

Be careful with the **he** and **she** form:

Does Richard brush his teeth before school?

### The present simple: have

Affirmative	Negative	Questions
I have	I don't have	Do I have?
you have	you don't have	Do you have?
he has	he doesn't have	Does he have?
she has	she doesn't have	Does she have?
it has	it doesn't have	Does it have?
we have	we don't have	Do we have?
you have	you don't have	Do you have?
they have	they don't have	Do they have?



Note that short answers are the same as for regular verbs.

Do you have dinner at 7.30? Yes, we **do**.

### 1 Tick (✓) the verbs if they are spelt correctly. Correct them if they are not.

He ...		
1 sees <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2 sings <input type="checkbox"/>	
3 washes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>washes</u>	4 payes <input type="checkbox"/>	
5 falls <input type="checkbox"/>	6 goes <input type="checkbox"/>	
7 catches <input type="checkbox"/>	8 choosies <input type="checkbox"/>	
9 buyys <input type="checkbox"/>	10 sleepes <input type="checkbox"/>	

### 2 Look at the table. Are the sentences true or false? Write T or F, then write sentences.

	Calum	Heidi	Toby	Teresa
get up early	✓	✗	✗	✓
go to school by car	✗	✗	✓	✓
play tennis	✓	✓	✗	✗
get dressed at 8 o'clock	✗	✓	✗	✗

- Calum gets up early. T He gets up early.
- Heidi goes to school by car. \_\_\_\_\_
- Toby doesn't play tennis. \_\_\_\_\_
- Teresa gets dressed at 8 o'clock. \_\_\_\_\_
- Calum goes to school by car. \_\_\_\_\_
- Heidi plays tennis. \_\_\_\_\_
- Toby gets up early. \_\_\_\_\_
- Teresa goes to school by car. \_\_\_\_\_

### 3 Now complete the affirmative and negative sentences about Calum, Heidi, Toby and Teresa. Use the information in exercise 2.

- Calum doesn't go to school by car.
- Calum \_\_\_\_\_ at 8 o'clock.
- Toby \_\_\_\_\_ by car.
- Toby and Teresa \_\_\_\_\_ tennis.
- Heidi \_\_\_\_\_ tennis.
- Teresa and Calum \_\_\_\_\_ early.

### 4 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

- Heidi / does / go to school / by car / ?  
Does Heidi go to school by car?
- play football / do / after school / you / ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Sally and Polly / do / at 7 o'clock / eat dinner / ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- go swimming / do / on Tuesdays / we / ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- do / after breakfast / your teeth / brush / you / ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- like singing / your sister / does / ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- you and your friends / do / outside / like playing / ?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 5 Write short answers to the questions in exercise 4.

- ✓ Yes, she does.
- ✗ \_\_\_\_\_
- ✗ \_\_\_\_\_
- ✓ \_\_\_\_\_
- ✓ \_\_\_\_\_
- ✓ \_\_\_\_\_
- ✓ \_\_\_\_\_

### 6 Complete the questions using the correct form of **have**.

- Does your Dad have a car?
- he breakfast every day?
- you a shower in the evening?
- your family dinner together?
- they lots of friends?
- we a lot of homework?
- I long hair?
- Sally lots of toys?

## Adverbs of frequency



We use adverbs of frequency to talk about how often we do something. Look at the table.

Ben	L	L	L	L	L	Ben's <b>always</b> late.
Amy	L	L	L	L	L	Amy's <b>usually</b> late.
Mike	L	L	L	L	L	Mike's <b>often</b> late.
Tod	L	L	L	L	L	Tod's <b>sometimes</b> late.
Sue	L	L	L	L	L	Sue's <b>never</b> late.

We can't use **never** in negative sentences.

We often use adverbs of frequency with the present simple. Look at their position in the sentence.

Jane **sometimes** goes to school **by** bus.  
I **don't often** buy souvenirs.  
We **are usually** asleep at 9 o'clock.

We can use **ever** to ask how often someone does something.  
Do you **ever** go to the sports centre?

1 Complete the table with **never**, **always**, **sometimes**, **usually** and **often**.

1 never	X
2 always	✓✓✓✓
3 sometimes	
4 usually	
5 often	

2 Complete the sentences with adverbs of frequency.

- Frank **always** goes to the café before work. ✓✓✓✓
- Marie **always** buys presents for her sister. X
- Molly is **always** late for school. ✓✓
- Peter doesn't **always** go to the library. ✓✓✓
- We **always** eat ice cream after dinner. ✓

3 Write sentences. Put the adverb in the correct position.

- We go to the cinema. (sometimes)  
We **sometimes** go to the cinema.
- They're early. (often)
- She doesn't go to the swimming pool. (usually)
- Colin and Jane go to the theatre. (never)
- I buy a ticket. (always)
- You don't visit. (often)
- Our house isn't warm. (always)
- I go to the café. (never)
- I don't go to the library on Fridays. (always)

## 6. Present continuous

### The present continuous affirmative



**Affirmative**  
I **am playing**  
you **are playing**  
he **is playing**  
she **is playing**  
it **is playing**  
we **are playing**  
you **are playing**  
they **are playing**

**Short forms**  
I'm **playing**  
you're **playing**  
he's **playing**  
she's **playing**  
it's **playing**  
we're **playing**  
you're **playing**  
they're **playing**

We don't use short forms after two names.  
Eric and Charlie **are playing** volleyball.  
BUT  
They're **playing** volleyball.  
John's **playing** volleyball.

We use the present continuous to talk about:

- Something that is happening at the moment we are speaking.  
She's **talking** to someone on the phone **at the moment**.
- Something that is happening around now for a short time.  
I'm **staying** at my aunt's house **for two months**.

We do not use the present continuous to talk about things that happen regularly.

2 Write sentences using the present continuous. Use short forms if possible.

- Dad / wind surf  
Dad's **windsurfing**.
- I / comb / my hair  
I'm **combing** my hair.
- Scott and Lucy / read comics  
Scott and Lucy **are reading** comics.
- you / play chess  
You're **playing** chess.
- we / skateboard  
We're **skateboarding**.
- Kate / listen to a CD  
Kate's **listening** to a CD.

3 Describe what the people are doing. Use phrases from the box.

sit on the beach eat a sandwich swim read a comic make a fire



- Molly  
Molly's **reading a comic**.
- Mum, Molly and Toby  
Mum, Molly and Toby **are sitting** on the beach.
- Dad  
Dad's **swimming**.
- Toby  
Toby's **making a fire**.
- Charlie and Harry  
Charlie and Harry **are eating** sandwiches.

### The present continuous negative

**Negative**  
I **am not playing**  
you **are not playing**  
he **is not playing**  
she **is not playing**  
it **is not playing**  
we **are not playing**  
you **are not playing**  
they **are not playing**

**Short forms**  
I'm **not playing**  
you **aren't playing**  
he **isn't playing**  
she **isn't playing**  
it **isn't playing**  
we **aren't playing**  
you **aren't playing**  
they **aren't playing**





4 Look at the sentences in exercise 3. Make them negative.

- 1 Molly isn't reading a comic.
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

5 Look at the table. Correct the notes. Write complete sentences.






	read	sleep	study	work	run	make lunch	drive
Bob							✓
Mrs Green						✓	
you			✓				
I					✓		
we	✓						
Tim and Billy		✓					
your sister				✓			

- 1 Bob / read  
Bob isn't reading. He's driving.
- 2 your sister / sleep
- 3 we / work
- 4 Tim and Billy / make lunch
- 5 I / study
- 6 you / run
- 7 Mrs Green / drive




1 Write questions, using the present continuous.

- 1 he / light / a fire?  
Is he lighting a fire?
- 2 Jane / do / her homework?
- 3 we / have / dinner / now?
- 4 You and Tom / play / a computer game?
- 5 you / get dressed?

2 Write questions for these answers.

- 1   
Is the lion sleeping?  
Yes, the lion's sleeping.
- 2   
No, the monkey isn't flying. It's climbing.
- 3   
Yes, the parrots are flying.
- 4   
No, the kangaroos aren't sleeping. They're eating.
- 5   
No, the zebra isn't eating. It's running.

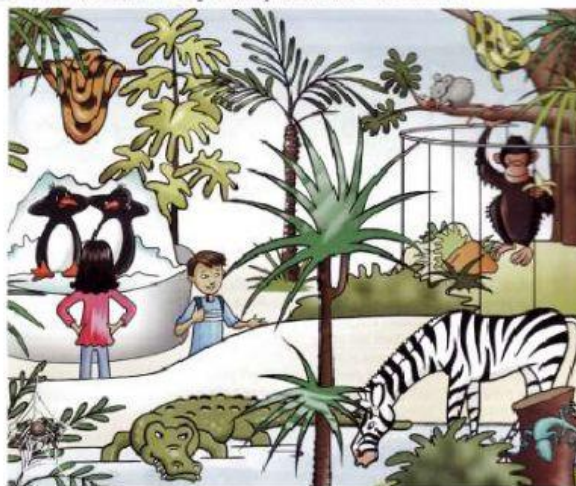
2 Look at the pictures. Write short answers.

- 1   
Is Teresa holding a comb?  
Yes, she is.
- 2   
Are they studying?
- 3   
Is Frank carrying a big bag?
- 4   
Are they playing games?
- 5   
Is Mr Rogers reading a newspaper?
- 6   
Is Grandpa dancing?

3 Write questions and short answers in the present continuous.

- 1 I / learn / English / ? / ✓  
Am I learning English? Yes, I am.
- 2 Amy / talk / ? / X
- 3 my Mum and Dad / sit / on the beach / ? / X
- 4 we / have / dinner / ? / ✓
- 5 my Grandma and Grandpa / visit / the zoo / ? / ✓

4 What are the animals doing? Write questions and short answers.



- 1 chimpanzee / eat / ?  
Is the chimpanzee eating?  
Yes, it is.
- 2 snakes / sleep / ?
- 3 penguins / swim / ?
- 4 mouse / eat / ?
- 5 crocodile / sleep / ?
- 6 zebra / drink / ?
- 7 spider / climb / ?
- 8 lizard / dive / ?

## 7. Simple past

### The past simple: regular verbs

Charlie, Molly and Harry **played** games at the party. They **didn't watch** TV.



Generally, we add -ed to the end of the base form to form the past simple of regular verbs.

Affirmative	Negative	Short forms
I waited	I did not wait	I didn't wait
you waited	you did not wait	you didn't wait
he waited	he did not wait	he didn't wait
she waited	she did not wait	she didn't wait
it waited	it did not wait	it didn't wait
we waited	we did not wait	we didn't wait
you waited	you did not wait	you didn't wait
they waited	they did not wait	they didn't wait

Look at this other rule:

Verb	Example	Add	Past simple
ends in -e	live	+ -d	lived

### The past simple questions and short answers



Questions	Short answers
Did I learn?	Yes, I did. No, I didn't.
Did you learn?	Yes, you did. No, you didn't.
Did he learn?	Yes, he did. No, he didn't.
Did she learn?	Yes, she did. No, she didn't.
Did it learn?	Yes, it did. No, it didn't.
Did we learn?	Yes, we did. No, we didn't.
Did you learn?	Yes, you did. No, you didn't.
Did they learn?	Yes, they did. No, they didn't.

The formation of questions and short answers in the past simple is the same for most regular and irregular verbs.

### 2 Write the words in the correct order to make questions.

- 1 / did / eat / breakfast / ?  
Did I eat breakfast?
- 2 like the film / Sally / did / ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 did / visit your cousins / you / last week / ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Polly and Heidi / did / go to school / ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 did / have fun / at the party / you / ?  
\_\_\_\_\_

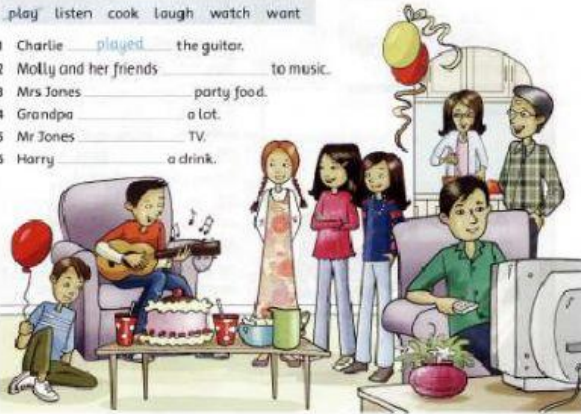
### 1 Write the past simple affirmative of these verbs.

- 1 watch watched
- 2 live \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 love \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 cook \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 start \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 laugh \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 finish \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 listen \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 hate \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 work \_\_\_\_\_

### 2 Look at the picture. Complete these sentences about the party with a word from the box in the past simple.

play listen cook laugh watch want

- 1 Charlie played the guitar.
- 2 Molly and her friends \_\_\_\_\_ to music.
- 3 Mrs Jones \_\_\_\_\_ party food.
- 4 Grandpa \_\_\_\_\_ a lot.
- 5 Mr Jones \_\_\_\_\_ TV.
- 6 Harry \_\_\_\_\_ a drink.



### 3 Make the sentences in exercise 2 negative.

- 1 Charlie didn't play the guitar.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_

### 4 Complete Charlie's diary, using the past simple affirmative and negative of the verbs in brackets.

Sunday 11th May

Harry and I (1) washed (wash) Dad's car. Well, I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (start) to wash it, but Harry (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (not want) to finish it, so we (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) a film, but we (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (not like) it much.

Monday 12th May

At school today, we (6) watched (watch) a film about ancient Egypt. When it (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (finish), we (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to our teacher. It was really interesting! The ancient Egyptians (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (live) a long time ago. Everybody in the class (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (work) very hard, and I (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (love) the lesson. After school, I (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (play) tennis with my friends. At home, Mum (13) \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) my dinner. I (14) \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to stay up late but Mum said I had to go to bed early. I (15) \_\_\_\_\_ (hate) that!

### 5 Write complete sentences using the past simple.

- 1 finish my dinner / I / last night
- 2 want / I / to get up / early
- 3 not / listen to music / Billy
- 4 the car / wash / we
- 5 Polly and Mum / cook lunch
- 6 Hassan / his teacher / helped



**2 Write questions in the past simple. Then write short answers.**

- 1 you / go to school / yesterday / ? / ✓  
Did you go to school yesterday? Yes, I did.
- 2 your father / work / last Saturday / ? / X
- 3 it / rain / last week / ? / X
- 4 your friends / walk to school / this morning / ? / ✓
- 5 you / have a maths lesson / yesterday / ? / ✓
- 6 we / play a new game / today / ? / ✓
- 7 Jess / watch a film / last night / ? / X
- 8 you / finish this exercise / quickly / ? / ✓

**3 Write questions and short answers for each sentence.**

- 1 I didn't paint a picture.  
Did you paint a picture? No, I didn't.
- 2 We looked at maps.
- 3 The teacher talked about Africa.
- 4 We didn't watch a film.
- 5 The class listened to a CD.
- 6 I liked the lessons at school today.

**4 Look at Molly's diary. Write questions about her week.**

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
Morning	start homework	wait for the bus	paint a picture	visit Grandma
Afternoon	watch a film	listen to a CD	visit the museum	finish homework
Evening	play tennis	cook with Mum	walk to the shops	stay with Sally

- 1 start her homework on Monday afternoon  
Did Molly start her homework on Monday afternoon?
- 2 finish her homework on Thursday afternoon
- 3 visit the museum on Wednesday morning
- 4 play tennis on Tuesday evening
- 5 cook with Mum on Tuesday evening
- 6 walk to the shops on Wednesday morning
- 7 visit Grandma on Thursday morning
- 8 paint a picture on Wednesday evening

**5 Write answers to the questions in exercise 3. If you write No, she didn't, write a correct sentence.**

- 1 No, she didn't. She started her homework on Monday morning.
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

8. Past continuous  
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