

## 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	you 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.*

## 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.

## 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

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

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

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



### 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 small high	longer smaller higher	short deep slow	shorter deeper 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	Comparative
long	longest
small	smallest
high	highest
short	shortest
deep	deepest
slow	slowest

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

The **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**.

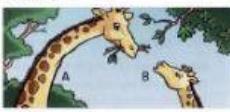
#### 1 Add **r**, **er**, or **est** to the words to make comparative adjectives.

1 long	<u>longer</u>	2 short	<u>shorter</u>
3 young	<u>younger</u>	4 wide	<u>wider</u>
5 deep	<u>deeper</u>	6 high	<u>higher</u>
7 big	<u>bigger</u>	8 loud	<u>louder</u>

#### 2 Write the comparative adjectives.

1 small	<u>smaller</u>	2 tall	<u>taller</u>
3 loud	<u>louder</u>	4 long	<u>longer</u>
5 quiet	<u>quieter</u>	6 big	<u>bigger</u>
7 slow	<u>slower</u>	8 high	<u>higher</u>
9 fast	<u>faster</u>	10 short	<u>shorter</u>
11 old	<u>older</u>	12 young	<u>younger</u>

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

	1 (high) A is <b>higher than</b> B.		2 (old) _____
	3 (big) _____		4 (wide) _____
	5 (quiet) _____		6 (tall) _____

#### 4 Write the superlative adjectives.

1 small	<u>the smallest</u>	2 tall	<u>the tallest</u>
3 loud	<u>the loudest</u>	4 long	<u>the longest</u>
5 quiet	<u>the quietest</u>	6 big	<u>the biggest</u>
7 slow	<u>the slowest</u>	8 high	<u>the highest</u>
9 fast	<u>the fastest</u>	10 short	<u>the shortest</u>
11 old	<u>the oldest</u>	12 young	<u>the youngest</u>

#### 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. F 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.

1 Mountain A is **higher than** Mountain B, but Mountain C is **the highest**.  
 2 River D is **longer than** River E, but River F is **the longest**.  
 3 Building G is **taller than** Building H, but Building I is **the tallest**.  
 4 Mountain A is **older than** Mountain B, but Mountain C is **the oldest**.  
 5 River D is **shorter than** River F, but River E is **the shortest**.

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

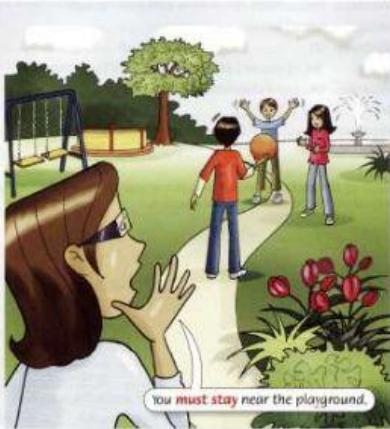
younger bigger oldest smaller longest

1 The Nile is the **longest** river in Egypt.  
 2 The USA is **larger** than the UK.  
 3 Mount Fuji is **higher** than Mount Everest.  
 4 My baby sister is **younger** than my Grandma.  
 5 The **oldest** 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**.



**You mustn't feed the animals.**

1  
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.
Do you like milk?	Yes, you do.
Does he like milk?	Yes, he does.
Does she like milk?	Yes, she does.
Does it like milk?	Yes, it does.
Do we like milk?	Yes, we do.
Do you like milk?	Yes, you do.
Do they like milk?	Yes, they do.

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?



In my family, we **have** dinner at 7.30 every evening.

Note that short answers are the same as for regular verbs.  
Do you have dinner at 7.30? Yes, we do.

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

1 Heidi / does / go to school / by car / ?

Does Heidi go to school by car?

2 play football / do / after school / you / ?

3 Sally and Polly / do / at 7 o'clock / eat dinner / ?

4 go swimming / do / on Tuesdays / we / ?

5 do / after breakfast / your teeth / brush / you / ?

6 like singing / your sister / does / ?

7 you and your friends / do / outside / like playing / ?

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

1 ✓ Yes, she does.

2 ✗

3 ✗

4 ✓

5 ✓

6 ✓

7 ✓

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

1 Does your Dad **have** a car?

2 **he** **breakfast** every day?

3 **you** **a shower** in the evening?

4 **your family** **dinner** together?

5 **they** **lots of friends**?

6 **we** **a lot of homework**?

7 **I** **long hair**?

8 **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 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 X, ✓, //, //✓ and //✓✓.

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 **buys** presents for her sister. X
- Molly is **late** for school. ✓✓
- Peter **doesn't** go to the library. ✓✓✓
- We **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)
- Calum 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



<b>Affirmative</b>	<b>Short forms</b>
I <b>am playing</b>	I'm <b>playing</b>
<b>you are playing</b>	<b>you're playing</b>
<b>he is playing</b>	<b>he's playing</b>
<b>she is playing</b>	<b>she's playing</b>
<b>it is playing</b>	<b>it's playing</b>
<b>we are playing</b>	<b>we're playing</b>
<b>you are playing</b>	<b>you're playing</b>
<b>they are playing</b>	<b>they're playing</b>

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.

### 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



1 Molly

Molly's **reading** a comic

2 Mum, Molly and Toby

3 Dad

4 Toby

5 Charlie and Harry

### The present continuous negative

<b>Negative</b>	<b>Short forms</b>
I <b>am not playing</b>	I'm <b>not playing</b>
<b>you are not playing</b>	<b>you aren't playing</b>
<b>he is not playing</b>	<b>he isn't playing</b>
<b>she is not playing</b>	<b>she isn't playing</b>
<b>it is not playing</b>	<b>it isn't playing</b>
<b>we are not playing</b>	<b>we aren't playing</b>
<b>you are not playing</b>	<b>you aren't playing</b>
<b>they are not playing</b>	<b>they aren't playing</b>



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 is sleeping.

2



No, the monkey isn't flying. It's climbing.

3



Yes, the parrots are flying.

4



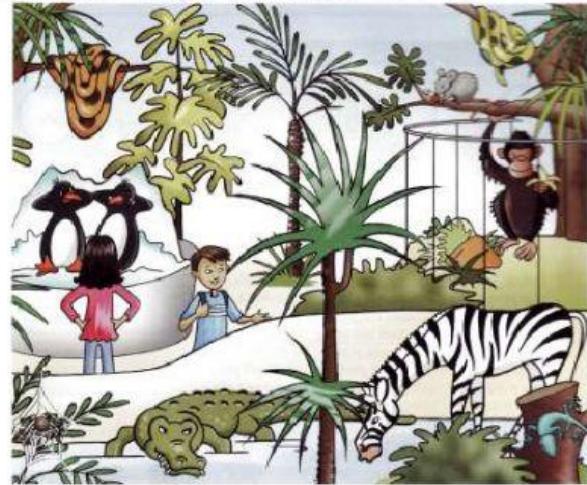
No, the kangaroos aren't sleeping. They're eating.

5



No, the zebra isn't eating. It's running.

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



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 / ? / ✓

1 chimpanzee / eat / ?

Is the chimpanzee eating?

Yes, it is.

2 snakes / sleep / ?

\_\_\_\_\_

3 penguins / swim / ?

4 mouse / eat / ?

5 crocodile / sleep / ?

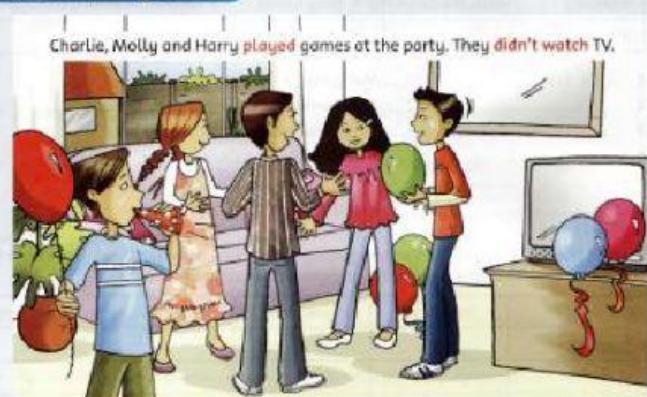
6 zebra / drink / ?

7 spider / climb / ?

8 lizard / dive / ?

## 7. Simple past

### The past simple: regular verbs



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

#### Affirmative

I waited  
you waited  
he waited  
she waited  
it waited  
we waited  
you waited  
they waited

#### Negative

I did not wait  
you did not wait  
he did not wait  
she did not wait  
it did not wait  
we did not wait  
you did not wait  
they did not wait

#### Short forms

I didn't wait  
you didn't wait  
he didn't wait  
she didn't wait  
it didn't wait  
we didn't wait  
you didn't wait  
they didn't wait

Look at this other rule:

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

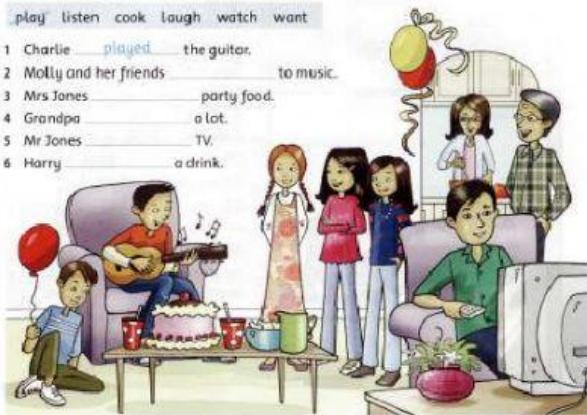
### 1 Write the past simple affirmative of these verbs.

1 watch	<u>watched</u>	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 listened to music.
- 3 Mrs Jones cooked party food.
- 4 Grandpa laughed a lot.
- 5 Mr Jones watched TV.
- 6 Harry wanted a drink.



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

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

### The past simple questions and short answers



#### Questions

Did I learn?  
Did you learn?  
Did he learn?  
Did she learn?  
Did it learn?  
Did we learn?  
Did you learn?  
Did they learn?

#### Short answers

Yes, I did.  
Yes, you did.  
Yes, he did.  
Yes, she did.  
Yes, it did.  
Yes, we did.  
Yes, you did.  
Yes, they did.

No, I didn't.  
No, you didn't.  
No, he didn't.  
No, she didn't.  
No, it didn't.  
No, we didn't.  
No, you didn't.  
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 / ?

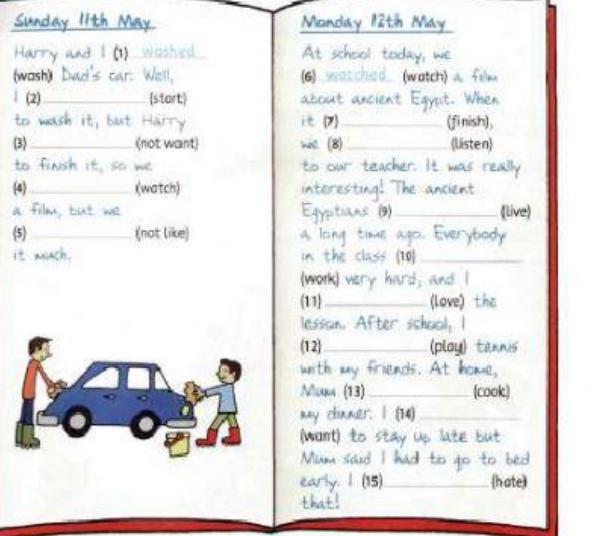
3 did / visit your cousins / you / last week / ?

4 Polly and Heidi / did / go to school / ?

5 did / have fun / at the party / you / ?

Unit 14

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



### 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 Tess / 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  
(usar la de la revisión anterior)**