



# Reinforcement Activities for 1º ESO

3<sup>rd</sup> Term

Course: 2º ESO

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Deadline for: - Activities \_\_\_\_\_

- Exam: \_\_\_\_\_

## Present Simple (I start)

We form the Present Simple in this way:

POSITIVE	
I	start at eight o'clock.
You	start at eight o'clock.
We	start at eight o'clock.
They	start at eight o'clock.
NEGATIVE	
I	do not start at eight o'clock.
You	do not start at eight o'clock.
We	do not start at eight o'clock.
They	do not start at eight o'clock.
He	does not start at eight o'clock.
She	does not start at eight o'clock.
It	doesn't start at eight o'clock.
QUESTIONS	
Do	I start at 8?
	you start at 8?
	we start at 8?
	they start at 8?
Does	he start at 8?
	it start at 8?

### Practice

Put the verbs in brackets ( ) into the correct forms of the Present Simple. For negative verbs, use the short forms (*don't*, *doesn't*). Sometimes you do not need to change the verb in brackets.

- Tom catches (catch) the bus to school at about 9 o'clock.
- It often rains (rain) at this time of the year.
- I don't drive (not/drive) to work. I go by bus.
- She usually has (have) lunch at about 1 o'clock.
- He earns (not/earn) much money in his job.
- This problem happens (not/happen) very often.
- My father flies (fly) to the USA regularly.
- Trains to Oxford leave (leave) every hour in the morning.
- You don't do (not/do) your work carefully enough.
- She reads (read) a newspaper every day.
- We listen (not/listen) to the radio very often.
- He often arrives (arrive) at work late.
- They go (go) to a lot of concerts.

2 With he/she/it we add -s to most verbs:

walk → walks get → gets leave → leaves

But there are some exceptions:

► We add -es to verbs which end with -sh, -ch, -ss or -es:

finish → finishes catch → catches

do → does go → goes

► We change some verbs that end with -y in this way:

cry → cries worry → worries

study → studies

► But we add -s to verbs that end with -ay, -ey, -oy or -uy:

pay → pays play → plays buy → buys

3 We use the Present Simple for facts:

Secretaries work in offices.

Ruth does all her work very well.

It doesn't snow in this country.

4 We use the Present Simple for repeated actions (e.g. habits, and events on a timetable):

I usually play tennis at weekends.

Lessons start at 9 o'clock every morning.

B Complete the questions in the Present Simple.

0 A: Does Alan use \_\_\_\_\_ a computer?

B: Yes, Alan uses a computer.

1 A: \_\_\_\_\_ in an office?

B: No, Carol works in a factory.

2 A: Where \_\_\_\_\_ your games?

B: We play our games in the local park.

3 A: \_\_\_\_\_ the bus to school?

B: Yes, I take the bus to school every morning.

4 A: When \_\_\_\_\_?

B: The shops close at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

5 A: \_\_\_\_\_ abroad on holiday every year?

B: Yes, we go abroad every year.

6 A: \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of coffee every day?

B: Yes, I drink about ten cups of coffee every day.

7 A: What kind of car \_\_\_\_\_?

B: He drives an old German car.

8 A: When \_\_\_\_\_?

B: The lessons finish at 4.30 every day.

C Complete the dialogues using the Present Simple. For negative verbs, use short forms (*doesn't*, *don't*).

0 A: Do you watch TV every evening?

B: No, we don't watch TV every evening.

1 A: Does Anna take the bus to work?

B: Yes, she takes the bus to work at 7 o'clock every morning.

2 A: What time do you have dinner in the evening?

B: We usually have dinner at about 8 o'clock in the evening.

3 A: Do you often eat in restaurants?

B: Yes, we often eat in restaurants.

4 A: Where does Alison teach?

B: She teaches at the university.

5 A: Come here very often?

B: No, I don't come here very often.

6 A: When arrives in the morning?

B: The post arrives at 8 o'clock in the morning.

7 A: Do you play any sports?

B: No, I don't play any sports. I don't like sport.

8 A: Go to the office at weekends?

B: No, she doesn't go to work at weekends.

9 A: Where park your car every evening?

B: I park my car in the street outside my apartment.

## Present Continuous (I'm working)

We form the Present Continuous in this way:

POSITIVE	
I	am/’m
You	are/’re
We	are/’re
They	are/’re
He	is/’s
She	is/’s
It	is/’s

NEGATIVE	
I	am not/’m not
You	are not
We	are not
They	are not/aren’t
He	is not
She	is not/’s not
It	is not/’s not/’s not

QUESTIONS	
Where	am I
Where	are you/we/they
Is	he/she/it

### 2 To make the -ing form, we add -ing: walk → walking go → going

There are some exceptions:

- verbs ending with -e:  
-e → -ing: come → coming
- but: see → seeing
- verbs ending with -ie:  
-ie → -ying: lie → lying
- verbs ending with one vowel (a,e,i,o,u) and one consonant (b,c,d,f,g,h,l,m,n,p ...):  
-i → -tting: sit → sitting run → running

(For more details, see Table C, on page 95.)

### 3 Look at this picture of Mike:



We use the Present Continuous for things that are happening now:

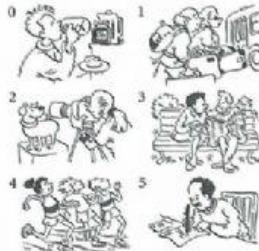
Where's Mike? – He's sitting outside.

We also use the Present Continuous for things that are happening for a period of time around now, but not at the moment we speak:

Mike is building his own house.

## Practice

Complete the sentences about the pictures. Use the correct Present Continuous form of the verb in brackets, and *he/she/it they*.



0 He's drinking (drink) a cup of coffee.  
1 \_\_\_\_\_ (carry) their suitcases.  
2 \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a photograph.  
3 \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) on a bench.  
4 \_\_\_\_\_ (run) in a race.  
5 \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a letter.

### B Complete the dialogues using the Present Continuous forms of the verbs in brackets ( ), and *I/you/he/she etc.*

0 A: What ... are you watching ... (watch) on the TV?

B: I'm watching a programme about wildlife in Africa.

1 A: What ... (do) at the moment?

B: He's reading a book.

2 A: \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to me?

B: Yes, of course I'm listening to you.

3 A: Where ... (go)?

B: I'm going to the shops.

4 A: What ... (cook)?

B: He's cooking an Italian dish.

5 A: Where ... (stay)?

B: She's staying with some friends.

6 A: \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for the number 36 bus?

B: No, I'm waiting for a different bus.

7 A: \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) at the moment?

B: No, it's quite sunny now.

8 A: What ... (read)?

B: I'm reading a very interesting novel.

### C Complete the dialogues using the Present Continuous forms of the words in brackets.

0 A: What's Jenny doing?

B: She's talking (She/talk) to her mother on the phone.

1 A: What are John and Michael doing?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ (They/play) a game of cards.

2 A: \_\_\_\_\_ (the weather/get) better?

B: No, it's very cold outside.

3 A: \_\_\_\_\_ (you/leave)?

B: Yes, I have to go home now.

4 A: Where's Harry?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ (He/make) a cup of coffee in the kitchen.

5 A: Where's your car?

B: It's at home. \_\_\_\_\_ (It/not/work) at the moment.

6 A: \_\_\_\_\_ (you/watch) this programme?

B: No, we can watch a different programme if you want.

7 A: Is Michael at home?

B: No, \_\_\_\_\_ (he/post) some letters at the post office.

8 A: \_\_\_\_\_ (Paul/do) a course?

B: Yes, he's studying Business Management.

## Present simple (I go) or Present Continuous (I'm going)

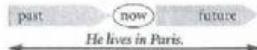
Compare the Present Simple and the Present Continuous:

We use the Present Simple to talk about facts (things which are true at any time):  
*Anna speaks good Spanish.*  
*Journalists write newspaper articles.*  
*I come from Norway.* (= I am Norwegian).

We use the Present Continuous to talk about things that are happening now:  
*Anna's busy. She's speaking on the phone.*  
*What are you writing? ~ A letter to Jane.*  
*Look! The bus is coming.*

We use the Present Simple for situations that exist for a long time, and for actions that are repeated (e.g. people's habits, or events on a timetable):

*Mike works for an advertising company. He lives in Paris.* (= His home is in Paris.)



*Jane travels a lot in her job.*

*I do a lot of sport.*

We can use words like **usually**, **often**, **every**:  
*We usually go out to dinner at weekends.*  
*I often go to football matches on Sundays.*  
*The buses leave every hour.*

We use the Present Continuous for things that continue for a limited period of time around now (e.g. holidays, visits, temporary jobs, school or university courses):

*John is working in the USA for six weeks.*  
*He's living in New York.*



*Jane's travelling around Europe for a month.*

*I'm doing a one-year course in tourism.*

We use the Present Simple with thinking and feeling verbs (e.g. **know**, **like**, **want**, **love**, **hate**, **remember**):

*I don't know which train to catch.*

We do not usually use the Present Continuous with thinking and feeling verbs:  
 Not *I'm knowing someone who lives in Venetian*

### Practice

Complete the sentences with the Present Simple (*I do*) or the Present Continuous (*I am doing*).

- 1 I leave  (leave) home at 7 o'clock every morning.
- 2 She usually work  (work) in the Sales Department in London, but at the moment she do  (do) a training course in Bristol.
- 3 Linda wash  (wash) her hair every day.
- 4 He try  (try) very hard in every game that he play  (play).
- 5 Excuse me. I think that you sit  (sit) in my seat.
- 6 you/listen  to the radio very often!
- 7 Don't talk to me now. I write  (write) an important letter.
- 8 Why they/drive  (they/drive) on the left in Britain?

- 8 It not/get  (not/get) dark at this time of year until about 10 o'clock.

- 9 It usually rain  (rain) here a lot, but it not/rain  (not/rain) now.

- 10 A: What are you doing?  
 B: I bake  (bake) a cake. Why you/smile?  (I/do) something wrong?

B Two people are standing on a railway station platform. Write the conversation between them, using the Present Simple or the Present Continuous. Sometimes, it is not necessary to change the verb form.

Robert: (Hello, / you / wait / for the same train as me?)

<sup>8</sup> Hello. Are you waiting for the same train as me?

Paul: (I / not / know. I / wait / for the 6.15 to Brussels. And you?)

<sup>1</sup>

Robert: (Yes, me too. / you / live / in Brussels?)

<sup>2</sup>

Paul: (No, I come from Brussels, but I / study / at university in Paris at the moment.)

<sup>3</sup>

Robert: (Oh yes! What course / you / take?)

<sup>4</sup>

Paul: (I / do / a two-year course in Business Management.)

<sup>5</sup>

Robert: (So why / you / go / to Brussels?)

<sup>6</sup>

Paul: (All my friends / live / there, and I / often / go / there at weekends.)

<sup>7</sup>

(I / not / know / many people in Paris. What about you? / you / often / go / to / Brussels?)

<sup>8</sup>

Robert: (Yes, on business. I / go / to a meeting there today.)

<sup>9</sup>

Paul: (Oh yes. What kind of job / you / do?)

<sup>10</sup>

Robert: (I / work / in the Marketing Department of a small company, and I / often / travel / to different towns and cities for meetings.)

<sup>11</sup>

Paul: (What / your company / sell?)

<sup>12</sup>

Robert: (It / make / clocks.)

<sup>13</sup>

Paul: (Oh look! The train / come.)

<sup>14</sup>

## Past Simple (I walked, she rang)

We form the Past Simple of regular verbs by adding -ed to the verb:

walk → walked    watch → watched  
open → opened    ask → asked

There are some exceptions:

- verbs ending with -e:  
+ -d: live → lived    like → liked
- verbs ending with a consonant and -y:  
-y → ied: apply → applied    try → tried
- most verbs ending with one vowel and one consonant:  
-p → -pped: stop → stopped  
plan → planned

For more details on the form of the Past Simple, see Table D on page 95.)

The Past Simple form of many verbs is regular:

do → did	have → had
take → took	buy → bought
come → came	stand → stood
find → found	ring → rang
go → went	say → said

For more details, see Table E, page 96.)

3 We form the negative with didn't and the infinitive (e.g. do, take, understand):  
*I didn't understand. (Not didn't understand.)*

We form questions with did and the infinitive (e.g. watch):  
*Did you watch the film?*

4 The Past Simple of be is like this:

*I/he/she/it was/wasn't*  
You/we/they were/weren't } very good.  
Was I/he/she/it } very good?  
Were you/we/they }

5 We use the Past Simple to talk about a completed event in the past. We often say when it happened (e.g. yesterday, last night):

*Chris phoned me yesterday. He wanted to discuss something with me.*  
*Did you enjoy the concert last night?*

6 We can use the Past Simple with for to talk about something that continued for a period of time, and ended in the past:

*I lived in Rome for two years. Then I went to work in Japan.*

past    1    2    3    4    now  
for 2 years

### Practice

Complete the sentences using the Past Simple form and the words in brackets ( ).

- 1 We went (go) on holiday to Scotland last year.
- 2 I took (take) a taxi from the airport to the city centre.
- 3 We walked (walk) to the park and then we played (play) tennis.
- 4 A: Was (be) your meal good?  
B: No, it wasn't (not/be). I didn't like (not/like) the vegetables.
- 5 The man in the shop said (say) something to the woman, but she didn't hear (not/hear) him.
- 6 I rang (ring) the doorbell and a woman opened (open) the door.
- 7 I wrote (write) a letter to a friend, and then I posted (post) it.
- 8 A: Did (you/understand) the film?  
B: No, I didn't try (try) to understand it, but the actors spoke (speak) very quickly.
- 9 He didn't go (not/go) to school last Tuesday. He was (be) ill.
- 10 A: Did (you/buy) some clothes at the market?  
B: Yes, I bought (buy) a pair of trousers and a shirt.

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11 A: Did (you/enjoy) the festival?

B: Yes, it wasn't (not/rain) and the music was (be) very good.

B Make sentences using the correct form of the Past Simple.

0 (When / you / leave / the party?)  
*When did you leave the party?*

1 (When / you / finish / your exams?)

2 (I / wait / for an hour, but he / not / phone.)

3 (you / watch / the news on TV last night?)

4 (Mark / stop / smoking last month, and he / start / playing tennis again last week.)

5 (He / ask / me a question, but I / not / know / the answer.)

6 (I / live / there for a few years, but I / not / like / the place.)

7 (She / come / to my house yesterday, but she / not / stay.)

8 (What / you / say? / I / not / hear / you.)

9 (What / you / do / yesterday? / you / go / to school?)

C It's the beginning of a new term at college. Two students, Nick and Eric, are talking about the summer holidays. Complete their conversation using the correct Past Simple form of the words in brackets ( ).

Nick: What <sup>1</sup> did (you/do) in the summer?

Eric: I <sup>2</sup> took (take) a trip around Europe by train.

Nick: <sup>3</sup> Was (it/be) expensive?

Eric: No, I <sup>4</sup> bought (buy) a railcard, and it <sup>5</sup> was (be) quite cheap.

Nick: <sup>6</sup> Did (you/go) on your own, or with some friends?

Eric: A couple of friends <sup>7</sup> came (come) with me.

Nick: How many countries <sup>8</sup> did (you/visit)?

Eric: I <sup>9</sup> went (go) to six or seven countries. I <sup>10</sup> had (have) a great time, and I <sup>11</sup> loved (love) all of them.

Nick: Which one <sup>12</sup> did (you/like) most?

Eric: Sweden, I think. The countryside <sup>13</sup> was (be) marvellous, and I <sup>14</sup> took (take) lots of photographs.

Nick: When <sup>15</sup> did (you/arrive) back home?

Eric: Last week. I'm still rather tired.

## 13 Be going to (I'm going to leave)

1 We form sentences with **be going to** like this:

be going + to + **INFINITIVE**  
It is going to snow.

**POSITIVE**  
I am  
He/she/it is  
We/you/they are } going to leave.

**NEGATIVE**  
I am  
He/she/it is  
We/you/they are } not going to leave.

**QUESTIONS**  
Am I  
Is he/she/it  
Are we/you/they } going to start?

2 Note that we usually use the short form of **be** ('m, 's, 're):

The're going to leave.

He's going to spend a week by the sea.

3 The negative short form is **I'm not going to**:  
*I'm not going to play tennis today.*  
With he, she, it, there are two negative short forms:

*He/she/it isn't going to come.*  
*He/she/it's not going to come.*  
With you, we and they, there are also two negative short forms:

*You/we/they aren't going to come.*

*You/we/they're not going to come.*

4 We use **be going to** for the future. We use it:

- to talk about things we have decided to do in the future:  
A: *What are you going to do tomorrow?*  
B: *I'm going to visit Paul in Brighton.*
- to predict the future, using information we know now:  
*Look at that blue sky! It's going to be hot.*  
*I've eaten too much. I'm going to be ill.*  
*Look at the time. It's two o'clock. They aren't going to come now.*

### Practice

A Paul has decided what he's going to do in his life. Complete the sentences, using short forms of **be going to** and the verbs in brackets ( ).

- 0 I'm going to study (study) music at university.
- 1 I \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) all over the world.
- 2 I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/work) in an office.
- 3 I \_\_\_\_\_ (marry) a very rich woman.
- 4 We \_\_\_\_\_ (have) eleven boys.
- 5 They \_\_\_\_\_ (become) a football team.
- 6 They \_\_\_\_\_ (win) the World Cup.
- 7 I \_\_\_\_\_ (play) the piano every night in a cafe.
- 8 My wife \_\_\_\_\_ (not/cook) or clean.
- 9 We \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) in restaurants every day.

B Write positive sentences with short forms of **be going to** and the words in brackets.

- 0 (I/see/a film tonight) I'm going to see a film tonight.
- 1 (She/buy/a new car tomorrow) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 (They/work/hard this year) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 (It/rain/this afternoon) \_\_\_\_\_

Write negative sentences with short forms of **be going to**.

- 0 (They/not/catch/that train) They're not going to catch that train.

- 4 (Paul/not/drive/to Scotland) \_\_\_\_\_

- 5 (We/not/finish/it today) \_\_\_\_\_

- 6 (She/not/buy/a new house) \_\_\_\_\_

Write questions with **be going to**.

- 0 (you/have/a holiday this year?) Are you going to have a holiday this year?

- 7 (they/win/the match?) \_\_\_\_\_

- 8 (Mary/leave/her job?) \_\_\_\_\_

- 9 (you/take/the exam in June?) \_\_\_\_\_

C Keiko is Japanese. She's going to spend a week by the sea in England. Ask her some questions. Use **be going to**, the verbs in brackets ( ), and the words in the box.

an umbrella	in a luxury hotel	to a disco	fish and chips
in the sea	a lot of English	golf every day	

- 0 (speak) Are you going to speak a lot of English?

- 1 (play) \_\_\_\_\_

- 2 (take) \_\_\_\_\_

- 3 (swim) \_\_\_\_\_

- 4 (eat) \_\_\_\_\_

- 5 (stay) \_\_\_\_\_

- 6 (go) \_\_\_\_\_

D Match the words in the box with the pictures, and write a sentence using short forms of **be going to**.

It/rain
They/ eat/a pizza
They/ not/ play/ tennis
He/ not/ win/ the race
She/ have/ a swim
They/ watch/ a film
He/ make/ a phone call
He/ play/ the piano

- 0 He's going to make a phone call.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_

- 2 \_\_\_\_\_

- 3 \_\_\_\_\_

- 4 \_\_\_\_\_

- 5 \_\_\_\_\_

- 6 \_\_\_\_\_

- 7 \_\_\_\_\_



## 15 Present Continuous for the future (He's working tomorrow)

### 1 Look at these examples:

*I'm flying home tomorrow.*  
*He's starting a new job on Monday.*

*Tony and Ann are coming at the weekend.*  
In each example, we are using the Present Continuous (see Units 5 and 6), but we are talking about the future, not the present.

### 2 Look at this example:

You bought a plane ticket last week.  
You can now say:  
*I'm flying home next week.*



We use the Present Continuous to talk about things we have arranged in the past to do in the future.

Here are some more examples:

A bank wrote to Steven and asked him to start work next week.  
We can now say:

*He's starting a new job next week.*

### Practice

#### A Look at the past events in brackets ( ), and then write sentences using the words in the box. Use short forms of the Present Continuous for the future.

*I/fly/to Florida in August*  
*I/study/English in London in May*  
*I/eat/in a new restaurant tonight*

*I/go/to the doctor tomorrow*  
*I/see/Mary this weekend*  
*I/go/to a concert next Tuesday*

0 (You paid for an English course in London yesterday.)

*I'm studying English in London in May.*

1 (You booked a table at a new restaurant last week.)

2 (You bought a ticket for a concert last month.)

3 (You telephoned your doctor this morning.)

John said to Tony and Ann:  
*Would you like to come for dinner on Sunday?*  
Tony and Ann said: Yes.  
John now says:  
*Tony and Ann are coming on Sunday.*

#### 3 The important part of a Present Continuous for the future sentence is often a time or day (e.g. next week, in July, tomorrow, on Sunday):

PRESENT: *I'm leaving now.*

FUTURE: *I'm leaving tomorrow.*

PRESENT: *We're having a party at the moment. Can I phone you tomorrow?*

FUTURE: *We're having a party in July.*

#### 4 We do not use the Present Continuous for future events that we cannot arrange or have not arranged:

Not *The sun is shining tomorrow.*

(*The sun will shine...*)  
Not *The Irish team are winning next week.*

(*The Irish team will win next week.*)

4 (You paid for a holiday at a travel agent's last week.)

5 (You talked to Mary on the phone this morning.)

#### B Mark is an explorer. Look at the things he has arranged to do. Match the pictures with the words in the box. Write sentences about what he is doing next year, using the Present Continuous. Say when he is doing each thing.

he/drive/across the Sahara  
he/walk/across the Antarctic  
he/run/across/Africa  
he/fly/over the Amazon  
he/climb/Mount Everest  
he/sail/across the Pacific



JANUARY



MARCH



MAY



JULY



SEPTEMBER



NOVEMBER

0 He is running across Africa in January.

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
2 \_\_\_\_\_  
3 \_\_\_\_\_  
4 \_\_\_\_\_  
5 \_\_\_\_\_

#### C Finish these dialogues using the Present Continuous for the future, and the words in brackets. Use short forms where possible.

0 Steve: *Are you doing* \_\_\_\_\_ (you/do) anything this weekend?  
Lynn: *I'm seeing* \_\_\_\_\_ (I/see) a film on Sunday. Do you want to come?

1 Pete: *Jane, Joe and Sally* \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to my house on Friday night.

Mark: *\_\_\_\_\_ (you/have) a party?*

Pete: *No, we aren't.* \_\_\_\_\_ (We/play) cards. Would you like to come?

2 David: *\_\_\_\_\_ (I/fly) to New York on Sunday.*

Chris: *\_\_\_\_\_ (you/see) John there?*

David: *Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ (we/meet) at the airport.*

3 Phillip: *Mary and I* \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) to Scotland next Wednesday.

Mike: *\_\_\_\_\_ (you/stay) in Edinburgh?*

Phillip: *No, \_\_\_\_\_ (we/visit) my mother in Aberdeen.*

4 Paul: *\_\_\_\_\_ (I/start) a new job on Monday.*

Clive: *Really? What is it?*