

Reinforcement Activities for 2º ESO

3rd Term

Course: 3º ESO

Name _____

Deadline for: - Activities _____

- Exam: _____

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):
Anne 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:
Anne'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 Venice.*

Practice

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

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

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

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

10 A: What are you doing?

B: I am baking (bake) a cake. Why are you smiling (you/smile)?
I'm doing (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?)

2 Hello. Are you waiting for the same train as me?

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

3

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

4

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

5

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

6

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

7

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

8

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

9

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

10

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

11

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

12

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

13

Paul: (What / your company / sell?)

14

Robert: (It / make / clocks.)

15

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

16

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 understood)

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	} very good.
You/we/they	were/weren't	
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 ().

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

PAGE 22

- A: Did you enjoy (you/enjoy) the festival?
B: Yes. It was (not/rain) and the music was (be) very good.

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

- (When / you / leave / the party?)
When did you leave the party?
- (When / you / finish / your exams?)
When did you finish your exams?
- (I / wait / for an hour, but he / not / phone.)
I waited for an hour, but he didn't phone.
- (you / watch / the news on TV last night?)
Did you watch the news on TV last night?
- (Mark / stop / smoking last month, and he / start / playing tennis again last week.)
Mark stopped smoking last month, and he started playing tennis again last week.
- (He / ask / me a question, but I / not / know / the answer.)
He asked me a question, but I didn't know the answer.
- (I / live / there for a few years, but I / not / like / the place.)
I lived there for a few years, but I didn't like the place.
- (She / come / to my house yesterday, but she / not / stay.)
She came to my house yesterday, but she didn't stay.
- (What / you / say / I / not / hear / you.)
What did you say? I didn't hear you.
- (What / you / do / yesterday? / you / go / to school?)
What did you do yesterday? Did 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 did you do (you/do) in the summer?
Eric: I took (take) a trip around Europe by train.
Nick: Was it (it/be) expensive?
Eric: No, I bought (buy) a railcard, and it was (be) quite cheap.
Nick: Did you go (you/go) on your own, or with some friends?
Eric: A couple of friends came (come) with me.
Nick: How many countries did you visit (you/visit)?
Eric: I went (go) to six or seven countries. I had (have) a great time, and I loved (love) all of them.
Nick: Which one did you like (you/like) most?
Eric: Sweden, I think. The countryside was (be) marvellous, and I took (take) lots of photographs.
Nick: When did you arrive (you/arrive) back home?
Eric: Last week. I'm still rather tired.

Past Continuous (I was waiting)

We form the Past Continuous in this way:

POSITIVE	
I/he/she/it	was } waiting.
You/we/they	were }
NEGATIVE	
I/he/she/it	was not/wasn't } waiting.
You/we/they	were not/weren't }
QUESTIONS	
Was I/he/she/it	} waiting?
Were you/we/they	}

For rules on the spelling of -ing forms (e.g. waiting), see Table C on page 95.)

Look at this example:

A: What were you doing at 7 o'clock last night?

B: I was driving home from work.



* was living in Japan in 1991. (I lived there from 1990 to 1993.)

We use the Past Continuous for an action or situation that was in progress at a particular time in the past (e.g. at 7 p.m., in 1991).

Practice

Complete the sentences by putting the verbs in brackets () into the Past Continuous.

- It was snowing (snow) when I left home this morning.
- I tried to explain my problem to her, but she wasn't listening (not/listen).
- He was talking (talk) on the phone when I arrived.
- A lot of people were waiting (wait) for the 7.30 bus last night.
- I was living (live) in London when I met them.
- I nearly had an accident this morning. A car was coming (come) towards me, but I moved quickly out of the way.
- At the end of the first half of the game, they were winning (win).
- It was a sunny afternoon and people were sitting (sit) on the grass in the park. Then it suddenly started to rain.
- Which hotel were you staying (you/stay) in when you lost your passport?
- Fortunately, I wasn't driving (not/drive) too fast when the child walked into the road in front of me.

3 Now look at this:



When I walked into the room, Ann was writing postcards and Keith was reading.

We use the Past Simple (walked) for a completed action. We use the Past Continuous (was writing) for an action in progress in the past.

4 We can use when or while before the Past Continuous:

I met her when/while we were working for the same company. (when = during the time)

We can only use when (not while) before the Past Simple:

When I met her, we were working for the same company. (when = at the time)

10 I looked out of the window, and I saw that it wasn't raining (not/rain) any more.

11 What were you doing (you/do) at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon?

B Describe what the people in the picture were doing when Rick came into the room. Use the correct verb from the box in the Past Continuous.



- George was reading a newspaper.
- Jelle was eating a sandwich.
- Sue and Liz were playing table tennis.
- Frank was watching television.
- Caroline was sitting on the floor.
- Barbara was writing a letter.
- Rita was brushing her hair.
- Allison was listening to some music.
- Ann was painting a picture.

C Look at this information about Shirley and Kevin and complete the sentences about them, using the Past Continuous (I was doing) or the Past Simple (I did).

Shirley	Kevin
1970-76 lived in New York	1972-80 lived in Washington
1973-76 studied at university	1973-75 did a course in Computing
1976 left university	1975-80 worked as a computer operator
1976-80 worked as a translator	1979 met Shirley
1979 met Kevin	1980-85 ran his own company
1982 married Kevin	1982 married Shirley

- In 1972 Shirley was living in New York.
- In 1974 Kevin was living in Washington.
- In 1974 Shirley was studying at university.
- In 1974 Kevin was doing a course in Computing.
- When Shirley was working as a computer operator, Kevin was working as a computer operator.
- When Kevin was working as a translator, Shirley was working as a translator.
- While Shirley was working as a translator, she was working as a translator.
- In 1982 Kevin was running his own company.
- While he was running his own company, Kevin was running his own company.

Present Perfect (I've finished); for, since

We form the Present Perfect with **have** or **has** and a past participle (e.g. **finished**):

POSITIVE		
I/you/we/they	have/'ve	} finished.
He/she/it	has/'s	
NEGATIVE		
I/you/we/they	haven't	} finished.
He/she/it	hasn't	
QUESTIONS		
Have	I/you/we/they	} finished?
Has	he/she/it	

The past participle of regular verbs is the same as the Past Simple form:

+ -ed	wash → washed	start → started
+ -d	live → lived	
-y → -ied	reply → replied	
	study → studied	
-p → -pped	stop → stopped	

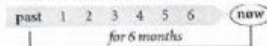
(For more details, see Table D on page 95.)
For the past participles of irregular verbs, see Table E on page 96.

- 3 We use the Present Perfect to talk about something that happened in the past, but we do not say exactly when it happened:
I've seen this film before. (before = before now)

We often use the Present Perfect in this way for things that happened in the past, and that have a result now:
I've seen this film before. I don't want to see it again now.
She's left the company. She doesn't work there now.

We often use the Present Perfect with **ever** (= at any time) and **never** (= at no time):
Have you ever met a famous person?
He has never worked in a factory.

- 4 We can use the Present Perfect with **for** and **since**, to talk about situations or actions in a period of time from the past until now. We use **for** with a period of time (e.g. **three months**), and **since** with a time (e.g. **Tuesday**):
We've lived here for six months.



I haven't seen Tom since Tuesday.



Practice

Look at the pictures that show what Jenny has done in her life. Complete the sentences about her, using the Present Perfect form of the verbs in brackets ().



- She has worked (work) as a secretary and as a schoolteacher.
- She has lived (live) in Paris since 1991.
- She has visited (visit) Canada and the USA.
- She has been married (be) married for 4 years.
- She has written (write) four books.

B Complete the sentences using the Present Perfect form of the verbs in brackets ().

- Don't take my plate away. I haven't finished (not/finish) my meal.
- A: What's that book about?
B: I don't know. I haven't read (not/read) it.
- I have lost (lose) my pen. Can I borrow yours, please?
- My father has bought (buy) an expensive, new car.
- A: I have booked (book) a room here for tonight.
B: Yes madam, what's your name, please?
- I have made (make) some sandwiches. Would you like one?
- I'm not sure what the problem with the car is.
It hasn't happened (not/happen) before.
- A: Have you replied (you/reply) to that letter from the bank?
B: No I haven't, but I'll do it soon.

C Write this conversation using the Present Perfect and the words in brackets ().

- Rob: (you / ever / want / to work in another country?)
Have you ever wanted to work in another country?
- Brian: (Yes, in fact I / work / abroad.)
I have worked in Ireland and in Brazil.
- Rob: (No, I / never / want / to leave my home town.)
I have never wanted to leave my home town.
- Brian: (Really? Well, I / apply / for another job abroad.)
I have applied for another job abroad.

D Make sentences with the Present Perfect and **for** or **since**.

- (I / not / play / tennis / last summer.)
I haven't played tennis since last summer.
- (I / know / her / more than ten years.)
I have known her for more than ten years.
- (you / live / in this town / a long time?)
Have you lived in this town for a long time?
- (Jill / be / a good friend / we were at school together.)
Jill has been a good friend since we were at school together.
- (you / see / Jack / the party last week?)
Have you seen Jack since the party last week?

Present Perfect with just, already, yet

- 1 We use **just** with the Present Perfect to talk about things that happened a short time before now:

have + just + PAST PARTICIPLE
It has **just finished**.

Could I speak to Jane, please? – I'm afraid she has **just left**.
(= She left a short time ago.)

Is that a good book? – I don't know. I've **just started it**.
(= I started it a short time before now.)

- 2 Look at this example with **already**:
Do you want something to eat? – No thanks. I've **already eaten**. (= I ate before now.)
We use **already** with the Present Perfect to emphasize that something happened before now, or before it was expected to happen. We use **already** like this:

have + already + PAST PARTICIPLE
I've **already heard** that story.

Here is another example:
Nicola: Is Sarah going to phone you later?
Robert: No. She's (= She has) **already phoned me**.
(= Sarah phoned before Nicola expected her to phone.)

- 3 We use **yet** with a negative verb to say that something has not happened, but we think that it will happen:



The post **hasn't arrived yet**. (= The post has not arrived, but it probably will arrive.)
I **haven't finished** this work **yet**. (= I haven't finished this work, but I will finish it.)
They **haven't replied** to my letter **yet**.

We use **yet** in questions to ask whether something, that we expect to happen, has happened:

Have you **paid the bill yet**? (= Perhaps you have not paid the bill, but you are going to pay it soon.)

Has it **stopped raining yet**? (= Perhaps it has not stopped raining, but it will stop raining soon.)

Have you **found a job yet**?

Notice that we usually put **yet** at the end of a negative statement or question:
They **haven't replied to my letter yet**.
Have you **found a job yet**?

Practice

- 1 Complete the dialogues, using **just** and the words in brackets (). Use the Present Perfect.

- 0 A: What's happening in this programme?
B: I don't know. It's **just started**. (It/start).
1 A: _____ (I/come) back from my holiday.
B: Did you have a good time?
2 A: Could I have a copy of *Sports World*, please?
B: Sorry. _____ (I/sell) the last copy.
3 A: How's Lucy?
B: She's very happy. _____ (She/finish) her exams.
4 A: _____ (I/have) a letter from Mike.
B: Oh yes? What did he say?
5 A: Have you heard from Alison and Frank recently?
B: Yes. _____ (they/move) to another town.

- 6 A: Have you still got the same car?
B: No. _____ (I/buy) a new one.
7 A: Would you like something to eat?
B: No, thanks. _____ (I/have) breakfast.

- B Make sentences using the Present Perfect with **already** or **yet**.

- 0 (I / not / read / today's newspaper.) **yet**
I **haven't read today's newspaper yet**.
1 (you / decide / which one to buy?) **yet**

2 (I / explain / this to you three times.) **already**

3 (Their baby son / start / talking.) **already**

4 (you / phone / Jane!) **yet**

5 (The game / not / finish) **yet**

6 (I / have / lunch) **already**

7 (He / spend / all his money) **already**

- C Complete the conversation using **just**, **already** or **yet** and the words in brackets (). Put the verbs into the Present Perfect.

- Julia: Are you having a good time here?
Anna: Yes, I haven't been here long, and I've **already visited** _____ (I / visit) a lot of interesting places.
Julia: _____ (you / visit / the Art Gallery?)
Anna: No, I _____ (I / not / do / that), but I'm going to do it.
Julia: What about the theatre? _____ (you / see / a play?)
Anna: No, but I _____ (I / book / a ticket) for one. It's called *The Friends*. I rang the theatre five minutes ago. Would you like to come with me?
Julia: Thanks, but I _____ (I / see / that play). I saw it last month.
Anna: _____ (I / read) in the newspaper that *The Adventurers* are giving a concert next week. Do you think it will be good?
Julia: Yes. _____ (they / make) a really good, new record. It came out a couple of days ago.
Anna: Will I be able to get a ticket?
Julia: Yes. _____ (they / not / sell / all the tickets).
But be quick! They're a very popular group.

Past Simple (I lived) or Present Perfect (I have lived)

Compare the Past Simple and the Present Perfect:

1 We use the Past Simple to talk about something that happened at a particular time in the past: I met John at 4 o'clock. When did Jane go to India? – In June. Martin bought a new car last week.	We use the Present Perfect to talk about the past, but not about when things happened: I've met John's girlfriend. She's nice. Have you ever been to India? – Yes, I have. I have never bought a new car.
2 We use the Past Simple for situations or actions during a period of time that ENDED in the past: I worked there for two years. I left last year. past I worked there for 2 years. now We lived in that house for a long time; then we moved to this one. Our company opened two new shops last summer.	We use the Present Perfect for situations or actions during a period of time from the past to NOW: He has worked here for two years. (He still works here.). past He has worked here for 2 years. now We've lived in this flat since we got married. (We still live in it.) We opened two shops last summer. Since then, we have opened two more. (Since then = since that time)

3 Notice how we often move from the Present Perfect to the Past Simple:

Peter: Have you ever played this game before?
Mark: Yes, I played it once when I was in England.
Peter: Did you win?
Mark: No, I lost.

Practice

A Complete the conversation by choosing the correct form in brackets ().

Sarah: 1 Have you ever been (Have you ever been / Did you ever go) to the United States?
Jim: Yes, 2 (I've been / I went) to California last year.
Sarah: 3 (Have you liked / Did you like) it?
Jim: Yes, 4 (I've enjoyed / I enjoyed) the trip a lot.
Sarah: What 5 (have you done / did you do) there?
Jim: 6 (I've visited / I visited) Hollywood, Disneyland and San Francisco.
Sarah: 7 (Have you been / Did you go) to California, Sarah?
Jim: No, but 8 (I've booked / I booked) a holiday there.
I've got my ticket and I'm going next week!

B Complete the dialogues using the Present Perfect (I have seen) or Past Simple (I saw).

A: I 1 saw (see) Jack last night.
B: Oh really. I 2 (not / see) him for months. How is he?
A: We 3 (go) to the theatre last Saturday.
B: 4 (you / enjoy) the play?
A: Yes, it 5 (be) very good.
A: I 6 (never / hear) of this group before. Are they famous in your country?
B: Yes, they are very popular. They 7 (be) famous in my country for years.
A: What 8 (you / do) last weekend?
B: I 9 (stay) at home. I 10 (need) a rest.
A: 11 (you / ever / win) a competition?
B: Yes, I 12 (win) a photographic competition in 1992.
A: So, John is your best friend. 13 (you / meet) him when you were at university?
B: Yes. We 14 (be) friends for more than ten years.

C Complete this paragraph about the London Underground by putting in the Present Perfect or Past Simple forms of the verbs in brackets ().



The London Underground

London 1 has had (have) an underground train system since the 19th Century. The London Underground 2 (start) in 1863, when Victorian engineers and workers 3 (build) the Metropolitan railway. This railway line 4 (go) from Paddington Station to Farringdon Street Station, and steam engines 5 (pull) the coaches. Eight more lines 6 (open) since then. The world's first underground electric railway 7 (open) in 1890. This line 8 (go) from the City of London to Stockwell in South London. The most modern line is the Jubilee line, which 9 (open) in 1977. Since the London Underground 10 (begin), many other cities, such as New York and Moscow, 11 (build) their own systems.