

E.E.AT. D-100 "DIVINA PROVIDENCIA"  
5TO AÑO CICLO SUPERIOR  
ESPACIO CURRICULAR: LENGUA EXTRANJERA INGLÉS  
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MATERIAL DE ESTUDIO Y EJERCITACIÓN

1) GRAMMAR: VERB TENSES. Study the information below.

Los tiempos verbales en inglés sirven para identificar cuándo sucede una acción o estado de lo que se habla en pasado, presente y futuro. Solamente afectan a los verbos de cada oración, sin embargo, su uso correcto es fundamental para la congruencia y claridad de textos escritos o discursos orales. Las formas verbales en inglés que retomaremos en este trabajo son las siguientes:

- PRESENT SIMPLE: *I study English on Tuesdays.*
- PRESENT CONTINUOUS: *I'm studying English now.*
- PAST SIMPLE: *I studied English last week.*
- FUTURE SIMPLE WITH GOING TO: *I'm going to study English tomorrow.*



Para conjugar los diferentes verbos en el tiempo verbal correspondiente, es necesario recordar los cambios que dichos verbos sufren en las formas afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa, así como también los distintos usos o funciones comunicativas de cada tiempo verbal, prestando atención a los adverbios o expresiones de tiempo que los caracterizan.

➤ PRESENT SIMPLE.

STRUCTURE:

+	-	?
I study You study He studies She studies It studies We study You study They study	I don't study You don't study He doesn't study She doesn't study It doesn't study We don't study You don't study They don't study	Do I study? Do you study? Does he study? Does she study? Does it study? Do we study? Do you study? Do they study?

FUNCIONES COMUNICATIVAS:

- Expresar hábitos o cosas que hacemos frecuentemente. For example: *She goes to school every day.*
- Comunicar situaciones permanentes. For example: *We live in Federal.*
- Contar verdades absolutas. For example: *The water boils at 100°C degrees.*
- Indicar horarios de transportes. For example: *The train leaves at 5 o'clock.*

## EXPRESIONES DE TIEMPO:

- Always (siempre), usually (usualmente), often (a menudo), generally (generalmente), sometimes (algunas veces), seldom (rara vez), never (nunca), etc.
- Every + day / week / month / year (todos los días / semanas / meses / años)
- Once (una vez) / Once a day / week / month / year (una vez al día / semana / mes / año)
- Twice (dos veces) / Twice a day / week / month / year (dos veces al día / semana / mes / año)
- Three / four times a day / week / month / year (tres / cuatro veces al día / semana / mes / año)

## ➤ PRESENT CONTINUOUS.

### STRUCTURE:

+	-	?
I am studying You are studying He is studying She is studying It is studying We are studying You are studying They are studying	I'm not studying You aren't studying He isn't studying She isn't studying It isn't studying We aren't studying You aren't studying They aren't studying	Am I studying? Are you studying? Is he studying? Is she studying? Is it studying? Are we studying? Are you studying? Are they studying?

## FUNCIONES COMUNICATIVAS:

- Describir acciones que realizamos en un momento concreto del presente. For example: *I'm reading a book now.*
- Comunicar situaciones temporales. For example: *I'm working extra hours this week.*
- Expresar un plan para el futuro próximo. For example: *I am playing football this afternoon.*

## EXPRESIONES DE TIEMPO:

- Now (ahora), right now (ahora mismo), just now (ahora mismo), at present (ahora mismo), in this moment (en este momento), etc.
- Shhh! Silence! Listen! ("silencio" o "escucha" seguidos de una exclamación puede indicar presente continuo porque puede estar haciendo referencia a algo que está ocurriendo)
- Tonight (esta noche), tomorrow (mañana), next Friday (el próximo viernes), next week / month / year (la próxima semana / mes / año), etc.

## ► PAST SIMPLE.

### STRUCTURE:

+	-	?
I studied You studied He studied She studied It studied We studied You studied They studied	I didn't study You didn't study He didn't study She didn't study It didn't study We didn't study You didn't study They didn't study	Did I study? Did you study? Did he study? Did she study? Did it study? Did we study? Did you study? Did they study?

### FUNCIONES COMUNICATIVAS:

- Describir una acción o hecho que comenzó y finalizó en el pasado. For example: *I ate spaghetti yesterday.*
- Expresar hábitos en el pasado. For example: *They went on holiday every summer.*

### EXPRESIONES DE TIEMPO:

- Yesterday (ayer), last week / month / year (la semana pasada / el mes pasado/ el año pasado), the day before (el día anterior), the previous day (el día previo), etc.
- Four days ago (hace cuatro días), a week ago (hace una semana), a year ago (hace un año), five years ago (hace cinco años), etc.
- In the 60's, in 1998, on 25th January, 2016, etc. (cualquier fecha anterior a la actual).

## ► FUTURE SIMPLE WITH GOING TO.

### STRUCTURE:

+	-	?
I'm going to study You're going to study He's going to study She's going to study It's going to study We're going to study You're going to study They're going to study	I'm not going to study You aren't going to study He isn't going to study She isn't going to study It isn't going to study We aren't going to study You aren't going to study They aren't going to study	Am I going to study? Are you going to study? Is he going to study? Is she going to study? Is it going to study? Are we going to study? Are you going to study? Are they going to study?

## FUNCIONES COMUNICATIVAS:

- Expresar acciones que seguramente se van a realizar en el futuro porque son planes y/o intenciones. For example: *I am going to meet my friends this weekend.*
- Realizar predicciones en el futuro, que por los indicios del presente consideramos que van a suceder. For example: *Look at those grey clouds! It's going to rain.*

## EXPRESIONES DE TIEMPO:

- Soon (pronto), later (más tarde), tonight (esta noche), tomorrow (mañana).
- This afternoon / Sunday / weekend (esta tarde / domingo / fin de semana), etc.
- Next Friday (el próximo viernes), next week / month / year (la próxima semana / mes / año), etc.
- In two hours (en dos horas), en five months (en cinco meses), in ten years (en diez años), etc.

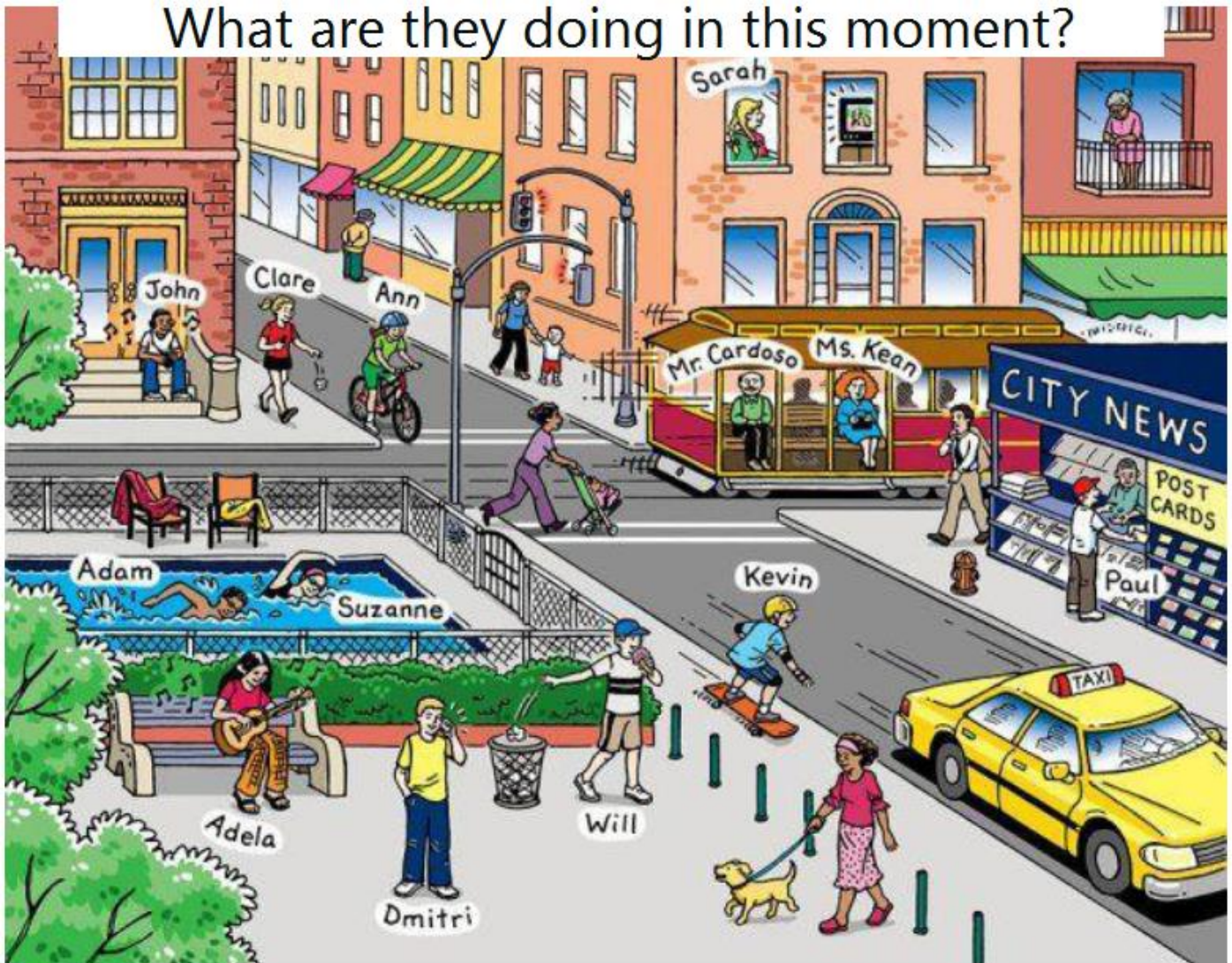
### 2) PRACTICE. Considering the theory below, solve the following activities.

#### a) Present simple. Choose the correct option.

##### For example:

1. I play / plays football every Saturday.
2. Where do / does you usually spend / spends your holidays?
3. He play / plays football on Sundays.
4. We don't / doesn't like / likes milk.
5. Do / Does you like / likes riding a bike?
6. She don't / doesn't live / lives in Poland.
7. Kate and I tidy / tidies our rooms everyday.
8. Mark don't / doesn't lay / lays the table.
9. Do / Does your friend go / goes to school by bike?
10. I often help / helps my mum.
11. My dad never do / does the shopping.
12. Helen vacuum / vacuums the carpet once a week.
13. Do / Does Jim walk / walks his dog in the evening?
14. Tim and Paul do / don't play / plays the guitar.
15. Do / Does they listen / listens to rap music?

b) Present continuous. Look at the picture and write sentences describing their actions.



For example:

1. Sarah is watching TV at home.
2. Mr. Cardoso and Ms. Kean are travelling on a tram.
3. Paul ...
4. Kevin ...
5. Will and Clare ...
6. Dmitri ...
7. Adela ...
8. Adam and Suzanne ...
9. Ann ...
10. John ...

c) Past simple. Read the text about Mustafa and answer these questions.

For example:

Was Mustafa young? *Yes, he was.*

Where did he live? *He lived in Arabia.*

1. Did he ride a horse in the desert? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Was his tent cheap? \_\_\_\_\_
3. How many sisters did he have? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Did he have any brothers? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What was the weather like outside? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Did they use technological tools to have fun? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Did they read books? \_\_\_\_\_
8. What did his grandfather usually do? \_\_\_\_\_
9. What was his father's occupation? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Why was Mustafa's father life dangerous? \_\_\_\_\_

Mustafa was a young boy who lived in Arabia many years ago. He rode his big camel in the hot desert. He lived in an expensive tent and didn't go to school. He had two sisters, but he didn't have a brother. They didn't play outside because the weather was very hot and sunny.

There weren't any video games or television, but they were happy. They read interesting books and listened to the stories their grandfather told them.



Their father was a merchant. He went on long journeys across the desert. He sometimes travelled for months. It was a dangerous life.

**d) Future simple with going to. Put the words into the correct order.**

**For example:**

1. travel / to Brazil / summer / . / to / this / isn't / going / Victoria  
*Victoria isn't going to travel to Brazil this summer.*
2. I / it / rain / think / . / going / don't / is / to
3. tell / name / you / . / going / his / not / I'm / to
4. aren't / going / we / listen / ? / to / to / him
5. her / until / . / homework / isn't / to / going / do / tomorrow / she
6. to / ? / you / going / vacation / are / go / on / where
7. to / ? / going / next / you / year / live / where / are
8. Hannah / movie / . / some / going / is / to / see / with / a / friends

e) **Time expressions.** Complete these sentences with a suitable time phrase to refer to the present, past or future. Don't repeat the phrases.

**For example:**

1. I *never* watch horror films.
2. Does he \_\_\_\_\_ visit his grandmother?
3. I'm not working \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Unfortunately, Peter is not going to join us \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_, please! I'm talking to you.
6. They take their children to the swimming pool \_\_\_\_\_.
7. It isn't raining \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Our class visited the museum \_\_\_\_\_.
9. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ goes to New York by train.
10. Did you do your English homework \_\_\_\_\_?
11. She isn't going to come back \_\_\_\_\_.
12. We're having a lot of tests \_\_\_\_\_.
13. \_\_\_\_\_! The sky is turning grey.
14. Where were you \_\_\_\_\_?
15. My dog is going to have puppies \_\_\_\_\_.
16. That girl \_\_\_\_\_ wears earrings.
17. Why are they running so fast \_\_\_\_\_?
18. My grandparents gave me an amazing birthday present \_\_\_\_\_.
19. Do you go to school \_\_\_\_\_?
20. The students didn't get to the lesson on time \_\_\_\_\_.