



FACULTAD DE CONTADURÍA, ADMINISTRACIÓN E INFORMÁTICA

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# CURSO PROPEDÉUTICO 2017

# INGLÉS

# **PROGRAMA PROPUESTO POR LA ACADEMIA DE INGLÉS PARA EL CURSO PROPEDÉUTICO 2017**

Número de horas: 10 horas aplicable para todas las áreas específicas existentes en la FCAel.

1. Present Simple (3 horas)
2. Present Continuous (3 horas)
3. Past Simple (3 horas)
4. Review of Irregular Verbs (1 hora)

**PRESENT SIMPLE**

## PRESENT SIMPLE

We use the present simple to talk about things in general. We use it to say that something happens all the time or repeatedly/ or that something is true in general:

Nurses **Look** after patients in hospitals.  
I usually **go** away at weekends.  
The earth **goes** round the sun.  
The cafe **opens** at 7.30 in the morning.

Remember:

I **work** ... *but* He **works** ... They **teach** . . . *but* my sister **teaches**...

We use **do/does** to make questions and negative sentences:

I come from Canada. Where **do** you **come** from?

I **don't go** away very often.

What **does** this word **mean**? (*not* What means this word?)

Rice **doesn't grow** in cold climates.

No uses los verbos siguientes en PRESENT CONTINUOUS (I am-ing):

|        |      |      |      |            |          |        |
|--------|------|------|------|------------|----------|--------|
| Like   | love | want | know | understand | remember | depend |
| Prefer | hate | need | mean | believe    | forget   |        |

Úsalos solamente en PRESENT SIMPLE (I want/ do you like? Etc.)

I'm tired. I want to go home. (no I'm wanting)

A: Do you know that girl?

B: Yes, but I don't remember her name.

I don't understand. What do you mean? No entiendo.

Complete the sentences using the following verbs:

|          |            |          |         |         |          |         |
|----------|------------|----------|---------|---------|----------|---------|
| cause(s) | connect(s) | drink(s) | Live(s) | open(s) | speak(s) | take(s) |
|----------|------------|----------|---------|---------|----------|---------|

1 Tanya \_\_\_\_\_ German very well.

2 I don't often \_\_\_\_\_ coffee.

3 The swimming pool \_\_\_\_\_ at 7.30 every morning.

4 Bad driving \_\_\_\_\_ many accidents.

5 My parents \_\_\_\_\_ in a very small flat.

6 The Olympic Games \_\_\_\_\_ place every four years.

7 The Panama Canal \_\_\_\_\_ the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

**Put the verb into the correct form.**

- 1 Julie \_\_\_\_\_ (not / drink) tea very often.
- 2 What time \_\_\_\_\_ (the banks / close) here?
- 3 I've got a car, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / use) it much.
- 4 'Where \_\_\_\_\_ Ricardo / come) from?' 'From Cuba.'
- 5 'What \_\_\_\_\_ (you / do)?' 'I'm an electrician.'
- 6 It \_\_\_\_\_ (take) me an hour to get to work. How long \_\_\_\_\_ (it / take) you?
- 7 Look at this sentence. What \_\_\_\_\_ (this word / mean)?
- 8 David isn't very fit. He \_\_\_\_\_ (not / do) any sport.

# PRESENT SIMPLE

**1: First, we use the Present Simple when something is generally true:**

- The sun rises in the east.
- It snows in winter.
- The sky isn't green.
- Plants die without water.

**2: We also use this tense for a situation that we think is more or less permanent.**

- Where do you live?
- She has three children.
- I am married.
- I don't like mushrooms.

**3: The next use is for habits or things that we do regularly. We often use adverbs of frequency.**

- Do you smoke?
- I play tennis every Tuesday.
- We often go to the cinema.
- She gets up at seven o'clock every day.
- How often do you study English?

**4: We use the simple present to talk about what happens in books, plays, or films:**

- The hero dies at the end of the film.
- A young woman travels through Europe, where she meets different people, and finally falls in love.
- In this book, an army invades Britain.
- The main character is very pretty and works in a bookshop.

|                                 |
|---------------------------------|
| <b>Positive<br/>(of 'play')</b> |
| <b>I play</b>                   |
| <b>you play</b>                 |
| <b>he plays</b>                 |
| <b>she plays</b>                |
| <b>it plays</b>                 |
| <b>we play</b>                  |
| <b>they play</b>                |

To make the negative form, you need to use 'do not' (don't) or 'does not' (doesn't).

| Negative (of 'play')     |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| I <b>do not</b> play     | I <b>don't</b> play     |
| you <b>do not</b> play   | you <b>don't</b> play   |
| he <b>does not</b> play  | he <b>doesn't</b> play  |
| she <b>does not</b> play | she <b>doesn't</b> play |
| it <b>does not</b> play  | it <b>doesn't</b> play  |
| we <b>do not</b> play    | we <b>don't</b> play    |
| they <b>do not</b> play  | they <b>don't</b> play  |

We use 'do' or 'does' before the subject to make the **'yes / no' question**:

|                           |
|---------------------------|
| <b>Yes / No questions</b> |
| <b>Do I play ?</b>        |
| <b>Do you play ?</b>      |
| <b>Does he play ?</b>     |
| <b>does she play ?</b>    |
| <b>does it play ?</b>     |
| <b>do we play ?</b>       |
| <b>do they play ?</b>     |

**Make positive present simple sentences: Use the present simple affirmative**

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) shopping with my brother.
2. We sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ (use) a dictionary in class.
3. My friends \_\_\_\_\_ (study) Italian at their school.
4. School \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) at three o'clock.
5. You \_\_\_\_\_ (live) near me.

**Write the sentences in negative.**

1. I study French. \_\_\_\_\_
2. School finishes at two o'clock. \_\_\_\_\_
3. You copy from other students. \_\_\_\_\_
4. We think English is easy. \_\_\_\_\_
5. My friends play volleyball. \_\_\_\_\_

**Complete the sentences with do / don't / does / doesn't.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ you like Maths? Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Sally like reading? Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Mathew play handball every Saturday? No, he \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Jane and Mary go to the cinema on Sunday? No, they \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ you like writing letters? No, I \_\_\_\_\_.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Angela get up late? No, she \_\_\_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ we spend the afternoon together? Yes, we \_\_\_\_\_.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Paul like skate-boarding? No, he \_\_\_\_\_.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ the cat like lying in the sun? Yes, it \_\_\_\_\_.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ they speak German? No, they \_\_\_\_\_.

## PRESENT SIMPLE

El presente simple corresponde al presente en español. Indica una acción en general o algo que acostumbra a suceder para describir una acción que ocurre solamente en el momento presente.

Catholics go to mass on Sunday. Los católicos van a misa en domingo.

She usually eat dinner at 7 o'clock. Generalmente ella cena a las 7.

How to change a verb in plural form?

When you use the verb and you have third personal singular ( He, she, it) the verb goes in plural form)

Here are some rules

### 1) The normal rule is to add "s" at the end of a verb.

Cook-cooks write-writes visit- visits sit-sits

### 2) If a verb ends in a consonant + "y", we drop "y" and we add "ies"

Try- tries carry- carries cry-cries fly-flies

### 3) If a verb ends in vowel + "y", we only add "s" at the end of a verb

Play- plays stay-stays

### 4) If a verb ends in "o", "ch", "sh" or "x", we add "es" at the end of a verb.

Watch-watches wash-washes fix-fixes go-goes

## Grammar structure of present simple

We form the present simple as follows:

### Positive form

subject + infinitive + complement

He goes to school every day.

### Negative form

Subject + don't/doesn't + infinitive + complement

### We use the auxiliary verb don't with I, you, we, they and doesn't with he, she, it.

They don't study in Mexico city.

If you use the negative auxiliary doesn't the verb goes in singular, not in plural form.

He doesn't go the theater. Correct J He doesn't goes to the theater. Wrong L

### Question form

Wh Question ( What/ Why / Which / Where / When / How / Who / Whose) + do/does + infinitive + complement

Where do you live?

Does he speak Spanish?

## EXERCISE

Write the correct form of the verb using present simple.

- 1) The plane \_\_\_\_\_ (take) off.
- 2) He \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a taxi to the airport.
- 3) He \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the restaurant.
- 4) He \_\_\_\_\_ (board) his flight to Mexico city.
- 5) They \_\_\_\_\_ ( play) football on Sunday.

Identify and mark the verbs given in present simple tense.

Reading 1

### “Ten Easy Ways to Make Friends”

1 It's hard to make friends if you stay home alone all the time. Get out of the house and do things that will put you in touch with other people. Join a club or play a sport.

Attend meetings of neighborhood associations or other groups. It's easier to make friends when you have a similar interest.

2 Learn from people at the school or work who seem to have lot of friends. Observe how they make and keep friends. Don't imitate all of the things they do, but try to notice what they do. Then try some of those things yourself.

3 Don't be afraid to show people what your're really good at. Talk about the things you like and do best. Don't hide your strong points. People will be interested in you if there is something interesting about you.

4 Plan things to talk about with people. Find out what's in the newspaper headlines, listen to the top CDs , learn about what's new with your favorite TV or movie star. The more you have to say, the more people will be interested in having a conversation with you.

5 Look people in the eye when you talk to them. That way , they'll find it easier to talk to you . It's very difficult to have a conversation with people whose eyes are looking to left, to right, at the floor – anywhere but in the other person's place . People may think you're not interested in them and may stop being interested in you .

**PRESENT  
CONTINUOUS**

## Present continuous (I am doing)

We use the continuous for things happening at or around the time of speaking.

### Am/is/are+ -ing is the present continuous:

The water is boiling. Can you turn it off?

Listen to those people. What language are they speaking?

Let's go out. It isn't raining now.

'I'm busy.' 'What are you doing?'

I'm getting hungry. Let's go and eat.

Kate wants to work in Italy, so she's Learning Italian.

The population of the world is increasing very fast.

We use the continuous for *temporary* situations:

I'm living with some friends until I find a place of my own.

A: You're working hard today.

B: Yes, I have a lot to do.

We use continuous forms for actions and happenings that have started but not finished (they **are eating** / it **is raining** etc.). Some verbs (for example, **know** and **Like**) are not normally used in this way. We don't say 'I am knowing' or 'they are liking'; we say 'I **know**', 'they **like**'.

The following verbs are not normally used in the present continuous:

|   |
|---|
| <b>Like want need prefer know realise suppose mean understand</b> |
| <b>believe belong fit contain consist seem Think remember</b>     |

I'm hungry. I **want** something to eat. (*not* I'm wanting)

**Do you understand** what I **mean**?

When **think** means 'believe' or 'have an opinion', we do not use the continuous:

I **think** Mary is Canadian, but I'm not sure. (*not* I'm thinking)

What **do** you **think** of my plan? (=What is your opinion?)

When **think** means 'consider', the continuous is possible:

I'm **thinking** about what happened. I often **think** about it.

Nicky **is thinking** of giving up her job. (=she is considering it)

**Put the verb into the correct form, present continuous or present simple.**

- 1 Are you hungry?\_\_\_\_\_ (you / want) something to eat?
- 2 Don't put the dictionary away\_\_\_\_\_ (I / use) it.
- 3 Don't put the dictionary away.\_\_\_\_\_ (I / need) it.
- 4 Who is that man? What\_\_\_\_\_ (he / want )?
- 5 Who is that man? Why\_\_\_\_\_ (he / look) at us?
- 6 Alan says he's 80 years old, but nobody\_\_\_\_\_ (believe) him.
- 7 She told me her name, but\_\_\_\_\_ (I / not / remember) it now.
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_(I / think) of selling my car. Would you be interested in buying it?
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_(I / think) you should sell your car.(you / not / use) it very often.
- 10 Air\_\_\_\_\_ (consist) mainly of nitrogen and oxygen.

# PRESENT CONTINUOUS

**1: First, we use it for things that are happening at the moment of speaking.**

- I'm working at the moment.
- Please call back as– we are eating dinner now.
- Julie is sleeping.
- You are studying the present continuous.

**2: We can also use this tense for temporary situations, when we feel something won't continue for a long time.**

- She's staying with her friend for a week.
- I'm living in London for a few months.
- John's working in a bar until he finds a job in his field.
- I'm reading a really great book.

**3: We can use the present continuous for habits but they have to be temporary or new habits (for normal habits that continue for a long time, we use the present simple).**

- He's eating a lot these days.
- She's swimming every morning
- You're smoking too much.
- They're working late every night.

Here is how we make the **positive**:

| <b>Positive</b>         | <b>Positive Short Form</b> |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| I <b>am</b> sleeping    | I'm sleeping               |
| you <b>are</b> sleeping | you're sleeping            |
| he <b>is</b> sleeping   | he's sleeping              |

|                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| she <b>is</b> sleeping   | she' <b>s</b> sleeping   |
| it <b>is</b> sleeping    | it' <b>s</b> sleeping    |
| we <b>are</b> sleeping   | we' <b>re</b> sleeping   |
| they <b>are</b> sleeping | they' <b>re</b> sleeping |

We can make the **negative** by adding 'not':

| <b>Negative</b>            | <b>Negative Short Form</b> |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| I <b>am not</b> sleeping   | I' <b>m not</b> sleeping   |
| you <b>are not</b> playing | you <b>aren't</b> playing  |
| he <b>is not</b> Reading   | he <b>isn't</b> reading    |
| she <b>is not</b> working  | she <b>isn't</b> working   |
| it <b>is not</b> raining   | it <b>isn't</b> raining    |
| we <b>are not</b> cooking  | we <b>aren't</b> cooking   |

|                               |                              |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| they <b>are not</b> listening | they <b>aren't</b> listening |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|

|                                    |
|------------------------------------|
| <b>Yes / No Questions</b>          |
| <b>Am I eating</b> chocolate ?     |
| <b>Are you studying</b> now ?      |
| <b>Is he working</b> ?             |
| <b>Is she doing</b> her homework ? |
| <b>Is it raining</b> ?             |
| <b>Are we meeting</b> at six ?     |
| <b>Are they coming</b> ?           |

**Make the present continuous:**

1. (she / go home now)

2. (I / read a great book)

3. (she / not / wash her hair)

4. (the cat / chase mice?)

5. (she / cry?)

6. (he / not / study Latin)

7. (we / drive to London?)

8. (they / watch TV? )

9. (where / she / go now? )

10. (I / not / leave now)

### Present continuous.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) a reality show on TV.
2. My favorite team \_\_\_\_\_ (win)!
3. Someone \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) in the sea.
4. Two people \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) dinner on the beach.
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not watch) a soap opera.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not do) my homework.
7. Mum \_\_\_\_\_ (read) a magazine.
8. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ (not listen) to the radio.
9. Dad \_\_\_\_\_ (not cook) dinner.
10. Tara \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) by phone.
11. Joe \_\_\_\_\_ (play) on the computer.
12. Who \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV?
13. Tina \_\_\_\_\_ (do) grammar exercises.
14. I \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) a pizza.
15. We \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) in the classroom.
16. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not write) an email.
17. Amy \_\_\_\_\_ (not go) to school today.
18. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) fun today.
19. My team \_\_\_\_\_ (not win) the match.
20. My parents \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) to work now.
21. \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ (read) magazines.
22. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) English? Yes I am.
23. \_\_\_\_\_ Helen \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a letter? No, she isn't.
24. \_\_\_\_\_ Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ (play) the guitar? Yes, she is.
25. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not play) basketball.

## Present continuous.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) how to swim.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) my lunch.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) television.
4. She \_\_\_\_\_ (read) a book.
5. Dad \_\_\_\_\_ (bake) a cake.
6. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to music.
7. Peter \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) his car.
8. The dog \_\_\_\_\_ (bark) in the garden.
9. We \_\_\_\_\_ (sing) our favorite song.
10. My brother and I \_\_\_\_\_ (play) a computer game.
11. The teachers \_\_\_\_\_ (show) us a film.
12. They \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) a TV in the classroom.
  
13. She's bored. Her friend \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV again. 14. Martin's excited.  
Chelsea \_\_\_\_\_ (win) the match.
15. I'm scared. A big dog \_\_\_\_\_ (stand) in front of me.
16. She's happy. She \_\_\_\_\_ (not work) today.
17. I'm worried. It \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) and I haven't got an umbrella. 18. The teacher is annoyed. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not listen).
19. What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for? I'm \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for John.
20. \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ (snow)? No, it \_\_\_\_\_ (rain).
21. What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) today? We \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the park.
22. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to me? No, I \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to the radio.
23. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV? No, we \_\_\_\_\_ (study).
24. What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (do)? I \_\_\_\_\_ (do) my homework.
25. \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep)? Yes, they are.

## Exercises.

### Add the -ing.

1. camp \_\_\_\_\_
2. swim \_\_\_\_\_
3. travel \_\_\_\_\_
4. walk \_\_\_\_\_
5. have \_\_\_\_\_
6. write \_\_\_\_\_
7. cook \_\_\_\_\_
8. shop \_\_\_\_\_

**PAST SIMPLE**

## PAST SIMPLE

The past simple ends in **-ed** (*regular verbs*):

I work in a travel agency now. Before that I **worked** in a department store.  
We **invited** them to our party, but they **decided** not to come.  
The police **stopped** me on my way home last night.  
Laura **passed** her exam because she **studied** very hard.

For spelling (stopped, studied etc.),

But many verbs are *irregular*. The past simple does *not* end in **-ed**. For example:  
write -- **wrote** Mozart **wrote** more than 600 pieces of music.  
see ~ **saw** We **saw** Tanya in town a few days ago.  
go ~ **went** I **went** to the cinema three times last week.  
shut ~ **shut** It was cold, so I **shut** the window.

In questions and negatives we use **did/didn't + infinitive (enjoy/see/go etc.)**:

A: **Did** you **go** out last night?  
a: Yes, I **went** to the cinema, but I **didn't enjoy** the film much.  
'When **did** MrThomas **die**?' 'About ten years ago.'  
They **didn't invite** us to the party, so we **didn't go**.  
'**Did** you **have** time to do the shopping?' 'No, I **didn't**.'

In the following examples, **do** is the main verb in the sentence (**did ... do / didn't do**):

What **did** you **do** at the weekend? (*not* What did you at the weekend?)

I **didn't do** anything. (*not* I didn't anything)

## WAS/ WERE

The past of **be (am/is/are)** is **was/were**:

|                                 |                          |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| I /he/she/it <b>was/wasn't</b>  | <b>was</b> I /he/she/it? |
| We/you/they <b>were/weren't</b> | <b>were</b> we/you/they? |

Note that we do not use **did** in negatives and questions with **was/were**:

I **was** angry because they **were** late.

**Was** the weather good when you **were** on holiday?

They **weren't** able to come because they **were** so busy.

Did you go out last night or **were** you too tired?

Complete the sentences using the following verbs in the correct form:

buy    catch    cost    fall    hurt    sell    spend    teach    throw    write

- 1 Mozart \_\_\_\_\_ more than 600 pieces of music.
- 2 'How did you learn to drive?' 'My father \_\_\_\_\_ me.'
- 3 We couldn't afford to keep our car, so \_\_\_\_\_ we it.
- 4 Dave \_\_\_\_\_ down the stairs this morning and his leg.
- 5 Joe \_\_\_\_\_ the ball to Sue, who it.
- 6 Ann \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money yesterday. She \_\_\_\_\_ a dress which£100.

**The past simple is used:**

For an action that started and ended in the past.

\*I saw a ghost last Friday.

For a repeated action in the past.

\*When I was young, I watched lots of television every day after school.\*

**Regular past simple tense verbs end in -ed.**

\*I talked to my uncle yesterday.

\*I phoned my girlfriend this morning.

Irregular past simple tense verbs do not end in -ed.

\*You need to learn irregular past tense verbs.

\*I felt sick yesterday morning so I went to the doctor.

**Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

1 I (see) \_\_\_\_\_ a very good film on TV last night.

2 Did you (read) \_\_\_\_\_ the book for class today?

3 I (make) \_\_\_\_\_ some good friends in summer camp.

4 Dan (tell) \_\_\_\_\_ his teacher that the homework was too difficult.

5 The birds (sing) \_\_\_\_\_ and woke me.

6 She (think) \_\_\_\_\_ the book was better than the film.

7 I didn't (know) \_\_\_\_\_ Jamie was Spanish.

8 My mum (buy) \_\_\_\_\_ me some new shoes for my birthday.

9 Last weekend we (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to the beach.

10 Did you (do) \_\_\_\_\_ your homework?

**Make complete questions in the past simple using the following words.**

1 you / play football / yesterday? \_\_\_\_\_

2 your grandmother / phone / last weekend? \_\_\_\_\_

3 you / travel abroad / last holiday? \_\_\_\_\_

4 you / watch / something / on TV last night? \_\_\_\_\_

5 your class / go on a school trip / last year? \_\_\_\_\_

6 Tolkien / write / Harry Potter? \_\_\_\_\_

## The Simple Past of the Verb "to be"

The simple past is used principally to describe events in the past.

### The affirmative form:

|                |       |
|----------------|-------|
| I, he, she, it | was.  |
| you, we, they  | were. |

### Examples:

- I **was** in London in 1999.
- Pam **was** in London in 1999, too.
- We **were** together.
- She **was** my girlfriend.

### The interrogative form:

|      |                 |
|------|-----------------|
| Was  | I, he, she, it? |
| Were | you, we, they?  |

### Examples:

- **Were** you in London last year?
- **Was** Pam with you?
- **Were** you

### The negative form:

|                 |           |
|-----------------|-----------|
| I, you, he, she | was not.  |
|                 | wasn't.   |
| You, we, they   | were not. |
|                 | weren't.  |

### Examples:

- I **wasn't** in Paris in 1999.
- Pam **wasn't** in Paris in 1999.
- We **weren't** in Paris.

# EXERCISES

## A) Fill in the blanks. Use WAS / WERE:

1. Mary and Susan ..... **were** ..... ill yesterday.
2. The weather ..... very hot last Saturday.
3. The students ..... at the theater last night.
4. Betty ..... in Germany last summer.
5. My brother and I ..... at the football stadium on Saturday.
6. .... it cold yesterday?

## B) Put these sentences into the PAST. Use past form of verb "TO BE":

### T O D A Y

### Y E S T E R D A Y

**Example:** I'm at home.

..... *I was at home*.....

1. Jane and Michael are tired.

.....

2. She's in the park.

.....

3. It's a sunny day.

.....

4. You're late.

.....

5. They aren't hungry.

.....

6. We aren't at work.

.....

7. I'm thirsty.

.....

8. You aren't at school.

.....

9. We're at the cinema.

.....

10. Paula isn't happy.

.....

11. Everyone is excited.

.....

12. I'm not afraid.

.....

**C) Choose WAS or WERE and circle it:**

1. He **was** / **were** a policeman.
2. We **was** / **were** very happy.
3. **Was** / **Were** you happy?
4. They **wasn't** / **weren't** interested in.
5. I **was** / **were** at school.
6. It **wasn't** / **weren't** expensive.
7. **Was** / **Were** she your teacher?

**D) Complete the text with WAS or WERE:**

**Interviewer:** What ..... it like during the First World War, Bill?

**Bill** : It ..... a terrible time. I ..... a young man, so I .....  
in the army. We ..... in Italy.

**Interviewer:** Where ..... your wife and children?

**Bill** : They ..... in London. That ..... dangerous too. There .....  
bombs and there ..... not a lot of food. The children ..... very  
young and they ..... very frightened.

**E) Are these statements TRUE or FALSE? Correct the FALSE statements using WASN'T or WEREN'T:**

**Example:** a) Bill was an old man during the First World War.

FALSE- **Bill wasn't an old man during the First World War.**

b) Bill was in the army. TRUE

c) Bill was in Poland. ....

d) Bill's wife and children were in Italy. ....

e) It was dangerous in London. ....

f) There was a lot of food in London. ....

g) The children were quite old. ....

h) The children were frightened. ....

**Make questions about the text using WAS or WERE:**

**Example:** a) How old / Bill / during the First World War?

***How old was Bill during the First World War?***

- b) / Bill / in the army? .....
- c) Where / Bill? .....
- d) Where / Bill's wife and children? .....
- e) / It dangerous in London? .....
- f) / there bombs? .....
- g) / there a lot of food? .....
- h) How old / the children? .....
- i) / the children frightened? .....

**G) Put WAS, WASN'T, WERE or WEREN'T in the gaps in these conversations:**

- 1. Peter : ..... **Was** ..... Paul at work today?  
Julie : No, he ..... in the office. I think he's sick.
- 2. Henry : ..... you in South America last year?  
Steve : Yes. I ..... in Bolivia on business, and then my wife and I .....  
in Brazil for a holiday.
- 3. Paula : Philip and I ..... at home in London last week. We ..... at  
Mike's house in Cornwall. It was lovely there. Do you know Mike?  
Jane : Yes, I ..... at Mike's party in Oxford in the summer.  
.....you there?  
Paula : No, we weren't there. Philip and I ..... in Portugal in the summer.

**H) Fill in the blanks using WAS (NOT) / WERE (NOT):**

- 1. I'm here today but I ..... **wasn't** ..... here yesterday.
- 2. Jennifer is tall now but she ..... tall two years ago.
- 3. It is rainy today but it ..... yesterday.
- 4. Mr. Smith is angry now but he ..... an hour ago.
- 5. The shops are open today but they ..... on Sunday.
- 6. My car is clean today but it ..... yesterday.
- 7. My father isn't at home now but he ..... an hour ago.
- 8. The students are in class today but they ..... last week.
- 9. It isn't sunny now but it ..... an hour ago.
- 10. We aren't hungry now but we ..... twenty minutes ago.

# PAST SIMPLE

## Forms

- With most verbs the past tense is formed by adding **-ed**:

call >> **called**; like >> **liked**; want >> **wanted**; work >> **worked**

- But there are a lot of irregular past tenses in English. Here are the most common irregular verbs in English, with their past tenses:

| infinitive | irregular past |
|------------|----------------|
| be         | was/were       |
| begin      | began          |
| break      | broke          |
| bring      | brought        |
| buy        | bought         |
| build      | built          |
| choose     | chose          |
| come       | came           |
| cost       | cost           |
| cut        | cut            |
| do         | did            |
| draw       | drew           |
| drive      | drove          |
| eat        | ate            |
| feel       | felt           |
| find       | found          |
| get        | got            |
| give       | gave           |
| go         | went           |
| have       | had            |
| hear       | heard          |
| hold       | held           |
| keep       | kept           |
| know       | knew           |
| leave      | left           |
| lead       | led            |
| let        | let            |
| lie        | lay            |
| lose       | lost           |
| make       | made           |
| mean       | meant          |
| meet       | met            |

| infinitive | irregular past |
|------------|----------------|
| pay        | paid           |
| put        | put            |
| run        | ran            |
| say        | said           |
| sell       | sold           |
| send       | sent           |
| set        | set            |
| sit        | sat            |
| speak      | spoke          |
| spend      | spent          |
| stand      | stood          |
| take       | took           |
| teach      | taught         |
| tell       | told           |
| think      | thought        |
| understand | understood     |
| wear       | wore           |
| win        | won            |
| write      | wrote          |

We use the past tense to talk about:

- Something that happened **once in the past**:

I **met** my wife in 1983.

We **went** to Spain for our holidays.

They **got** home very late last night.

- Something that happened **again and again in the past**:

When I was a boy I **walked** a mile to school every day.

We **swam** a lot while we were on holiday.

They always **enjoyed** visiting their friends.

- Something that was **true for some time** in the past:

I **lived** abroad for ten years.

He **enjoyed** being a student.

She **played** a lot of tennis when she was younger.

- We often use phrases with **ago** with the past tense:

I met my wife a long time **ago**.

### Questions and negatives

- We use **did** to make questions with the past tense:

When **did you meet** your wife?

Where **did you go** for your holidays?

**Did she play** tennis when she was younger?

**Did you live** abroad?

- We use **didn't (did not)** to make **negatives** with the past tense:

They **didn't go** to Spain this year.

We **didn't get** home until very late last night.

I **didn't see** you yesterday.

# EXERCISES

A) Fill in the blanks with a verb from the box in the SIMPLE PAST:

|       |      |      |      |     |       |     |       |       |      |
|-------|------|------|------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-------|------|
| break | swim | have | make | sit | write | buy | drink | spend | lose |
|-------|------|------|------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-------|------|

1. She ..... a cake an hour ago.
2. She ..... a hat last week.
3. The boy ..... a letter yesterday.
4. They ..... in the sea for an hour.
5. They ..... a lot of Coke last night.
6. She ..... her arm last week.
7. He ..... all his money last week.
8. She ..... a bath two minutes ago.
9. He ..... his wallet last night.
10. She ..... on the old chair a minute ago.
11. She ..... the clothes yesterday.

B) Fill in the blanks with the SIMPLE PAST of the verbs in brackets:

Last Saturday my father .... **took**.... (take) my friends and me to the circus. We .....(see) lots of things. My father ..... (buy) us some popcorn and orange juice. We ..... (eat) the popcorn and ..... (drink) the orange juice. We ..... (laugh) at the funny clowns. There ..... (be) a lion-tamer. The lions ..... (do) tricks; they ..... (jump) through hoops. A girl ..... (ride) an elephant around the ring. We all ..... (have) a wonderful time.

C) Write what Jean DID or DIDN'T do yesterday:

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <u>go shopping</u> ( - )            | ..... <b>Jean didn't go shopping yesterday.</b> ..... |
| <u>clean the house</u> ( + )        | .....   |
| <u>feed the cat</u> ( + )           | .....   |
| <u>telephone Mary</u> ( - )         | .....   |
| <br>                                |   |
| <u>watch a film on TV</u> ( - )     | .....   |
| <u>visit her grandparents</u> ( + ) | .....   |
| <u>take them a cake</u> ( + )       | .....   |

**D) Fill in the blanks with the PAST form of the verbs:**

Benjamin Franklin ..... **was born** ..... (be born) in Boston in 1706. He ..... (be) the fifteenth of the seventeen children of a poor candlemaker. He .....(go ) to school only one year. He ..... (begin) to work when he was twelve. At the age of fourteen he ..... (decide) to be a writer. He ..... (copy) the great stories of famous writers and later he ..... (become) the best known writer in his time.

When he ..... (be) seventeen, he ..... (leave) Boston and ..... (arrive) to Philadelphia with only a few pennies in his pocket. He ..... (get) a job as a publisher of a newspaper and ..... (retire) from business as a very rich man at forty-two. Then he ..... (spend) the next forty years for his government. He ..... (play) an important role in the founding of the USA.

Franklin ..... (be) also an important scientist and inventor. He ..... (draw) electricity from a cloud on a kite string. He ..... (write) one of the first text books on electricity. He ..... (invent) a simple lightning rod and many other practical tools. He ..... (make) a study of water and ..... (discover) many principles of hydrodynamics. He even ..... (invent) bifocal glasses when he was seventy-eight and ..... (need) them himself.

Franklin ..... (do) all these things and many more because he ..... (believe) he ..... (can).

**E) Read the following story:**

Bob is a young sailor. He lives in England, but he is often away with his ship.

One summer he comes back from a long voyage and finds new neighbors near his mother's house. They have a pretty daughter, and Bob soon loves her and he wants to marry her when he comes back. Bob promises the girl to send a present from every port.

Bob's first port is Capetown in Africa, and he sends the girl a parrot from there. The parrot speaks three languages. When Bob's ship reaches Australia, a letter comes from the girl. The letter says, "Thank you for the parrot, Bob. It tastes much better than a chicken."

**Write the story again. Use THE SIMPLE PAST:**

Bob **was** a young sailor. He **lived** in England, but he **was** often away with his ship.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**b) Answer the questions about the story:**

1. What was Bob?

***He was a young sailor.***

2. What change did he find when he was back home?

.....

3. How was their daughter?

.....

4. How did Bob feel about the girl?

.....

5. What did Bob tell the girl?

.....

6. What did Bob send the girl from Capetown?

.....

7. Where is Capetown?

.....

8. How many languages did the parrot speak?

.....

9. What did the girl do with the parrot?

.....