

# Grammar reference

## Starter Unit

### Pronombres sujeto

singular	plural
I	we
you	you
he / she / it	they

- En inglés siempre hay que usar un pronombre sujeto antes del verbo.  
*He's my friend.* (~~x Is my friend~~)  
*Él es mi amigo.*
- Para la segunda persona del singular y el plural se utiliza **you**.
- Se utiliza **he** para referirse a un niño o un hombre y **she** a una niña o una mujer; **it** denota objetos o animales.

### be: afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa

afirmativa		negativa	
forma completa	contracción	forma completa	contracción
I am	I'm	I am not	I'm not
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't
He is	He's	He is not	He isn't
She is	She's	She is not	She isn't
It is	It's	It is not	It isn't
We are	We're	We are not	We aren't
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't
They are	They're	They are not	They aren't

- Se utiliza **be** para nombrar o describir.  
*They're red.* *Son rojos.*  
*He's Spanish.* *Él es español.*
- En inglés conversacional, se tiende a emplear formas contraídas.  
*She's ten.* (~~x She's got ten.~~)  
*Tiene diez años.*

interrogativa	respuestas breves	
	afirmativa	negativa
Am I at school?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Are you at school?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Is he at school?	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Is she at school?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Is it at school?	Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
Are we at school?	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Are you at school?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Are they at school?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

- Al hacer preguntas se invierte el orden del sujeto y el verbo, por lo que **be** se sitúa antes del sujeto.  
*Are you from London?* (~~x You are from London?~~)  
*¿Eres de Londres?*

### Imperativo

afirmativa	negativa
Stand up.	Don't stand up.
Open the book.	Don't open the book.

- Se utiliza el imperativo para dar órdenes o instrucciones.  
*Come here, please.*  
*Ven aquí, por favor.*
- Se usa **'don't'** para expresar la forma negativa.  
*Don't write in your coursebook.*  
*No escribas en tu libro.*
- La forma del singular y plural es igual.  
*Everyone be quiet and open your books.*  
*Permaneced todos en silencio y abrid vuestros libros.*

# Grammar practice

## be: affirmative, negative and questions

### 1 Circle the correct words.

- We is / **are** from Australia.
- I am / are in year 10 at school.
- They am / are in my English class.
- Marta is / are from Andalucia.
- Alex is / am a Barcelona fan.
- My hamster are / is brown and white.

### 2 Write the sentences with contractions of the verb be.

- I am from Seville.  
*I'm from Seville.*
- It is midnight.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- They are friends.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- You are at school.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- We are happy.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- He is fourteen.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- She is Spanish.  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 3 Write the sentences in the negative.

- It's seven o'clock.  
*It isn't seven o'clock.*
- The teacher is behind the desk.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- They're brothers.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I'm English.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- They're in my class.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- She's sixteen.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- He's in the taxi.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The book is on the bookshelf.  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb be. (affirmative or negative)

- The mouse is in the box. (✓)
- The ruler \_\_\_\_\_ on the desk. (X)
- The pencils \_\_\_\_\_ next to the pencil sharpener. (X)
- We \_\_\_\_\_ in the classroom. (✓)
- The mouse \_\_\_\_\_ behind the box. (X)
- I \_\_\_\_\_ eighteen years old. (X)
- You \_\_\_\_\_ my friend. (✓)
- He \_\_\_\_\_ from Spain. (X)
- She \_\_\_\_\_ English. (✓)
- They \_\_\_\_\_ on the bus. (X)

### 5 Write questions for the sentences in Exercise 4. Answer them with short answers.

- Is the mouse in the box? Yes, it is.*
- \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- \_\_\_\_\_ ?

## Imperatives

### 6 Circle the correct words.

- Don't write** / Write in pen in the book. It's expensive.
- Don't close / **Close** the comic. The teacher's here.
- Don't read / **Read** this book. It's interesting.
- Don't sit down / **Sit** down there. It's a desk, it isn't a chair!
- Don't stand up / **Stand** up during class!

# Grammar reference

## Unit 1

### Adjetivos posesivos

singular	plural
my	our
your	your
his / her / its	their

- Se utilizan los adjetivos posesivos para hablar de pertenencia.  
*This is my computer. Este es mi ordenador.*
- Para referirnos a niños y hombres se utiliza *his*, mientras que *her* se utiliza para niñas y mujeres.  
*His name is Tom. Se llama Tom.*  
*Her name is Amanda. Se llama Amanda.*
- En el caso de animales y objetos, se utiliza *its*.  
*My dog is black but its feet are white.*  
*Mi perro es negro, pero tiene los pies blancos.*

### El genitivo sajón ('s)

- Para expresar posesión se utiliza **apóstrofe (') + s**.
- Se añade **'s** tras un nombre propio o sustantivo en singular, y un **apóstrofe (')** tras un nombre propio plural o los sustantivos en plural.  
*Carla's phone*  
El teléfono de Carla  
*The students' books* (x ~~The books of the students~~)  
Los libros de los alumnos
- Si son dos personas las propietarias de algo, se utiliza **'s** tras la segunda.  
*Mum and Dad's computer*  
El ordenador de mamá y papá

### Partículas interrogativas

- Se utiliza **where** para formular preguntas sobre lugares.  
*A: Where are the headphones?*  
*B: In my bedroom.*  
*A: ¿Dónde están los auriculares?*  
*B: En mi habitación.*
- Se utiliza **what** para pedir información sobre personas y lugares.  
*A: What is your favourite colour?*  
*B: It's blue.*  
*A: ¿Cuál es tu color favorito?*  
*B: El azul.*
- Se utiliza **how old** para preguntar sobre la edad.  
*How old is your dad?*  
*¿Cuántos años tiene tu padre?*
- Se utiliza **who** para hablar de las personas.  
*Who's your best friend?*  
*¿Quién es tu mejor amigo/a?*
- Se utiliza **when** para preguntar sobre aspectos temporales (como fechas y horas).  
*When's your birthday?*  
*¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?*

# Grammar practice

## Possessive adjectives

### 1 Write the correct possessive adjective for the subject pronoun in brackets.

- Their names are Richard and John. (they)
- This is \_\_\_\_\_ classroom. (we)
- \_\_\_\_\_ birthday is in July. (she)
- \_\_\_\_\_ chair is here. (you)
- Put the DVDs in \_\_\_\_\_ boxes. (they)
- \_\_\_\_\_ family is Spanish. (I)

### 2 Circle the correct words.

- We / Our school is very big.
- Their / His names are Ruben and Lucia.
- Your / You're book is on the table.
- His / He's sisters are nice.
- Justin is five. His / Her teacher is Mrs Milner.
- Its / Her name is The York School of English.

## Possessive 's

### 3 Add the possessive 's to the sentences.

- It is Susana's skateboard.
- This is my father car.
- Put Pedro toys in the box.
- This is my friend phone number.
- She is Carlos mother.

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

- are / friend's / my / These / headphones  
These are my friend's headphones.
- football / is / That / my / dog's  
\_\_\_\_\_
- nice / sister's / friend / is / My  
\_\_\_\_\_
- favourite / blue / Jack's / colour / is  
\_\_\_\_\_
- uncle's / is / house / My / big  
\_\_\_\_\_
- English / is / brother's / My / teacher  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Question words

### 5 Complete the conversation with the question words in the box.

When	<del>What</del>	Where	How old
Who	What		

Tom: Hello! I'm Tom. <sup>1</sup> What is your name?

Sandra: I'm Sandra.

Tom: <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ are you from?

Sandra: I'm American. I'm from California.

Tom: <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ are you?

Sandra: I'm thirteen.

Tom: I'm thirteen too. <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ is your birthday?

Sandra: In September.

Tom: <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ is your favourite sport?

Sandra: Football.

Tom: Football? <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ is your favourite player?

Sandra: My favourite player is Xavi Hernández.

### 6 Circle the correct words.

- When / What is your birthday?
- Who / Where is Andalucia?
- How old / What is your sister?
- When / Who is the girl with the blue skateboard?
- When / Where is my MP3 player?
- When / How old is the party?

# Grammar reference

## Unit 2

### **have got:** afirmativa y negativa

afirmativa		negativa	
I've got	two sisters.	I haven't got	two brothers.
You've got		You haven't got	
He's got		He hasn't got	
She's got		She hasn't got	
It's got		It hasn't got	
We've got		We haven't got	
You've got		You haven't got	
They've got		They haven't got	

- Se utiliza **have got** para hablar sobre posesión.  
*I've got three brothers.*  
*Tengo tres hermanos.*
- En las conversaciones, se tiende a emplear formas contraídas.  
*He's got an uncle in Scotland.*  
*Tiene un tío en Escocia.*
- Para que **have got** sea negativo, se añade **n't (not)** inmediatamente después de **have**, sin modificar **got**.  
*We haven't got a big house.*  
*No tenemos una casa grande.*

### **have got:** preguntas y respuestas cortas

interrogativa		respuestas cortas	
		afirmativa	negativa
Have	I got a dog? you got a dog?	Yes, I have. Yes, you have.	No, I haven't. No, you haven't
Has	he got a dog? she got a dog? it got a dog?	Yes, he has. Yes, she has. Yes, it has.	No, he hasn't. No, she hasn't. No, it hasn't.
Have	we got a dog? you got a dog? they got a dog?	Yes, we have. Yes, you have. Yes, they have.	No, we haven't. No, you haven't. No, they haven't.

- Para formular preguntas se utiliza **have / has + sujeto + got + objeto**.  
*Have you got a skateboard?*  
*¿Tienes monopatín?*
- En inglés conversacional, cuando nos hacen una pregunta, se utilizan respuestas cortas.  
*A: Have you got an electric guitar?*  
*B: Yes, I have. / No, I haven't. (x No, I haven't got).*  
*A: ¿Tienes una guitarra eléctrica?*  
*B: Sí. / No.*

### **How many ... have you got?**

- Se utiliza **how many + objeto + have got** para preguntas sobre cantidad.  
*A: How many comics has he got?*  
*B: He's got 30.*  
*A: ¿Cuántos cómics tiene?*  
*B: Treinta.*

# Grammar practice

## have got: affirmative and negative

### 1 Complete with the correct affirmative form of *have got*.

- We have got long hair.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ red trainers.
- Juan \_\_\_\_\_ two sisters.
- Eric and Ernie \_\_\_\_\_ skateboards.
- Our house \_\_\_\_\_ two bedrooms.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ four books.

### 2 Write the sentences in the negative.

- I've got a red rubber.  
I haven't got a red rubber.
- Claudia has got a new games console.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- They've got a blue car.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- My dog has got a big nose.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- We've got a new teacher.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- He's got an MP3 player.  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 3 Write affirmative (✓) or negative (✗) sentences with *have got*.

- She / two cousins (✓)  
She's got two cousins.
- I / blue eyes (✓)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Harry / a pencil (✗)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- You / a bike (✗)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Our house / a big garden (✓)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- My grandparents / mobile phones (✗)  
\_\_\_\_\_

## have got: questions and short answers

### 4 Use the information to write questions and short answers.

	Elisa	Rosie and Rob
brown hair	✓	✗
a cat	✗	✓
a comic	✓	✗

- Has Elisa got brown hair?  
Yes, she has.
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

### 5 Match the questions with the short answers.

- |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| 1 Has Pablo got two brothers?               | a No, we haven't. |
| 2 Have we got English class this afternoon? | b Yes, he has.    |
| 3 Have they got a big house?                | c Yes, they have. |
| 4 Has your cat got small ears?              | d No, she hasn't. |
| 5 Have you got five euros?                  | e Yes, it has.    |
| 6 Has she got a skateboard?                 | f No, I haven't.  |

## How many ... have you got?

### 6 Write questions for the answers. Use *How many*.

- How many uncles have you got?  
I've got four uncles.
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Peter's got eight cousins.
- \_\_\_\_\_  
We've got two dogs.
- \_\_\_\_\_  
They've got a lot of comics.
- \_\_\_\_\_  
My house has got three bedrooms.
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Ana's got three brothers and two sisters.

# Grammar reference

## Unit 3

### Presente simple: afirmativa y negativa

afirmativa	
I live in Madrid.	He / She / It lives in Madrid.
You live in Madrid.	We / You / They live in Madrid.

- Se utiliza el **presente simple** para expresar hechos, hábitos o acciones cotidianas.  
*He goes to school. Va al colegio.*  
*He goes to football on Monday. El lunes va al fútbol.*

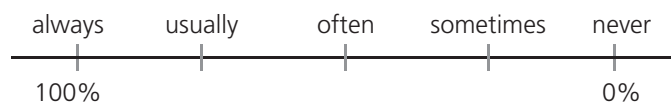
### Ortografía: tercera persona

- La tercera persona del singular (*he / she / it*) del presente simple acaba en **-s**.  
*eat – he eats read – she reads live – it lives*  
*comer – come leer – lee vivir – vive*
- Cuando un verbo termina en **consonante + y**, se sustituye la **y** por **-ies** para las formas *he / she / it*.  
*carry – he carries fly – flies*  
*llevar – lleva volar – vuela*
- Cuando un verbo termina en **-s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x** and **-o** se añade **-es**.  
*kiss – she kisses besar – besa*  
*finish – he finishes terminar – termina*  
*watch – she watches ver – ve*  
*relax – he relaxes relajarse – se relaja*  
*go – she goes ir – va*
- Algunos verbos tienen una forma irregular para la tercera persona.  
*have – has be – is*  
*tener – tiene ser/estar – es/está*

negativa	
I don't (do not) live	in Madrid.
You don't (do not) live	
He / She / It doesn't (does not) live	
We / You / They don't (do not) live	

- La negativa del presente simple se forma con el **sujeto + don't (do not) + infinitivo**.  
*They don't speak English. No hablan inglés.*
- Para la tercera persona del singular (*he / she / it*) se utiliza **doesn't (does not)**.  
*He doesn't do his homework. No hace los deberes.*  
(x *He don't do his homework.*)

### Adverbios de frecuencia



- Los adverbios de frecuencia indican la periodicidad con la que realizamos una acción. Aparecen después del verbo **be**, pero preceden a los verbos principales.  
*She's always happy. Está siempre contenta.*  
*He sometimes plays games on his mobile phone. A veces juega con los juegos del móvil.*

### Presente simple: preguntas con respuesta del tipo sí/no

interrogativa		respuestas breves	
		afirmativa	negativa
Do	I like sport?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
	you like sport?	Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
Does	he like sport?	Yes, he does.	No, he doesn't.
	she like sport?	Yes, she does.	No, she doesn't.
	it like sport?	Yes, it does.	No, it doesn't.
Do	we like sport?	Yes, we do.	No, we don't.
	you like sport?	Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
	they like sport?	Yes, they do.	No, they don't.

- Para formular preguntas con respuesta del tipo **sí / no** se utiliza **do / does + sujeto + infinitivo**.  
*Do you play with your friends in the afternoon?*  
*¿Juegas con tus amigos por la tarde?*  
*Does he go to bed late at the weekend?*  
*¿Se va a la cama tarde los fines de semana?*
- Para responder se utilizan respuestas cortas con **do / does**, y no se repite el verbo principal.  
*A: Do you often watch TV? B: Yes, I do. / No, I don't.*  
*A: ¿Yes con frecuencia la televisión? B: Sí. / No.*

### Present simple: preguntas con partículas interrogativas

partícula interrogativa	do/does	sujeto	verbo
Who	do	you	live (with)?
What time	does	the party	start?
Where	does	she	live?
What	does	his dad	do?
When	do	they	play?

- Para formular preguntas con partículas interrogativas, se hace así: **partícula interrogativa + do / does + sujeto + verbo**.  
*What time do you get up? ¿A qué hora te levantas?*



# Grammar practice

## Present simple: affirmative and negative

### 1 Circle the correct words.

- 1 Stella **have** / **has** breakfast.
- 2 Tom and Steve **start** / **starts** school at 9.00.
- 3 We **do** / **does** our homework in the library.
- 4 Mr Thompson **give** / **gives** us a lot of homework.
- 5 School **finish** / **finishes** at 4.00.
- 6 I **speak** / **speaks** four languages.

### 2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

study start get live go teach

- 1 They live in Valencia.
- 2 The class \_\_\_\_\_ at 6.30 pm.
- 3 I \_\_\_\_\_ dressed before breakfast.
- 4 We \_\_\_\_\_ shopping on Friday.
- 5 He \_\_\_\_\_ History at university.
- 6 His mum \_\_\_\_\_ at my school.

### 3 Complete the sentences with the negative form of the verbs in bold.

- 1 I don't live in Madrid. I **live** in Barcelona.
- 2 He \_\_\_\_\_ lunch at school. He **has** lunch at home.
- 3 I **get up** early in the week, but I \_\_\_\_\_ early at the weekend.
- 4 Pablo and his brother **like** football, but they \_\_\_\_\_ tennis.
- 5 Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ skateboarding in her garden. She **goes** skateboarding in the park.
- 6 You \_\_\_\_\_ basketball on Tuesday. You **play** basketball on Thursday.

### 4 Rewrite the sentences. Use the information in brackets.

- 1 Diana lives in Madrid. (Barcelona)  
Diana doesn't live in Madrid. She lives in Barcelona.
- 2 We finish school at 4.00. (3.30)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 You go to dance classes on Tuesdays. (Art classes)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 They study Portuguese at their school. (French)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 His brother works in a bookshop. (supermarket)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 I play in the football team at school. (basketball)  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Adverbs of frequency

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

- 1 listen / They / to music / in the morning / always  
They always listen to music in the morning.
- 2 usually / on / goes out / Patricia / Saturday  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 late / Liz and Dave / are / often  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 watch TV / morning / never / We / in / the  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 happy / always / is / My dog  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 sometimes / play / You / with your friends  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Present simple: Yes/No questions

### 6 Circle the correct words.

- 1 Do / **Does** Harry play basketball on Saturdays?
- 2 Do / Does you like tortilla?
- 3 Do / Does Sarah and Beatrice study French?
- 4 Do / Does we go swimming on Tuesdays or Thursdays?
- 5 Do / Does your mobile phone play music?
- 6 Do / Does Linda play tennis with you after school?

### 7 Write affirmative (✓) or negative (x) short answers to the questions.

- 1 Do they like football? (x) No, they don't.
- 2 Does she do karate? (✓) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Do they live in England? (x) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Do you like playing computer games? (✓)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Does Andrew study Art? (x) \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Do we finish at three o'clock? (✓) \_\_\_\_\_

## Present simple: Wh- questions

### 8 Complete the sentences with do or does.

- 1 What time do we go to dance class?
- 2 Where \_\_\_\_\_ Marimar live?
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ you usually watch TV at night?
- 4 What time \_\_\_\_\_ your sister go to bed?
- 5 Who \_\_\_\_\_ she play with?
- 6 How often \_\_\_\_\_ you eat pizza?



# Grammar reference

## Unit 4

### can para expresar habilidad y permiso

afirmativa		negativa	
I	can do kung fu.	I	can't play.
You		You	
He / She / It		He / She / It	
We		We	
You		You	
They		They	

interrogativa	respuestas breves	
	afirmativa	negativa
Can I go?	Yes, I can.	No, I can't.
Can you go?	Yes, you can.	No, you can't.
Can he go?	Yes, he can.	No, he can't.
Can she go?	Yes, she can.	No, she can't.
Can it go?	Yes, it can.	No, it can't.
Can we go?	Yes, we can.	No, we can't.
Can you go?	Yes, you can.	No, you can't.
Can they go?	Yes, they can.	No, they can't.

- Se utiliza **can** para expresar habilidad.  
*He can do different Kung Fu moves.*  
*Sabe ejecutar varios movimientos de Kung Fu.*
- También se utiliza **can** para expresar permiso.  
*Dad says we can't play on the computer tonight.*  
*Papá dice que esta noche no nos deja jugar en el ordenador.*
- Can** es una forma invariable. La tercera persona (*he / she / it*) no termina en *-s*.  
*She can speak Chinese.*  
*Sabe hablar chino.*
- Después de **can**, hay que utilizar siempre un infinitivo **sin to**.  
*They can go to the school disco.*  
*(x They can to go to the school disco.)*  
*Pueden ir a la discoteca del colegio.*
- Para hacer preguntas con **can** se cambia el orden de las palabras. No se utiliza *do / does*.  
*Can you use your mobile phone at school?*  
*(x Do you can use your mobile phone at school?)*  
*¿Te dejan utilizar el teléfono móvil en el colegio?*

### love, (don't) like, hate + ing

- Después de **love, like, don't like** and **hate** se utiliza la forma **-ing** del verbo.  
*She loves playing with her mobile phone.*  
*(x She loves play with her mobile phone.)*  
*Le encanta jugar con su teléfono móvil.*
- También se pueden utilizar nombres propios o sustantivos después de **love, like, don't like** and **hate**.  
*They don't like football, but they love basketball.*  
*(x They like the football.)*  
*No les gusta el fútbol, pero les encanta el baloncesto.*

### Pronombres de objeto

Pronombre de sujeto	I	you	he	she	it	we	you	they
pronombre de objeto	me	you	him	her	it	us	you	them

- Algunos verbos y preposiciones van seguidos de pronombres de objeto.  
*She meets us after school every day.*  
*Queda con nosotros todos los días después del colegio.*  
*I usually have lunch with them.*  
*Normalmente como con ellos/as.*
- Para hacer referencia a objetos y animales, se utiliza **it** (singular) y **them** (plural).  
*Don't feed the monkey! – Don't feed it!*  
*No le des comida al mono. – No le des comida!*  
*Do you read comics? – Do you read them?*  
*¿Lees comics? – ¿Los lees?*

### like, love, hate + pronombre de objeto

- Recuerda que se utiliza un pronombre de objeto tras verbos como **like, love** and **hate**.  
*This my new mobile phone. Do you like it?*  
*(x Do you like?)*  
*Este es mi teléfono móvil nuevo. ¿Te gusta?*  
*I hate Mondays – I hate them.*  
*Odio los lunes. – Los odio.*

# Grammar practice

## can for ability and permission

### 1 Write sentences using *can*.

- Katie / watch TV  
Katie can watch TV.
- Jamie / run very fast  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Charlie and I / help you  
\_\_\_\_\_
- You / play on my games console  
\_\_\_\_\_
- My uncle / do karate  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I / go out with my friends  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 2 Write questions using *can*.

- I can swim. (you)  
Can you swim?
- He can play the guitar. (they)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Jane can dance. (he)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Alex can stay up late at the weekend. (we)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- We can watch TV after school. (she)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- They can use the computer. (I)  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 3 Write the sentences in the negative.

- John can play basketball.  
John can't play basketball.
- I can help them with their homework.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- She can do judo.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Will and I can go to Mary's house.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- You can count to 50 in English.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Santiago can use your computer.  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 4 Use the information in the table to write questions and short answers.

	Richard	Tim and Laura
paint well	✓	X
use a computer	X	✓
say the alphabet in English	✓	X

- Can Richard paint well? Yes, he can.
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

## love, (don't) like, hate + ing

### 5 Complete the sentences with the *-ing* form of the verbs in brackets.

- He loves going to school. (go)
- I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ homework. (do)
- Karen loves \_\_\_\_\_ DVDs. (watch)
- We like \_\_\_\_\_ English. (learn)
- They don't like \_\_\_\_\_ pictures. (paint)
- My brother hates \_\_\_\_\_. (sing)

## Object pronouns (like, love, etc)

### 6 Circle the correct words.

- I like he / him.
- She doesn't like we / us.
- It's my favourite book. I love it / him.
- I love she / her, but she hates me / I.
- I like your headphones. Can I use they / them?
- I love that song. I can play it / her on the guitar.

### 7 Complete the sentences with the object pronouns in the box.

them her me ~~us~~ it him

- Our teacher always tells us to sit down.
- It's a great film. Watch \_\_\_\_\_!
- She's got exams. She needs to study for \_\_\_\_\_.
- Alan goes to Art classes. I can go with \_\_\_\_\_.
- My cousin Katie knows the answer. I can email \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.
- My best friend always tells \_\_\_\_\_ her secrets.

# Grammar reference

## Unit 5

### Sustantivos contables e incontables

- La mayoría de los sustantivos son contables, es decir, se pueden contar uno por uno. Tienen una forma para el singular y otra para el plural.  
*One tomato – two tomatoes*  
*Un tomate – dos tomates*
- Hay algunos sustantivos que son incontables, es decir, no se pueden contar individualmente. No tienen una forma para el plural; van siempre en singular.  
*bread (x a bread) pan milk (x a milk) leche*  
*homework (x a homework) deberes*  
*music (x a music) musica*

### a / an, some, any

- Se utiliza **a** con los sustantivos contables en singular.  
*a banana un plátano a dog un perro*
- Se utiliza **an** con los sustantivos contables en singular que empiezan por vocal.  
*an orange una naranja an uncle un tío*
- Some** y **any** expresan una cantidad indefinida (no conocemos la cantidad o no nos interesa). Se utilizan con sustantivos contables en plural. **Some** se utiliza normalmente en oraciones afirmativas y **any** en las oraciones negativas e interrogativas.  
*We need some apples. Necesitamos manzanas.*  
*He hasn't got any crisps. No tiene patatas fritas.*  
*Have we got any tomatoes? ¿Tenemos tomates?*
- También se utilizan **some** y **any** con los sustantivos incontables. **Some** se utiliza normalmente en oraciones afirmativas y **any** en las oraciones negativas e interrogativas.  
*We need some pasta for spaghetti bolognese.*  
*Necesitamos pasta para hacer espaguetis a la boloñesa.*  
*Marta hasn't got any water. Marta no tiene agua.*  
*Have we got any cheese? ¿Tenemos queso?*

### there is / there are

	afirmativa	negativa
singular	There's a supermarket.	There isn't a supermarket.
plural	There are some chips on the tray.	There aren't any chips on the tray.

	interrogativa	respuestas breves
singular	Is there a supermarket?	Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.
plural	Are there any chips?	Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.

- Se utiliza **there is** con sustantivos contables e incontables en singular.  
*There is a cinema. Hay un cine.*  
*There is some cheese. (x There are some cheese.)*  
*Hay queso.*
- Se utiliza **there are** con sustantivos contables en plural.  
*There are some chips. Hay patatas fritas.*  
*There are four pizzas. Hay cuatro pizzas.*
- Para las oraciones negativas e interrogativas, normalmente se utiliza **any** con los sustantivos en plural y con los incontables.  
*Are there any hot dogs? ¿Hay perritos calientes?*  
*Is there any milk? ¿Hay leche?*  
*There aren't any burgers. No hay hamburguesas.*  
*There isn't any bread. No hay pan.*
- En inglés conversacional, se suele utilizar la contracción **there's**, pero nunca se utiliza la contracción para **there are**.

### much/many/a lot of

- Much, many** y **a lot of** expresan cantidad.
- Se utiliza **much** en oraciones negativas con sustantivos incontables.  
*There isn't much water. No hay mucho agua.*
- Se utiliza **many** en oraciones negativas con sustantivos contables.  
*There aren't many students in the class.*  
*No hay muchos alumnos/as en la clase.*
- Se utiliza **a lot of** en oraciones afirmativas con sustantivos en plural y con los incontables para describir una gran cantidad de algo.  
*There are a lot of vegetables.*  
*Hay muchas verduras.*  
*We've got a lot of pasta. (x We've got a lot pasta.)*  
*Tenemos mucha pasta.*
- Se utiliza **how much / how many** para preguntar sobre cantidad.
- Se utiliza **how many** con los sustantivos contables en plural.  
*How many potatoes are there?*  
*¿Cuántas patatas hay?*
- Se utiliza **how much** con los sustantivos incontables.  
*How much fruit juice have you got?*  
*¿Cuánto zumo de fruta tienes?*

# Grammar practice

## Countable and uncountable nouns

### 1 Write C (countable) or U (uncountable) for the nouns in bold.

- 1 Can I have an **apple**? C
- 2 I do my **homework** in my bedroom.
- 3 I need four **tomatoes**.
- 4 She has **milk** for breakfast.
- 5 Tom has got two **bananas**.
- 6 Evie loves **cheese**.

### 2 Complete the table with the words.

eggs vegetables milk olive tomatoes rice  
crisps carrot meat cheese potatoes biscuit

singular	plural	uncountable
	eggs	

### a / an, some and any

#### 3 Circle the correct words.

- 1 Can I have **(a)** / an biscuit, please?
- 2 We haven't got **some** / any crisps.
- 3 Has Sam got **a** / any milk in his packed lunch?
- 4 Take **some** / a water with you to school.
- 5 Do you want **an** / any orange?
- 6 Have we got **some** / any eggs?

#### 4 Complete the sentences with a / an, some or any.

- 1 We've got a red car.
- 2 I've got            bananas.
- 3 Ana doesn't like            fruit.
- 4 Can I have            orange, please?
- 5 They haven't got            biscuits.
- 6 Have you got            green pen?

### there is / there are

#### 5 Complete the sentences with there is / there are (✓) or there isn't / there aren't (X).

- 1 There isn't any bread. (X)
- 2            28 students in my class. (✓)
- 3            a chair for me. (X)
- 4            a dictionary on the table. (✓)
- 5            some cheese sandwiches. (✓)
- 6            any books. (X)

#### 6 Use the information to write questions and short answers about the two places.

	Hessle	Cottingham
a sports centre	X	✓
good restaurants	✓	X
a cinema	X	✓

- 1 Is there a sports centre in Hessle? No, there isn't.
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

#### 7 Correct the incorrect sentences.

- 1 ~~Are there a cinema in your town?~~  
Is there a cinema in your town?
- 2 There are some bananas in the cupboard.
- 3 There aren't some sandwiches.
- 4 Is there any pasta for spaghetti bolognese?
- 5 There's a egg. Do you want it?
- 6 There are any pens in the pencil case.
- 7 There's some rice.
- 8 There's an tomato on the plant.

### much / many / a lot of

#### 8 Complete the sentences with much, many or a lot of.

- 1 A: How many students are there in your class?  
B: There are 35.
- 2 A: How            cousins have you got?  
B: I've got nine cousins.
- 3 A: Has Jenny got any good DVDs?  
B: Yes, she's got            good DVDs.
- 4 There isn't            orange juice – only one bottle!
- 5 A: Are there any shops in your town?  
B: Yes, there are            shops.
- 6 How            pasta can you eat?

# Grammar reference

## Unit 6

### Presente continuo: afirmativa y negativa

afirmativa		negativa	
I'm	sleeping.	I'm not	sleeping.
You're		You're not	
He's		He's not	
She's		She's not	
It's		It's not	
We're		We're not	
You're		You're not	
They're		They're not	

- Se utiliza el presente continuo para hablar sobre acciones que están sucediendo en el momento en que hablamos.  
*You are reading this sentence.*  
**Estás leyendo esta frase.**  
*We are studying the present continuous.*  
**Estamos estudiando el presente continuo.**
- La forma afirmativa se construye utilizando **sujeto + be + verbo + -ing**.  
*The bird is flying.* El pájaro está volando.  
*They are fighting.* Están peleándose.
- Para la forma negativa, se añade **not** después del verbo **be** y antes del verbo con **-ing**. Normalmente se contrae **not**.  
*He isn't laughing.* No se está riendo.

### Ortografía: -ing

- Con la mayoría de los verbos, se añade **-ing** al verbo principal.  
*eat - eating* comer - comiendo  
*read - reading* leer - leyendo  
*think - thinking* pensar - pensando
- Con los verbos terminados en **-e**, se elimina la **-e** y se añade **-ing**.  
*write - writing*  
*have - having*  
*escribir - escribiendo*  
*tener/haber - teniendo/habiendo*
- Con los verbos que terminan en **vocal + consonante**, se duplica la consonante final.  
*stop - stopping* run - running  
*parar - parando* correr - corriendo

### Presente continuo: preguntas y respuestas cortas

(partícula interrogativa)	be	sujeto	verbo + -ing
–	Am	I	reading?
–	Are	you	thinking?
–	Is	he / she / it	sleeping?
–	Are	we	getting up?
–	Are	you	eating?
–	Are	they	playing?
What	are	you	learning?
Who	are	they	talking (to)?

respuestas breves			
Yes,	I am.	No,	I'm not.
	he / she / it is.		he / she / it isn't.
	we / you / they are.		we / you / they aren't.

- Para formular preguntas, se utiliza **be + sujeto + verb + -ing**.  
*Are you listening?* ¿Estás escuchando?
- No se utiliza el verbo + **-ing** en las respuestas cortas.  
*Yes, I am.* (x *Yes, I am listening.*) Sí.
- Para las preguntas de contenido, se sitúa la partícula interrogativa antes del verbo **be**.  
*Where are you going?* ¿A dónde vas?  
*What are you doing?* ¿Qué estás haciendo?

### Presente simple y presente continuo

- Se utiliza el presente simple para hablar sobre hechos, hábitos y acciones cotidianas.  
*Frogs don't drink water.* Las ranas no beben agua.  
*I read a lot of comics.* Leo muchos cómics.
- Se utiliza el presente continuo para hablar sobre acciones que están sucediendo en el momento de hablar.  
*I read a lot of comics. At the moment, I'm reading Spiderman.*  
*Leo muchos cómics. Ahora mismo estoy leyendo Spiderman.*
- Se utilizan los adverbios de frecuencia (**always, sometimes, etc**) con el presente simple. Con el presente continuo se utiliza **at the moment** y **now**.  
*Mum sometimes helps me with my homework.*  
*Mamá me ayuda a veces con los deberes.*  
*He's playing computer games at the moment.*  
*Está jugando en el ordenador ahora mismo.*

# Grammar practice

## Present continuous: affirmative and negative

### 1 Write the *-ing* form of the verbs.

- 1 run running      4 play \_\_\_\_\_  
 2 help \_\_\_\_\_      5 write \_\_\_\_\_  
 3 stop \_\_\_\_\_      6 swim \_\_\_\_\_

### 2 Complete the sentences with the present continuous form of the verbs in the box.

get   use   have   listen   write  
~~read~~   show

- 1 Joshua is reading the newspaper.  
 2 I \_\_\_\_\_ lunch. Can I telephone you this afternoon?  
 3 They \_\_\_\_\_ dressed to go out this evening.  
 4 She can't hear you. She \_\_\_\_\_ to music on her headphones.  
 5 The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ us some old photographs.  
 6 Dad \_\_\_\_\_ the computer. He \_\_\_\_\_ an email to Uncle Rob.

### 3 Complete the sentences with the negative form of the present continuous. Remember to use contractions!

- 1 You 're not listening to me! (listen)  
 2 Sally \_\_\_\_\_ football. (play)  
 3 We \_\_\_\_\_ the dog. (walk)  
 4 Joe and Chloe \_\_\_\_\_ to Sam. (speak)  
 5 I \_\_\_\_\_ at you! (laugh)  
 6 They \_\_\_\_\_ TV! (watch)

### 4 Write affirmative and negative sentences in the present continuous.

- 1 he / read / a comic (✓)  
He's reading a comic.  
 2 they / listen / to us (X)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 3 Laura / do / her homework (✓)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 4 I / concentrate / on this exercise (X)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 5 we / go / to our Art class (✓)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 6 Joe / eat / his lunch (X)  
 \_\_\_\_\_

## Present continuous: questions and short answers

### 5 Complete the questions and short answers.

- 1 Am I helping? (help) (✓)  
Yes, you are.  
 2 \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ (smile) (✓)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 3 \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_? (dance) (X)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 4 \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ in the race tomorrow? (run) (✓)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 5 \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ her teeth? (brush) (X)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 6 \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ dinner with us? (have) (✓)  
 \_\_\_\_\_

## Present simple and present continuous

### 6 Complete the sentences with the present simple or present continuous.

- 1 We go swimming at the sports centre on Friday. (go)  
 2 I \_\_\_\_\_ to the football on the radio. It's 2-1! (listen)  
 3 How often \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ your friends after school? (see)  
 4 \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ the homework? (understand)  
 5 It \_\_\_\_\_, but I don't want to go out. (not rain)  
 6 I can't see you! Where \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_? (hide)

### 7 Choose the correct options.

- 1 I \_\_\_ an email to my best friend.  
 a am writing      b write  
 2 My grandma \_\_\_ to the zoo.  
 a is never going      b never goes  
 3 Giraffes \_\_\_ for two hours every day.  
 a are sleeping      b sleep  
 4 We \_\_\_ the bird of prey show at the moment.  
 a are watching      b watch  
 5 Vicki \_\_\_ to the aquarium in the summer.  
 a is always going      b always goes  
 6 \_\_\_ that animal programme at the moment?  
 a Are you watching      b Do you watch



# Grammar reference

## Unit 7

### was/were

afirmativa		negativa	
I was	nice.	I wasn't (was not)	good.
You were		You weren't (were not)	
He was		He wasn't (was not)	
She was		She wasn't (was not)	
It was		It wasn't (was not)	
We were		We weren't (were not)	
You were		You weren't (were not)	
They were		They weren't (were not)	

interrogativa	respuestas breves	
	afirmativa	negativa
Was I happy?	Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't.
Were you happy?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Was he happy?	Yes, he was.	No, he wasn't.
Was she happy?	Yes, she was.	No, she wasn't.
Was it happy?	Yes, it was.	No, it wasn't.
Were we happy?	Yes, we were.	No, we weren't.
Were you happy?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Were they happy?	Yes, they were.	No, they weren't.

- **Was** y **were** son las formas del pasado simple de **be**.  
*The Simpsons was on TV last night.*  
**Anoche pusieron los Simpsons en la tele.**  
*Susana and Isabel were at the party.*  
**Susana e Isabel estaban en la fiesta.**
- Para formular preguntas, se utiliza **was / were** antes del sujeto. No hay que utilizar el verbo **do**.  
*Was he important?* (~~x *Does he was important?*~~)  
**¿Era importante?**  
*Were the children happy with their presents?*  
**¿Estaban contentos los niños con sus regalos?**

### there was / there were

- **There was** y **there were** son las formas del pasado simple de **there is** y **there are**.  
*There was a park here.* Aquí había un parque.  
*There were two cars.* Había dos coches.
- Se utiliza **there was** con sustantivos contables en singular y con los incontables.  
*There was a pen here.* Había un bolígrafo aquí.  
*There was some milk in the fridge.*  
Había leche en la nevera.

- También se utiliza **there were** con sustantivos contables en plural.  
*There were a lot of tourists last weekend.*  
**El fin de semana pasado había muchos turistas.**
- Para las preguntas y las negaciones, normalmente se utiliza **any** con los sustantivos en plural y con los incontables.  
*Were there any good shops?*  
**¿Había buenas tiendas?**  
*There wasn't any pasta.* No había pasta.

### Pasado simple: verbos regulares

- Se utiliza el pasado simple para hablar de acontecimientos y acciones en el pasado, que ya han finalizado.  
*I tidied my room yesterday.*  
**Ayer limpié mi habitación.**

### Pasado simple: ortografía

- Para formar el pasado simple, se añade **-ed** a la mayoría de los verbos.  
*show - showed play - played*  
**mostrar - mostró jugar / tocar - jugó / tocó**
- En el caso de los verbos que terminan en **-e**, se añade solamente **-d**.  
*live - lived like - liked vivir - vivió gustar - gustó*
- Si el verbo termina en **consonante + y**, se elimina la **y** y se añade **-ied**.  
*study - studied estudiar - estudió*
- Si el verbo termina en **consonante + vocal + consonante**, se duplica la consonante final y se añade **-ed**.  
*shop - shopped stop - stopped*  
**comprar - compró parar - paró**

### Pasado simple: verbos irregulares

- Algunos verbos son irregulares en el pasado simple y no se atienen a un modelo específico.  
*get - got do - did obtener - obtuvo hacer - hizo*
- Ver la lista de verbos irregulares en la página 128.
- Con el pasado simple se pueden utilizar marcadores temporales como **yesterday**, **last night**, **last week**, **last weekend**, and **last summer**.  
*We went to Galicia last weekend.*  
**El fin de semana pasado fuimos a Galicia.**

### ago

- Se utiliza **ago** con el pasado simple y con un periodo de tiempo para hablar sobre cuándo ocurrió algo en el pasado. Suele aparecer al final de la oración.  
*I went to the USA two years ago.*  
**Estuve en EE. UU. hace dos años.**



# Grammar practice

## was/were

### 1 Circle the correct words.

- She was / were here at 8 am.
- We ~~wasn't~~ / weren't at the cinema.
- Why ~~was~~ / were Javier and Daniel late?
- I ~~was~~ / were at school yesterday.
- Where ~~were~~ / was you at 9.30?
- Tony ~~weren't~~ / wasn't happy.

### 2 Write questions with was/were. Answer them with short answers.

- your dad / with you? (X)  
Was your dad with you? No, he wasn't.
- the film / good? (✓)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- you / at home / at 8 pm? (X)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- the city centre / busy / on Saturday? (✓)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- they / at the bowling alley / last night? (✓)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- we / on holiday / in June? (X)  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 3 Complete the questions with was/were and the question words in the box.

Why Why Where What  
How much Who

- Why were Adam and Joe at the shopping centre?
- \_\_\_\_\_ you last night at 9 pm?
- \_\_\_\_\_ the girl with short hair?
- \_\_\_\_\_ the name of your first dog?
- \_\_\_\_\_ you happy this morning?
- \_\_\_\_\_ the trainers at the market?

## there was / there were

### 4 Complete the text with the correct form of there was / there were.

My granddad says that our town is very different now. Fifty years ago, <sup>1</sup> there were a lot of little shops, and <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a big market every week, but <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ any shopping centres! Where the big shopping centre is now, <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a nice park to walk in, but <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ any museums for the tourists. It wasn't a problem. Granddad says that <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ any tourists!

## Past simple: regular and irregular verbs

### 5 Complete the sentences with the affirmative past simple form of the verbs in the box.

escape ~~walk~~ start live watch stay

- We walked to school this morning.
- The class \_\_\_\_\_ at 4.30.
- Twenty years ago, my parents \_\_\_\_\_ in Valencia.
- In the summer, we \_\_\_\_\_ at my grandparents' for three weeks.
- Last week, a lion \_\_\_\_\_ from the zoo.
- Jake \_\_\_\_\_ TV all weekend.

### 6 Write the past simple of the verbs.

- |                        |              |
|------------------------|--------------|
| 1 study <u>studied</u> | 4 see _____  |
| 2 get _____            | 5 do _____   |
| 3 stop _____           | 6 have _____ |

### 7 Put the letters in order and complete the sentences with irregular past simple forms.

- She read the book last summer. (erad)
- We \_\_\_\_\_ swimming last weekend. (nwet)
- I \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of kangaroos in Australia. (wsa)
- Emma and Frances \_\_\_\_\_ lunch with us. (dha)
- My brother \_\_\_\_\_ up late this morning. (tgo)
- You \_\_\_\_\_ four hamburgers! (tea)

## ago

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

- saw / two weeks / I / him / ago  
I saw him two weeks ago.
- three years / stayed / Aunt Rachel / at my house / ago  
\_\_\_\_\_
- the cup / ago / My football team / won / ten seasons  
\_\_\_\_\_
- ago / my homework / did / half an hour / I  
\_\_\_\_\_
- our class project / finished / We / ago / four days  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Grammar reference

## Unit 8

### Pasado simple: negativa

sujeito	didn't	infinitivo	otras palabras
I / You	didn't didn't	play go	football yesterday. to the cinema.
He / She / It			
We / You / They			

- Para formar la negativa del pasado simple, se utiliza **didn't (did not) + infinitivo sin to**.  
*Javier didn't watch TV last night.*  
*Javier no vio la televisión ayer.*  
*They didn't have lunch at home today.*  
*No han comido en casa hoy.*
- Todas las formas del singular y plural son iguales.  
*I didn't see Tom yesterday.*  
*Ayer no vi a Tom.*  
*They didn't like the film. (x They didn't liked the film.)*  
*No les gustó la película.*

### Pasado simple: preguntas y respuestas cortas

partícula interrogativa	did	sujeito	infinitivo
–	Did	I / you he / she / it we / you / they	play?
What	did	you	do?
Which comic	did	they	choose?

#### respuestas breves

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

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

- Para formular preguntas en pasado simple se utiliza **did + sujeto + infinitivo**.  
*Did she enjoy the party?*  
*¿Se lo pasó bien en la fiesta?*
- Si se trata de preguntas de contenido, se utiliza la partícula interrogativa antes de **did**.  
*What did you do at the weekend?*  
*(x What you did at the weekend?)*  
*¿Qué hiciste el fin de semana?*  
*Where did they play football on Sunday?*  
*(x Where they play football on Sunday?)*  
*¿Dónde jugaron al fútbol el domingo?*

### must

afirmativa		negativa	
I	must wear trainers.	I	mustn't run.
You		You	
He / She / It		He / She / It	
We		We	
You		You	
They		They	

- Se utiliza **must** para expresar obligación y prohibición.  
*You must finish your homework now.*  
*Tienes que terminar los deberes ahora.*  
*She mustn't be late for school.*  
*No puede llegar tarde al colegio.*
- Must** es una forma invariable. Normalmente no se utiliza para formular preguntas.
- Después de **must**, hay que utilizar siempre un infinitivo **sin to**.  
*They mustn't eat in class. (x They mustn't to eat in class.)*  
*No pueden comer en clase.*

# Grammar practice

## Past simple: negative

### 1 Write the sentences in the negative.

- Simon looked at the teacher.  
*Simon didn't look at the teacher.*
- You put the milk in the fridge.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- They got home very late.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Ignacio liked the park.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I went to the shop.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Molly did her homework.  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 2 Write past simple questions.

- Why / give him / my comic / ?  
*Why did you give him my comic?*
- you / go out / last night / ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What / they / have for dinner / ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- When / Jack / start school / ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Where / she / go on holiday / ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- you / have / a good weekend / ?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 3 Match the beginnings and the ends of the questions.

- |             |                                    |
|-------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 Where     | a like the museum?                 |
| 2 What      | b did he get up?                   |
| 3 Did she   | c did Olivia go?                   |
| 4 What time | d is your birthday?                |
| 5 How long  | e did you have for lunch?          |
| 6 When      | f did she need to do her homework? |

## Past simple: questions and short answers

### 4 This is what Alan, Hannah and Zoe did last weekend. Complete the table with answers about you, then use the information to write questions and short answers.

	Alan	Hannah and Zoe	You
play computer games	X	✓	
go shopping	✓	X	

- Did Alan play computer games?*  
*No, he didn't.*
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

## must

### 5 Write sentences with *must* (✓) or *mustn't* (X).

- Jack / tidy his bedroom (✓)  
*Jack must tidy his bedroom.*
- Students / arrive before 8.30 (✓)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- You / speak in the exam (X)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- She / stay at home (✓)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- We / use the computer (X)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I / wear a blue shirt (X)  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 6 Circle the best options.

- He can't / mustn't find his favourite sweatshirt.
- Alicia can / must wear a uniform at her school.
- I mustn't / can listen to music after doing my homework.
- You must / can't brush your teeth after eating.
- Robert mustn't / can't go to the party.
- We can / mustn't play football in the classroom.

# Grammar reference

## Unit 9

### Presente continuo para expresar futuro

- Se puede utilizar el presente continuo para hacer referencia a citas y planes ya decididos que tendrán lugar en el futuro.  
*I'm meeting my friend, Maite, at 6.30.*  
*He quedado con mi amiga Maite a las 6.30.*  
*My sister's going to university in October.*  
*Mi hermana empieza la universidad en octubre.*
- Con frecuencia se utilizan marcadores temporales de futuro como *tonight, tomorrow, this weekend, this summer, next week, next month, after class* and *after school*.  
*What are you doing tonight?*  
*¿Qué vas a hacer esta noche?*  
*This summer, we're going to London.*  
*Este verano nos vamos a Londres.*

### be going to: afirmativa y negativa

afirmativa		negativa	
I'm	going to go shopping.	I'm not	going to watch the film.
You're		You aren't	
He's		He isn't	
She's		She isn't	
It's		It isn't	
We're		We aren't	
You're		You aren't	
They're		They aren't	

- Se utiliza *be going to* para hablar sobre futuros planes e intenciones.  
*She's going to take her camera on holiday.*  
*Se va a llevar la cámara en sus vacaciones.*  
*I'm going to wear my new trainers.*  
*Me voy a poner las deportivas nuevas.*
- Para formar la afirmativa, se utiliza *be + going to + infinitivo*.  
*We're going to have dinner in a pizza place.*  
*Vamos a cenar en una pizzería.*
- Para formar la negativa, se utiliza *be + not + going to + infinitivo*.  
*They aren't going to go on holiday this summer.*  
*Este verano no se van de vacaciones.*

### be going to: interrogativa

interrogativa	respuestas breves	
	afirmativa	negativa
Am I going to study?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Are you going to study?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Is he going to study?	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Is she going to study?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Is it going to study?	Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
Are we going to study?	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Are you going to study?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Are they going to study?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

- Para formular preguntas se utiliza *be* antes del sujeto.  
*Is he going to tell us the answers to the homework?*  
*¿Nos va a decir las respuestas a los deberes?*
- Para formular preguntas de contenido se utiliza una partícula interrogativa antes de *be*.  
*Who is he going to ask?*  
*¿A quién va a preguntar?*  
*What are you going to wear to the party?*  
*¿Qué vas a ponerte para la fiesta?*

# Grammar practice

## Present continuous for future

### 1 Complete the sentences with the present continuous (future).

- I 'm meeting my friends this afternoon. (meet)
- When \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ football this week? (play)
- \_\_\_\_\_ Alison and Ruth \_\_\_\_\_ to the water park tomorrow? (come)
- We \_\_\_\_\_ my grandparents this weekend. (not visit)
- \_\_\_\_\_ Dad \_\_\_\_\_ the football on TV tonight? (watch)
- Where \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ shopping on Saturday? (go)

### 2 Complete the text with the present continuous (future) form of the verbs in the box.

go   ~~de~~   have   study   stay   fly

Yesterday, my friend Sandra asked, 'What <sup>1</sup> are you doing in the summer?' Sandra <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to London. She <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ with her aunt and uncle all summer, and she <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ English at a language school. In August, they <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a party for Sandra's birthday. Sandra doesn't know, but I <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ there to surprise her. It was difficult not to tell her!

## be going to: affirmative and negative

### 3 Write sentences using (be) going to.

- They / go shopping on Saturday  
They're going to go shopping on Saturday.
- Andrew / phone me tonight  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I / play my favourite song  
\_\_\_\_\_
- You / watch a film on DVD  
\_\_\_\_\_
- My mum / help me  
\_\_\_\_\_
- We / ride our bikes  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 4 Write the sentences in the negative.

- Josh is going to tidy his bedroom.  
Josh isn't going to tidy his bedroom.
- I'm going to study Maths.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Rebecca's going to get up early tomorrow.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Carl and Simon are going to wear shorts.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- We're going to take our MP3 players.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- You're going to buy a new mobile phone.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## be going to: questions

### 5 Complete the questions with (be) going to and the verbs in the box. Answer them with short answers.

have   wear   ~~meet~~   study   go   help

- Are they going to meet us at the cinema? (X)  
No, they aren't.
- \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ a skirt? (✓)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ surfing? (X)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ pizza? (✓)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ your brother \_\_\_\_\_ you? (✓)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ English today? (X)  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 6 Write questions with (be) going to.

- What time / Lily / arrive?  
What time is Lily going to arrive?
- Where / they / get married?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- How long / you / be on holiday?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Why / Aiden / buy a new camera?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What / you / wear to the party?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- When / it / stop raining?  
\_\_\_\_\_