Present continuous: (I am doing)

Se usa para expresar acciones que estamos realizando en el momento en que se habla de ellas. Es decir, cuando hablamos hemos comenzado una acción y todavía no la hemos terminado.

**She is driving to work**  (En este momento ella está conduciendo hacia el trabajo)
**Sarah is eating in the restaurant**  (Sarah está comiendo ahora mismo, no ha terminado)

A: She’s playing basketball (she is playing basketball)
N: She isn’t playing basketball (she is not playing basketball)
Int: Is she playing basketball

Recuerda: verbos monosílabos acabados en **consonante+vocal+consonante** duplican la consonante final.  
P.e. run = running

1. Complete the sentences in present continuous with the verbs given.

1. The birds ................. (sing).
2. My sister ................. (watch) TV and I ................. (read) a great novel.
3. We ................. (have) a very good time on holidays.
4. She ................. (work) at the moment but she finishes at 6.
5. ................. it ................. (rain) now? Yes, it is.
6. James ................. (play) football in the park now.
7. Harry and Anne ................. (go) to the cinema.
8. They ................. (clean) the whole house.

2. Write these sentences in the negative (short form)

1. Mrs Thompson is watching her favourite series on TV.
2. That boy is eating an ice-cream.
3. I’m going to the mountain.
4. They are making dinner.
3. **Ask questions as in the example.**

Man / run *Is the man running?*

1. Mum / eat / cake ............................................................................
2. That man / read / the paper ............................................................................
3. They / wear / T-shirts ............................................................................
4. The birds / fly ............................................................................
5. You / listen / to me ............................................................................

4. **Correct these sentences.**

1. We´s having a great time. .................................................................
2. They´re puting on their coats ............................................................
3. I are listening to her ............................................................................
4. We are going home? ............................................................................
5. Peter and Sally is eating a sandwich? .................................................

5. **Complete the following sentences in present continuous:**

1. Alexander…………………………… (watch) a film.
2. We………………………………. (play) a computer game.
3. The dog…………………………… (bark) at the cat.
4. Peter………………………………. (feed) his rabbits.
5. Phill and Mary……………………………...(sing) a song.
6. Lisa………………………………. (wash) her hair.
7. I……………………………………… (draw) a picture.

6. **Form affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences in present continuous.**

1. The teacher………………………. the door. (not/close)
2. …….. you …………………… the washing up? (do)
3. They………………………. the printers. (check)
4. ………………………… your grandmother…..at birds? (look)
5. She……………………….. to the center of the town. ( not /walk)

7. **Translate these sentences into english.**

1. No estamos tomando fotos.
2. Linda está jugando al tenis.
3. ¿Están Robert y Paul bebiendo agua?
4. No estás corriendo en el parque.

**Evaluation 1:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity 1</th>
<th>Activity 2</th>
<th>Activity 3</th>
<th>Activity 4</th>
<th>Activity 5</th>
<th>Activity 6</th>
<th>Activity 7</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Debeberías de obtener un resultado superior a: 28
Present simple: (I do)

Se usa para hablar de cosas en general. Cosas que ocurren durante todo el tiempo o de forma repetitiva.

**Afirmativa:** Suj + verbo principal + complementos
(I read a book)

**Negativa:** Suj + don't/ doesn't + complementos
(I don’t read a book)

**Interrog:** Do/does + suj + verbo principal + complementos.
(Do I read a book?)

**Recuerda:** en oraciones afirmativas cuando el sujeto es la tercera persona del singular (he, she, it) colocamos una "s" en el verbo principal: Lisa reads a book
El verbo to be no cumple con la regla citada anteriormente (si tienes dudas consulta a tu profesor)

1. Complete these sentences in present simple with the verbs given:

1. I (travel) ........................................ to London every week.
2. They (run) ........................................ in the park every Saturdays.
3. My father (clean) .............................. the house.
4. You (be) .......................................... a great student.
5. Mary (work) ................................. in a bank.

2. Write these sentences in negative (short form):

1. John walks to his office.

........................................................................................................

2. You study english at school.

........................................................................................................

3. The dog break the fence.

........................................................................................................

4. The car is in the garage.

........................................................................................................

3. Ask questions:

1. Tom / drink/ coke .................................................................
2. The policeman / read / the sing ............................................
3. They / wear / sandals ...........................................................
4. The plane / fly .................................................................
5. You / listen / to me .............................................................
4. Correct these sentences.

1. We eats some chocolate.................................................................
2. They aren´t play in the beach .........................................................
3. Do Molly ate some biscuits?...........................................................
4. We jump the rope? ...........................................................................
5. The spy talk into a microphone....................................................... 

5 Form affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences in present simple.

1. The teacher......................... the door. (not/close)
2. ......... you ...................... the washing up? (do)
3. They......................... the printers. (check)
4. .................... your grandmother.................at birds? (look)
5. She......................... to the center of the town. ( not / walk)

6. Translate these sentences into english.

1. No conduces por la mañana.
2. Richard pinta cuadros.
3. ¿Montas en bici?
4. No leemos por la noche.

Evaluation 2:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity 1</th>
<th>Activity 2</th>
<th>Activity 3</th>
<th>Activity 4</th>
<th>Activity 5</th>
<th>Activity 6</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>/ 28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deberías de obtener un resultado superior a: 20
Present simple Vs Present continuous

Recuerda, el presente simple se usa para hablar de cosas en general y el presente continuo sobre algo que ocurre en el momento de hablar. Como ambos se refieren al presente suelen aparecer con frecuencia juntos en un mismo texto. Para diferenciar su uso, fijate bien en la existencia o no de adverbios de tiempo (hoy, ahora,...)

Existen verbos que sólo pueden utilizarse en presente simple:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>like</th>
<th>depend</th>
<th>remember</th>
<th>believe</th>
<th>love</th>
<th>mean</th>
<th>want</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dislike</td>
<td>know</td>
<td>forget</td>
<td>prefer</td>
<td>hate</td>
<td>understand</td>
<td>need</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Complete the sentences with Present Simple or Present Continuous of the verb in brackets.

1. Mary usually ..................(walk) to school but today she ..................(ride) a bike to school.

2. Tom usually ..................(play) tennis but today he ..................(play) basketball.

3. Today they ..................(have) a party but they usually ..................(watch) TV.

4. He never ..................(swim) but he ..................(swim) in the pool now.

5. She ..................(visit) her grandmother now. She ..................(to visit) her grandmother every week.

2. Fill in with present simple or present continuous.

USUALLY

Cinderella usually ..................(wear) old clothes. She ..................(clean) the house every day and she ..................(cook) for her sisters. At night, she usually ..................(read) a book. At the moment Cinderella ..................(wear) a beautiful dress. She ..................(dance) with a prince. Cinderella’s friends ..................(stand) in the palace. They ..................(look) at her. They are happy.

AT THE MOMENT
3. Put the verbs into the correct tense.

1. I _______________ (play) football every Saturday.
2. You _______________ (write) an exercise now.
3. He ________________ (go) to the park on Sundays.
4. Susan ________________ (work) from 9 to 5 o’clock.
5. Mark _______________ (read) a book now.
6. __________ you __________ (watch) TV every night?
7. We sometimes ________________ (help) our mother.
8. She _________________ (listen) to the radio now.

4. Underline the correct form:

1. Oh, no! We can’t play tennis. It rains / is raining.
2. It rains / is raining a lot in April.
3. I read / am reading a very good book.
4. I read / am reading in bed every night.
5. She’s a doctor. She works / is working in St Mary’s Hospital.
6. She works / is working very hard because she has a maths test tomorrow.
7. Vegetarians don’t eat / aren’t eating meat.
8. Look! That man eats / is eating a big ice-cream!

5. Complete the text using present simple or continuous:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>have</th>
<th>start</th>
<th>teach</th>
<th>drink</th>
<th>read</th>
<th>eat</th>
<th>listen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

This is Susanne Wells. She is a teacher and she …………………… children in primary school. It’s 7.30 on Monday morning. She is in her kitchen and she …………………… breakfast. She usually …………………… a cup of coffee and …………………… a toast for breakfast. Now she …………………… the newspaper and she …………………… to the news on the radio. She usually …………………… work at 9.00.

Evaluation 3:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity 1</th>
<th>Activity 2</th>
<th>Activity 3</th>
<th>Activity 4</th>
<th>Activity 5</th>
<th>Total / 42</th>
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</thead>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deberías de obtener un resultado superior a: 32
Simple Past

El Pasado Simple es un tiempo verbal que se utiliza para describir acciones que han sucedido en un tiempo anterior y que ya han finalizado, por ejemplo:

She cleaned her house. Ella limpió su casa.
I broke the window. Yo rompí la ventana.

Para formar el pasado podemos encontrar dos tipos de verbos:

**Regulares:** Forman el pasado añadiendo -ed
- Play played

**Irregulares:** Forman el pasado cambiando su forma
- Write wrote

Sólo podemos escribir los verbos en pasado cuando la oración es afirmativa, para la negativa e interrogativa se usa el verbo auxiliar did (salvo en el verbo to be y can)

She cleaned her house
She didn’t clean her house
Did she clean her house?

1. Complete the sentences with the right past verb forms.

1. He .............................................. (not /eat) meat.
2. I didn’t go to the cinema because I ................. (write) my homework yesterday.
3. She ............... (listen) to music last month.
4. Tom ............. (play) with his new dog last week.
5. Mr House is a doctor. He ......................... (work) in a new hospital in London.
6. My English teacher .........................................(not/ go)to the English school.

2. Write what Jean DID or DIDN’T do yesterday:

1. go shopping ( - ) Jean didn’t go shopping yesterday.
2. clean the house ( ? ) ...............................................................
3. call Mary (+) ........................................................................
4. watch a film on TV ( ? ) ..............................................................
5. visit her grandparents (+) ...........................................................
6. take them a cake ( ? ) ................................................................

3. 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) some popcorn and orange juice. We _________ (eat) the popcorn and _____________ (drink) the orange juice.

We ________________ (love) the funny clowns. At the circus ________________ (have) a lion-tamer. The lions ________________ (make) tricks; they ________________ (stop) through hoops. A girl ________________ (call) to an elephant. We all ________________ (like) that wonderful time.
4. Write these sentences in past.

1. I watch my favourite serie on TV.
2. That boy eats an ice-cream.
3. I go to the mountain.
4. They’re in the hall.
5. Peter rides a mountain bike.
6. We buy a pair of jeans.

5. Put the following sentences in past tense.

1. We (buy) a new car on Tuesday.
2. Mandy not (do) her homework yesterday.
3. When you (meet) Jane?
4. Why they (go) to London?
5. I not (be) ill last month.

6. Correct the mistakes in these sentences.

1. My best friend were upset this morning.
2. I didn’t went shopping yesterday.
3. I feeled excited before my holiday.
4. Was you at home yesterday?
5. Did go they to the disco last night?

Evaluation 4:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity 1</th>
<th>Activity 2</th>
<th>Activity 3</th>
<th>Activity 4</th>
<th>Activity 5</th>
<th>Activity 6</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>/ 37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deberías de obtener un resultado superior a: 30
Be going to
Se usa “be going to” para hablar sobre acciones que pensamos que van a ocurrir en el futuro porque tenemos una evidencia en el presente. Es decir, estamos casi seguro de que va a pasar.

Be careful! You’re going to spill your coffee (tenemos la evidencia de que el café se va a derramar, hay alguna razón que nos anima a pensar en ello)

I’m going to go to the cinema tonight (seguramente ya he comprado las entradas o he quedado con alguien)

I am going to study (quiero conseguir la mejor nota)

1) Usa los verbos entre paréntesis y completa las frases con la forma correcta de ‘going to’.

1- We _______________ tennis. (play)

2- Steve ______________ a new TV. (buy)

3- I _______________ my new dress. (wear)

4- They _______________ their uncle. (not visit)

5- What _______________ you _______________ ? (have)

2) Escribe frases diciendo lo que cada miembro de la familia va a tomar en el restaurante:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drink</th>
<th>Dad</th>
<th>Mum</th>
<th>Children</th>
<th>Aunt</th>
<th>Uncle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food (have)</td>
<td>Rosbeef</td>
<td>Steak and french fries</td>
<td>Pizza</td>
<td>Lasagna</td>
<td>Mashed potatoes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1- Dad is going to drink beer__________________________________________________________

2- He’s going to have Rosbif__________________________________________________________

3- ________________________________________________________________

4- ________________________________________________________________

5- ________________________________________________________________

6- ________________________________________________________________

7- ________________________________________________________________

8- ________________________________________________________________
Repaso final gramática inglesa 6º primaria

Evaluation 5:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity 1</th>
<th>Activity 2</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>/ 14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deberías de obtener un resultado superior a: 11

Final evaluation:

You should be ready for the final exam now!!
Good Luck!!