



Colegios  
"El Valle"

# Actividades de verano 2019

Nombre y apellidos: \_\_\_\_\_

Curso: \_\_\_\_\_ Grupo: \_\_\_\_\_

4º Ed. Primaria  
Inglés

# Present Simple

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I eat	I don't eat	Do I eat?
You eat	You don't eat	Do you eat?
He eat <u>s</u>	He <u>doesn't</u> eat	<u>Does</u> he eat?
She eat <u>s</u>	She <u>doesn't</u> eat	<u>Does</u> she eat?
It eat <u>s</u>	It <u>doesn't</u> eat	<u>Does</u> it eat?
We eat	We don't eat	Do we eat?
You eat	You don't eat	Do you eat?
They eat	They don't eat	Do they eat?

## **USE:**

1. We use the Present Simple for:

- regular habits and daily routines;
- facts, things in general;
- permanent or long-lasting situations;
- timetables and schedules.



2. It is used with adverbs like:

- always
- sometimes
- every day
- often
- rarely
- ...
- usually
- never

## **FORM:**

1. To form the Present Simple we add **-s** to the infinitive of the verb in the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular (he, she, it)

E.g.: I live

He / She / It lives

2. But when the verb ends in:

a) *-o, -ss, -sh, -ch*, we add *-es*

E.g.: I *go* → he/she/it *goes*

I *kiss* → he/she/it *kisses*

I *wash* → he/she/it *washes*

I *watch* → he/she/it *watches*



b) a consonant followed by *-y*, the *-y* changes into *-ie* and we add *-s*

E.g.: I *study* → he/she *studies*

c) a vowel followed by *-y* we just add *-s*

E.g.: I *play* → he/she *plays*

3. To form the *negative* and the *interrogative* we need the auxiliary verb *to do* in the present simple. This means we have to add *-es* in the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular (he, she, it) while the main verb will be used in the infinitive.

E.g.: *Do* you like?  
*Does* he like?

You *don't* like.  
She *doesn't* like.

Complete the sentences, choosing the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. David \_\_\_\_\_ table-tennis. (play/plays)
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ to school on foot. (go/goes)
3. Carol \_\_\_\_\_ in Bath. (live/lives)
4. School \_\_\_\_\_ at 6.30. (finish/finishes)
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ T.V. in the evening. (watch/watches)
6. Jessica \_\_\_\_\_ in her bedroom. (study/studies)

Rewrite the sentences beginning with he or she.

1. They collect stamps.

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2. I go to school by bus.

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3. We drive to work.

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4. They hurry home every day.

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5. You arrive late every morning.

---

6. They wash their hands before meals.

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7. We play basketball twice a week.

---

8. They tidy their bedroom every day.

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Fill in with do or does.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Ronald play basketball?

2. \_\_\_\_\_ they work in an office?

3. \_\_\_\_\_ you like English?

4. \_\_\_\_\_ Susan usually go to a disco at the weekend?

5. \_\_\_\_\_ we walk to school?

6. \_\_\_\_\_ Bob and Patrick collect stamps?

7. \_\_\_\_\_ the cat sit by the fireplace?

8. \_\_\_\_\_ Grace finish school at 6.30?

9. \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Walker read the newspaper in the evening?

10. \_\_\_\_\_ you have lunch in the canteen?

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 \_\_\_\_\_.

Your first task is to identify the actions below

*to go home/leave school*      *to get dressed*      *to wash up*      *to watch TV*  
*to work/study*      *to go out for the evening*      *to get up*      *to leave the house*  
*to have breakfast*      *to do the homework*      *to wake up*      *to arrive at school*  
*to have dinner*      *to comb the hair*      *to go to bed/sleep*      *to have a shower*  
*to listen to music/the radio*      *to brush the teeth*



1. \_\_\_\_\_



2. \_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_



4. \_\_\_\_\_



5. \_\_\_\_\_



6. \_\_\_\_\_



7. \_\_\_\_\_



8. \_\_\_\_\_



9. \_\_\_\_\_



10. \_\_\_\_\_



11. \_\_\_\_\_



12. \_\_\_\_\_





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# PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I am reading	I am not dancing	Am I writing?
You are reading	You are not dancing	Are you writing?
He is reading	He is not dancing	Is he writing?
She is reading	She is not dancing	Is she writing?
It is reading	It is not dancing	Is it writing?
We are reading	We are not dancing	Are we writing?
You are reading	You are not dancing	Are you writing?
They are reading	They are not dancing	Are they writing?

## Use:

To talk about actions happening:

- now, at the time of speaking;
- around the moment of speaking, not necessarily this very moment;
- in a near future, especially for planned actions.

## Form:

to be + gerund  
Present Simple (am, is, are)      verb+ing form

**Gerund = Infinitive + -ing**

E.g.: drink + ing = drinking  
 watch + ing = watching  
 listen + ing = listening



3. Verbs with **one syllable** ending in **one vowel** followed by **one consonant**:

E.g.: run – running  
swim – swimming

**EXCEPTIONS:** Ending in **one vowel** plus:

- y – buy – buying
- w – show – showing
- x – fix – fixing
- z – buzz – buzzing

**This is how you ask and answer about what people are doing now**

What	am I are you is he is she is it are we are you are they	doing?	I am You are He is She is It is We are You are They are	dancing. eating.
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**.. Build up sentences following the model.**

Charles / drink / coke  
He is drinking coke.

Charles / not drink / coke  
He isn't drinking coke.

Charles / drink / coke / ?  
Is Charles drinking coke?

1. I / read / magazines

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Peter and Mary / watch / TV

\_\_\_\_\_



What are they doing? Look at the pictures and write. Use the verbs and expressions in the box.

eat sing fight run sleep play listen to music  
dance cook read study watch TV



1. She \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



5. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



6. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



7. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



8. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

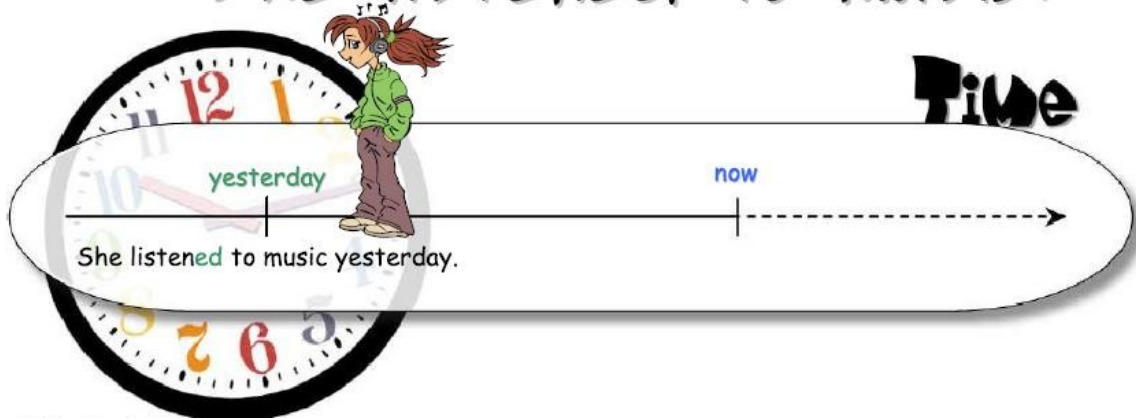


9. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



# PAST SIMPLE

she listened to music.



To talk about what happened yesterday, we use the past tense.  
We make the past tense 2 ways.

1. we add **-ed** to the verb stem

play → played  
watch → watched  
clean → cleaned

2. the verb **changes**

go → went  
eat → ate  
do → did

So what did these people do yesterday?



play soccer

They played soccer.



watch TV



clean



eat cake

Adding -ed onto verbs isn't always easy.

1. sometimes we borrow an 'e'

use → used

2. sometimes 'y' changes to 'i'

study → studied

Remembering the ones that change isn't easy either.

read → read

write → wrote

draw → drew

ride → rode

take → took

get → got

buy → bought

find → found

see → saw

come → came

make → made

give → gave

So what did these people do yesterday?



study English



use a computer



read a book



get a present

make a snowman



take a bath

## - irregular verbs -

Look at the list of irregular verbs and fill in the blanks.

Infinitive	Past Tense	Infinitive	Past Tense
<i>have</i>		<i>begin</i>	
<i>cut</i>		<i>do</i>	
<i>take</i>		<i>leave</i>	
<i>spend</i>		<i>hear</i>	
<i>drink</i>		<i>write</i>	
<i>go</i>		<i>say</i>	
<i>find</i>		<i>get</i>	
<i>run</i>		<i>see</i>	
<i>tell</i>		<i>come</i>	

Read the note. Correct the sentences following the example.

1. Ann wrote a letter at twelve o'clock.

Wrong! She didn't write a letter at twelve o'clock.

She wrote a letter at one o'clock.

2. Ann bought cat food at one o'clock.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Ann did her homework at two o'clock.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Ann met Nicole at six o'clock.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Ann went to the cinema at seven o'clock.

### Saturday

- 1.00 write a letter to Peter ✓
- 2.00 buy cat food for Kitty and Rocky ✓
- 3.00 do homework for Monday ✓
- 5.30 meet Nicole ✓
- 6.00 go to the cinema ✓
- 8.00 come back ✓
- 8.30 eat at Leslie's house ✓



Turn the affirmative sentences on the left into questions.

1. Leslie bought a present for Tim. Did Leslie buy a present for Tom?
2. Kitty slept on the sofa. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Susan found her keys. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Michael had a good time at the party. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Nick and Kate went to the cinema. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Ann met Nicole at the supermarket. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Steve ate six hamburgers. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Peter made a chocolate cake. \_\_\_\_\_

Ask and answer as in the example.

	go for a walk	play golf	write a letter	wash the car
Peter	✓	✓		
Sally		✓	✓	
Mr and Mrs Page	✓			✓

1. Peter / play golf? Did Peter play golf yesterday? Yes, he did.
2. Peter / wash the car? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Peter / write a letter? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Sally / go for a walk? \_\_\_\_\_

# QUANTIFIERS

- ✓ Quantifiers are words that show how much there is of something - they show quantity.

## MUCH / MANY / A LOT OF / LOTS OF

### MUCH

- ✓ is used with **uncountable nouns**, and is generally used in negative statements and questions. It's uncommon to use much in positive statements. For example:
  - *I don't have much money.*
  - *Do you have much time?*
  - *"I have much time." This sounds unusual.*

### MANY

- ✓ is used with **plural countable nouns**, and is often used in negative statements and questions. It is also used in positive statements however, but in a more formal way. For example:
  - *I don't have many apples.*
  - *Do you have many friends?*
  - *Many people come here in summer.*

**MUCH** and **MANY** can be used in affirmative statements, but give a more formal meaning. For example:

- *He has many good friends from Harvard University.*

**MUCH** and **MANY** often appear in short answers. For example:

- *Do you see your family much?*
- *No, not much.*

### A LOT OF / LOTS OF

- ✓ is used with **uncountable** and **countable** nouns, and is generally used for affirmative statements. For example:
  - *I have a lot of friends.*
  - *I have a lot of time.*
  
- ✓ is also used in questions, especially when you expect a positive response. Although it is often said that **MUCH** and **MANY** are used for questions, we usually use them for questions which expect a negative response. For example:
  - *Do you want a lot of pizza?* (I expect you want to eat a lot.)
  - *Do you want much pizza?* (This sounds unusual, as though I expect you don't want to eat much.)

**LOTS OF** can be used in the same way as **A LOT OF**, often in informal speech. For example:

- *I have lots of time.*
- *I have a lot of time.*

### HOW MUCH / MANY?

**HOW MUCH** is also used to ask about the price of something. For example:

- *How much is it?*
- *How much is that dog in the window?*



**HOW MUCH** and **HOW MANY** are used to ask about quantity. For example:


- *How much money do you have?*
- *How many apples does he have?*

1. We have \_\_\_\_\_ strawberries.
2. We don't have \_\_\_\_\_ bananas, and we don't have \_\_\_\_\_ fruit juice.
3. - Do you have any cereal? - Sure, there is \_\_\_\_\_ in the kitchen.
4. - How \_\_\_\_\_ is this? - It's ten dollars.


5. - How \_\_\_\_\_ do you want? - Six, please.
6. He's very busy, he has \_\_\_\_\_ work.
7. David has \_\_\_\_\_ rice, but Tyler doesn't have \_\_\_\_\_.
8. London has \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful buildings.

## Whose things are these?


<i>ners</i>	<i>nis</i>
 <p><b>Mary's things</b></p> <p>kite books</p> <p>school bag pencil</p>	 <p><b>Tom's things</b></p> <p>bicycle book</p> <p>school bag kite</p>

- 


1. Whose school bag is this?

It's \_\_\_\_\_
- 

2. Whose bag is that?

It's \_\_\_\_\_
- 

3. Whose kite is this?

It's \_\_\_\_\_
- 

4. Whose books are these?

These are \_\_\_\_\_



## FUTURE

Will (will + infinitive)	Going to (to be + going to + infinitive)
<p><b>Use:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to make predictions about the future e.g. They <u>will</u> probably <u>win</u> the game.</li> <li>- to make promises e.g. I promise I <u>will study</u> harder.</li> <li>- to offer/give help e.g. Don't worry! I <u>will help</u> you.</li> <li>- to refer to decisions taken at the moment of speaking e.g. I <u>will visit</u> you as soon as possible.</li> </ul> <p><u>With expressions such as:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- probably</li> <li>- (I'm) sure</li> <li>- (I) expect</li> <li>- (I) think</li> <li>- perhaps, etc.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Use:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- for a prediction based on the present e.g. Look at the sky. It <u>is going to rain</u>.</li> <li>- to talk about intentions or plans (we have already planned what we are going to do in the future) e.g. They <u>are going to visit</u> London at Easter.</li> </ul> <p><u>With expressions such as:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- tomorrow</li> <li>- tonight</li> <li>- next week/month/year</li> <li>- in a few hours/days</li> <li>- by next week, etc.</li> </ul>

### ❖ Will

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I will buy	I won't buy	Will I buy?
You will buy	You won't buy	Will you buy?
He/She/It will buy	He/She/It won't buy	Will he/she/it buy?
We will buy	We won't buy	Will we buy?
You will buy	You won't buy	Will you buy?
They will buy	They won't buy	Will they buy?

Contractions: I'll = I will

I won't = I will not

### ❖ Going to

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I am going to buy	I am not going to buy	Am I going to buy?
You are going to buy	You are not going to buy	Are you going to buy?

fill in the blanks using the future with the correct form of be going to or will and the verb in brackets.

1. Did you e-mail Andrew? - Oh! I forgot. I \_\_\_\_\_ (do) it tomorrow.
2. The teacher looks very angry. She \_\_\_\_\_ (yell) at us.
3. - Where are you going? Are you going shopping?  
- Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) some Christmas presents.
4. My holidays are planned. I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) on a safari in Africa.
5. - Why are you taking the milk out of the fridge?  
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a pudding.
6. - We need some sugar to bake the cake but there isn't any.  
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the shop and buy some.
7. My cousin has sent me an invitation. He \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a birthday party on Saturday.
8. In fifty years' time the weather \_\_\_\_\_ (be) colder.







