

# O'clock idiomas

## SUMMER HOMEWORK

Level A2.1

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Present simple of be

	Long forms		Short forms		Questions
Singular	I am	I am not	I'm	I'm not	am I?
	you are	you are not	you're	you aren't	are you?
	he is	he is not	he's	he isn't	is he?
	she is	she is not	she's	she isn't	is she?
	it is	it is not	it's	it isn't	is it?
Plural	we are	we are not	we're	we aren't	are we?
	you are	you are not	you're	you aren't	are you?
	they are	they are not	they're	they aren't	are they?

Also: What is/What's ...? My name is/My name's ...

### Short answers

Are you from Merton? **Yes, I am. OR No, I'm not.**  
 Is Nick twelve? **Yes, he is.**  
 Is Jenny twelve? **No, she isn't.**

## Grammar lesson

### Present simple of have got

Use **have got** for possession.

#### Long forms

I have  
you have  
he has  
she has  
it has  
we have  
you have  
they have

got

#### Short forms

I've  
you've  
he's  
she's  
it's  
we've  
you've  
they've

got

I have not got  
he has not got

I haven't got  
he hasn't got

#### Questions

Have I got?  
Has he got?

#### Short answers

Have you got a new car?  
**Yes, I have. OR No, I haven't.**  
Has your friend got a new car?  
**Yes, she has. OR No, she hasn't.**

No got in short answers!

## Grammar lesson

### can for ability

I  
you  
he  
she  
it  
we  
you  
they

can

I  
you  
he  
she  
it  
we  
you  
they

cannot OR  
can't

#### Questions

Can I?  
Can he?

#### Short answers

Can you speak English? **Yes, I can.**  
Can Trig speak English? **No, he can't.**  
Can you speak his language? **No, we can't.**

## Grammar lesson

### Present simple

Look at the verb tables at the front of the book for the present simple of **be**, **have**, **got**, **can** and **like**.

We use the present simple

- 1 for repeated actions, especially with **always**, **often**, **never**, **every day** etc.:  
▶ *I'm always right!*
- 2 for facts which do not change:  
▶ *He has got dark hair and brown eyes.*
- 3 with verbs such as **like**, **love**, **hate**, **dislike**:  
▶ *He doesn't like school.*

#### Spelling (he/she/it)

- 1 Add **s**  
like → likes    play → plays
- 2 Add **es** to *ch*, *o*, *s*, *sh* and *x*  
watch → watches    go → goes  
miss → misses    wash → washes  
mix → mixes
- 3 **y** after consonant → **ies**  
hurry → hurries    try → tries

### Present continuous or present simple?

- 1 We use the present continuous for something that is happening at the moment of speaking, now.  
▶ *He's learning English verbs.*
- 2 We use the present simple for repeated actions, things that happen (or don't happen) many times.  
▶ *Trig always learns verbs upside down.*

We also use the present simple for things that do not change.

▶ *He's clever.*

## Grammar lesson

### Present continuous

Make the **ing** form with the verb + **ing**:  
do → doing, work → working,  
help → helping.

But

- 1 take away a final **e**:  
shine → shining, have → having
- 2 after one vowel + one consonant, double the consonant:  
dig → digging, run → running

Use **be** + **ing** form for the present continuous.

#### Long forms

I am  
you are  
he is  
she is  
it is  
we are  
you are  
they are

working

#### Short forms

I'm  
you're  
he's  
she's  
it's  
we're  
you're  
they're

workin

I am not working  
you are not working  
he is not working

I'm not working  
you aren't working  
he isn't working

#### Questions

Am I working?

Are you working?

Is he working?

#### Short answers

Are you working?

Yes, I am.

Is she working?

No, she isn't.

Are they working?

No, they aren't.

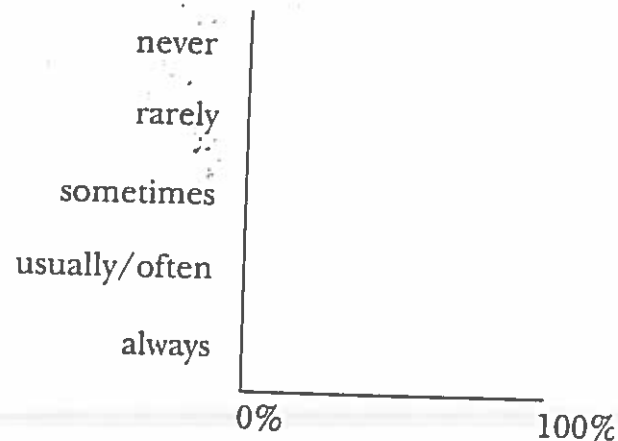
Use the present continuous for something that is happening now. Often with **now**, **at the moment**, **today**.

## Grammar lesson

### Adverbs of frequency

Adverbs of frequency tell us how often something happens.

**never, often, always etc.**



We put **never, often, always etc.**

1 before a full verb:

- ▶ You **never** tidy your room.
- I **often** do things in the house.
- Mum **always** does it.

2 after the verb **be**:

- ▶ You are **always** too busy!

**once a week, every Monday etc.**

How often do you tidy your room?

**once a week**

**twice a week**

**three times a week**

**every Monday**

Also: **once an hour/a month/a year;**  
**every morning/night/year/Christmas etc.**

Look where they usually stand in the sentence.

- ▶ I tidy my room **once a week**.
- Mum tidies your room **every Monday**.

## Grammar lesson

### Past simple of be

I was  
you were  
he was  
she was  
it was  
we were  
you were  
they were

I was not OR wasn't  
you were not OR weren't  
he was not OR wasn't  
she was not OR wasn't  
it was not OR wasn't  
we were not OR weren't  
you were not OR weren't  
they were not OR weren't

was I?  
were you?  
was he?  
was she?  
was it?  
were we?  
were you?  
were they?

Also:

there was  
there were

there was not OR wasn't  
there were not OR weren't

was there?  
were there?

Short answers

Was Nick ill?

Yes, he was.

Was he really ill?

No, he wasn't.

## Grammar lesson

### Past simple of regular verbs

Most verbs are regular. Add **ed** or **d** to the base form for the past simple affirmative:

help → helped smile → smiled

After **did**, **did not** or **didn't**, use only the base form.

► *Trig wanted to help in the garden.*

*Did he help?*

*Dad didn't smile for long.*

I	} helped	I	} did not OR didn't help
you		you	
he		he	
she		she	
it		it	
we		we	
you		you	
they		they	

*Questions*

*Did I help?*

*Did he help?*

*Short answers*

*Did you help?*

*Yes, I did.*

*Did they help?*

*No, they didn't.*

We use the past simple for actions that started and finished in the past. We often use them with a time expression.

► *A few days ago Trig wanted to work in the garden. First he watched Dad.*

*Spelling*

- 1 try → tried carry → carried  
(y after a consonant → ied.)
- 2 stop → stopped plan → planned  
(One-syllable verbs ending in one vowel + one consonant double the consonant.)

**ago**

**An hour ago** means 'an hour before now'.  
Look where **ago** stands.

► *It's six o'clock. Tom arrived an hour ago.*  
(= at five o'clock)

Also: a week ago, three days ago,  
two years/months ago,  
a few minutes/hours ago.

### Past simple of irregular verbs

In the past simple, irregular verbs have special affirmative forms. You must learn these forms. There is a list at the back of this book.

We make the negative and the question forms with **did not** or **didn't** and **did** . . . + base form, as for regular verbs.

I	} went	I	} did not OR didn't go
you		you	
he		he	
she		she	
it		it	
we		we	
you		you	
they		they	

*Questions*

*Did I go?*

*Did he go?*

*Short answers*

*Did you go?*

*Yes, I did.*

*Did he go?*

*No, he didn't.*

## Grammar lesson

### be going to

- 1 Use **be going to** + base form for a future intention or plan.

I am	} going to mow the lawn.
you are	
he is	
she is	
it is	
we are	
you are	
they are	

- *I am not* OR *I'm not going to mow the lawn.*  
*Are you going to mow the lawn?*

*Short answers*

Is he going to mow the carpet?  
Yes, he is. OR No, he isn't.

- 2 Use **be going to** for a prediction, when something in the present tells us about the future.

- *Look at those black clouds!*  
*It's going to rain.*

### Future with will

I	} will OR 'll	I	} will not OR won't
you			
he			
she			
it			
we			
you			
they			

*Questions*

Will it rain?

Will it be sunny?

*Short answers*

Yes, it will.

No, it won't.

With I and we we can also use **shall** OR **'ll** and **shall not** OR **shan't**.

- 1 We use **will** to say what will definitely happen in the future.  
► *You will be a successful man.*
- 2 We often use **will** after the verbs **hope**, **expect**, **be afraid** and **be sure**.  
► *I hope it won't be France.*

- 3 The future of **there is** and **there are** is **there will be**.

- *There will be many interesting people in your life.*

After **will** and **shall** we use the base form without **to**.

## Grammar lesson

### Pronouns

### Possessive adjectives

I	my
you	your
he	his
she	her
it	its
we	our
you	your
they	their

- *I am a good friend. My name is Trig.  
We are from Merton. Our surname is Bell.*

## Possessive pronouns

Adjectives	Pronouns
my	mine
your	yours
his	his
her	hers
our	ours
your	yours
their	theirs

- *It's my book. OR It's mine.  
They're her books. OR They're hers.  
These are ours and those are yours.  
Is that the Bells' car? Yes, it's theirs.*

## Grammar lesson

### Object pronouns

Subject pronouns	Object pronouns
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them

Use object pronouns after verbs and after prepositions.

- *I can't see him. I hate looking for them.  
Ask her. Take the ball with you.*

## Grammar lesson

### Possessives

- 1 Use 's or s' with people and animals.

*Singular* It's Nick's skateboard.  
OR It's Nick's.  
It's the dog's ball.  
OR It's the dog's.  
They're Jenny's cassettes.  
OR They're Jenny's.

*Plural* They're the girls' bicycles.  
OR They're the girls'.  
They're the boys' skateboards.  
OR They're the boys'.

- 2 Use 's with irregular plurals.

- *I'm the children's friend.*

### Possessive

the dog's ball =  
the ball of the dog

### Short form of is

Chip's the dog. =  
Chip is the dog.

## like, love, hate + ing form

We often use the ing form after like, love and hate.

- *Chip likes chasing the cat next door.  
Chip and Trig love hiding.  
Nick hates doing homework.*

## Grammar lesson

### Demonstratives

Singular	<b>this</b>	OR	<b>this</b> cassette
	<b>that</b>	OR	<b>that</b> cassette
Plural	<b>these</b>	OR	<b>these</b> cassettes
	<b>those</b>	OR	<b>those</b> cassettes

**this** ice-cream      **these** ice-creams



**that**



**those**



## Grammar lesson

### Countable nouns

Banana, apple, orange and biscuit are countable.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
a banana	three bananas
a biscuit	four biscuits

Use **some** with plural countable nouns:

- *I've got **some** bananas.*
- We've got **some** biscuits.*

### Uncountable nouns

Bread, cheese, milk and orange juice are uncountable, so no s!

~~bread~~ ~~cheeses~~ ~~milk~~ ~~orange juices~~

Use **some** (not a/an!) with uncountable nouns.

- *I've got **some** bread. We've got **some** milk.*

The verb is singular with uncountable nouns.

- *Bread **is** cheap. This milk **is** cold.*

## Grammar lesson

### some and any

- 1 Use **some** and **any** with plurals and with uncountable nouns.

- *We've got **some** lemons.*
- We've got **some** butter.*
- We haven't got **any** eggs.*
- We haven't got **any** milk.*
- Have we got **any** apples?*
- Have we got **any** sugar?*

- 2 Use **some** in affirmative sentences.

- *We need **some** eggs.*
- We've got **some** water.*

- 3 Use **any** in negative sentences.

- *We haven't got **any** eggs.*
- There isn't **any** milk.*

- 4 Use **any** in most questions.

- *Are there **any** eggs?*
- Have we got **any** milk?*

### how much and how many

- 1 Use **how much** with uncountable nouns.

- *How much milk have we got?*
- How much flour is there?*

- 2 Use **how many** with countable nouns.

- *How many eggs have we got?*
- How many lemons are there?*

### Prepositions of time

<b>in</b>	a month	<b>in</b> June
	a year	<b>in</b> 1995
	a season	<b>in</b> winter, <b>in</b> summer
	a time of day	<b>in</b> the afternoon(s) <b>in</b> the evening(s)
<b>on</b>	a day	<b>on</b> Tuesday(s) <b>on</b> Saturday afternoon(s)
	a date	<b>on</b> the tenth (of June)
	a clock-time	<b>at</b> four o'clock
<b>at</b>	a special time	<b>at</b> Christmas, <b>at</b> Easter
	of the year	



## Grammar lesson

### there is/are

#### Singular

There is a school in Park Street.

There's a park next to the school.

There isn't a cinema.

#### Plural

There are some supermarkets and restaurants.

There aren't many cafés.

#### Questions

Is there a cinema?

Are there many shops?

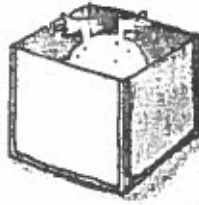
#### Short answers

Yes, there is. No, there isn't.

Yes, there are. No, there aren't.

## Prepositions of place

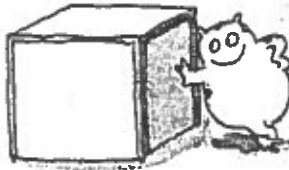
Where's Trig?



He's **in** the box.



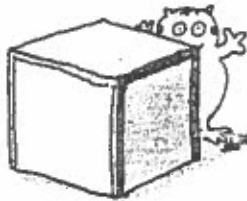
He's **on** the box.



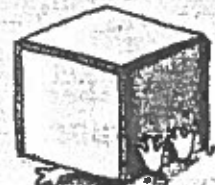
He's **next to** the box.



He's **between** two boxes.



He's **behind** the box.



He's **under** the box.

## Grammar lesson

### can for permission

- Can I go to the cinema?  
No, you **can't**.

Can Tom come this afternoon?  
Yes, he **can**.

Can he stay till midnight?  
No, he **can't**!

### must for necessity

I	}	<b>must</b>	I	}	<b>must not OR mustn't</b>
you			you		
he			he		
she			she		
it			it		
we			we		
you			you		
they			they		

No **s** with he/she/it.

No **to** after **must**.

- I've got a cold. I **must** stay in bed today.  
You **must** tidy your room.

I **mustn't** forget to tidy my room.  
You **mustn't** go out with a cold.

## Grammar lesson

### Comparison of adjectives

We can compare two people or things with the comparative form.

► *Nick is fast, but Jenny is faster.*

We can compare three or more people or things with the superlative form.

► *Nick is fast, Jenny is faster, but Trig is the fastest.*

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#### One-syllable adjectives

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Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
fast	faster	<b>the fastest</b>
nice	nicer	<b>the nicest</b>

Adjectives with 1 vowel + 1 consonant (except w) double the consonant before **er** and **est**.

hot	hotter	<b>the hottest</b>
big	bigger	<b>the biggest</b>
new	newer	<b>the newest</b>

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#### Two-syllable adjectives ending in y

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y changes to i before **er** and **est**.

easy	easier	<b>the easiest</b>
heavy	heavier	<b>the heaviest</b>

*Comparative form + than*

We can use **than** with the comparative.

► *Jenny is faster than Nick.*  
*Trig is faster than Nick and Jenny.*  
*Nick is slower than Jenny and Trig.*

## Grammar lesson

### Comparison of adjectives with **more** and **most**

- 1 With long adjectives (three syllables or more) we use **more** in the comparative form and **most** in the superlative form.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
intelligent	<b>more intelligent</b>	<b>the most intelligent</b>

- 2 We use **more** and **most** with two-syllable adjectives except adjectives ending in y (for example, happy, heavy).

boring	<b>more boring</b>	<b>the most boring</b>
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### Irregular comparisons

good	<b>better</b>	<b>the best</b>
bad	<b>worse</b>	<b>the worst</b>
far	<b>farther</b>	<b>the farthest</b>

► *Jenny's drawing is good. Nick's is better.*  
*Amanda's is the best.*

*Ben's school report is bad. Tom's is worse.*  
*Nick's is the worst.*

*Tom's house isn't far from here. Ben's is farther. Nick's is the farthest.*

# IRREGULAR VERBS

Base form	Past form	Past Participle	Base form	Past form	Past Participle
be	was/were	been ser	send	sent	sent enviar
begin	began	begun empezar	sit	sat	sat sentarse
bite	bit	bitten morder	speak	spoke	spoken hablar
blow	blew	blown soplar	spend	spent	spent gastar
break	broke	broken romper	stand	stood	stood estar de pie
bring	brought	brought traer/llevar	steal	stole	stolen robar
buy	bought	bought comprar	swim	swam	swum nadar
catch	caught	caught coger	take	took	taken tomar
choose	chose	chosen elegir	tell	told	told decir/contar
come	came	come venir	think	thought	thought pensar
cost	cost	cost costar	throw	threw	thrown tirar
cut	cut	cut cortar	understand	understood	understood comprender
do	did	done hacer	wake	woke	woken despertar
draw	drew	drawn dibujar	wear	wore	worn llevar puesto
drink	drank	drunk beber	win	won	won ganar
drive	drove	driven conducir	write	wrote	written escribir
eat	ate	eaten comer			
fall	fell	fallen caer			
feed	fed	fed alimentar			
feel	felt	felt sentir			
find	found	found encontrar			
fly	flew	flown volar			
forget	forgot	forgotten olvidar			
get	got	got obtener			
give	gave	given dar			
go	went	gone ir			
grow	grew	grown crecer			
hang	hung	hung colgar			
have	had	had tener			
hear	heard	heard oír			
hit	hit	hit golpear			
keep	kept	kept mantener			
know	knew	known saber/conocer			
leave	left	left dejar/salir			
lose	lost	lost perder			
make	made	made hacer/hacer			
meet	met	met encontrar/ver/conocer			
put	put	put poner			
ride	rode	ridden montar			
run	ran	run correr			
say	said	said decir			
see	saw	seen ver			
sell	sold	sold vender			

**Write sentences with the information in the chart:**

	TO BE	HAVE GOT	CAN
	Tall	A book	Swim
I			
Mary	✓	X	X
They	X	✓	✓

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

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Complete with the possessive adjective:**

1.- I've got a sister and a brother. \_\_\_\_\_ name is Susan and \_\_\_\_\_ name is Peter.

2.- Where do you live? What's \_\_\_\_\_ name?

3.- We are brothers. \_\_\_\_\_ parents live in London.

4.- Mary and Peter have got a dog and a cat. \_\_\_\_\_ pets are very beautiful.

**Complete with the object pronoun:**

1.- What do you think of this book? Do you like \_\_\_\_\_?

2.- What does he think of Michael Jackson? He doesn't like \_\_\_\_\_.

- 3.- I like biscuits. I don't like \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4.- She's very nice. I like \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5.- I'm not going to have that biscuit. I'm going to give it to \_\_\_\_\_ (you).
- 6.- We're very nice, but he doesn't like \_\_\_\_\_.

**Complete with SOME, ANY, A / AN:**

- 1.- There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ books on the table.
- 2.- Is there \_\_\_\_\_ banana in the fridge?
- 3.- There are \_\_\_\_\_ pencils in my pencil case.
- 4.- I've got \_\_\_\_\_ apple in my bag.
- 5.- Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ pens?
- 6.- There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ cups in the cupboard.
- 7.- She's got \_\_\_\_\_ brother and \_\_\_\_\_ sister.
- 8.- He hasn't got \_\_\_\_\_ biscuits.
- 9.- There are \_\_\_\_\_ tomatoes in the basket.
- 10.- Are there \_\_\_\_\_ chairs in that room?
- 11.- We haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ brothers or sisters.
- 12.- You've got \_\_\_\_\_ umbrella.
- 13.- There are \_\_\_\_\_ shops in my street.
- 14.- Is there \_\_\_\_\_ dog in the garden?

## **PRESENT SIMPLE**

### **Affirmative**

I, you, we, they PLAY, GO, COME, WORK ..

He, she, it PLAYS, GOES, COMES, WORKS .. (-S)

### **Negative**

I, you, we, they DON'T play, go, come, work ..

He, she, it DOESN'T play, go, come, work .. ~~(-S)~~

### **Questions Yes / No**

Do I, you, we, they PLAY, GO, COME, WORK?

⇒ Yes, I, you, we, they DO

⇒ No, I, you, we, they DON'T

Does he, she, it PLAY, GO, COME, WORK?

⇒ Yes, he, she, it DOES

⇒ No, he, she, it DOESN'T

**\*\* We use the Present Simple to talk about things that we do everyday. We use frequency adverbs: SOMETIMES, ALWAYS, USUALLY, NEVER before the verb, and with the verb TO BE after the verb.**

Eg. I always play football on Saturdays.

They never go to work by bus.

She is usually late.

## Questions words

Wh- question + do/does + I/you/he ... + verb ?

<b>WHAT?</b> ¿qué?	What <u>do you do</u> ?
<b>WHERE?</b> ¿dónde?	Where <u>does Mary play</u> ?
<b>HOW OLD?</b> ¿cuántos años...?	How old <u>are you</u> ?
<b>WHEN?</b> ¿cuándo?	When <u>does he play</u> the piano?
<b>WHO?</b> ¿quién?	Who <u>plays</u> football?
<b>WHICH?</b> ¿cuál?	Which car <u>do you like</u> ?
<b>WHAT TIME?</b> ¿a qué hora?	What time <u>does she start</u> work?
<b>HOW OFTEN?</b> ¿con qué frecuencia?	How often <u>do they play</u> ?
<b>HOW MUCH?</b> ¿cuánto?	How much <u>does it cost</u> ?
<b>HOW MANY?</b> ¿cuántos?	How many children <u>are there</u> ?
<b>HOW?</b> ¿cómo?	How <u>do you go</u> to school?

### Exercises:

**Put these sentences into the affirmative, negative or interrogative form:**

1.- My sister works in an office.

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2.- Do you visit your grandparents at the weekend?

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3.- I don't get up at 8 o'clock in the morning.

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4.- He doesn't start work at 9.30

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5.- My dog sleeps in my bed.

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6.- They have breakfast at 10.45 in the morning.

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7.- Do we go to work by car?

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8.- You don't write letters in your bedroom.

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9.- Does he read books in English?

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10.- They want an ice-cream.

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11.- My brother waits for the bus here.

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**Write sentences using: Always / usually / sometimes / never**

- go to the cinema
- eat sweets and chocolate
- be careful
- be a good student
- talk in class
- do your homework
- listen to the teacher
- be in bed at 11 o'clock



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**Make questions to the underlined words:**

1.- \_\_\_\_\_ ?

She always buys oranges in the supermarket.

2.- \_\_\_\_\_ ?

My sister does her homework in her bedroom.

3.- \_\_\_\_\_ ?

I'm eleven years old.

4.- \_\_\_\_\_ ?

John plays football on Sundays.

5.- \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Mary interviews people for a magazine.

6.- \_\_\_\_\_ ?

I like the red car.

7.- \_\_\_\_\_ ?

They get up at 9.30

8.- \_\_\_\_\_ ?

My mother never plays football.

9.- \_\_\_\_\_ ?

The radio costs 100.-€

10.- \_\_\_\_\_ ?

There are seven tales in the room.

**Write sentences with this information:**

	TO BE	HAVE GOT	CAN	Present Simple
	a good student	a car	swim	get up at 7 everyday
I	✓	X	✓	X
John	X	✓	✓	X
They	X	✓	X	✓
Sue	✓	X	X	✓

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

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Put the verbs in brackets into the right tense. (Present Simple or Present Continuous)**

- 1.- I usually \_\_\_\_\_ (have) breakfast at 8.30.
- 2.- Wendy \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a letter at the moment.
- 3.- They always \_\_\_\_\_ (play) football on Sundays.
- 4.- What \_\_\_\_\_ (Peter/do) now?  
He \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV.
- 5.- She \_\_\_\_\_ (not/go) to school everyday.
- 6.- What \_\_\_\_\_ (you/usually/do) on Saturdays?
- 7.- They \_\_\_\_\_ (not/cook) dinner at the moment.
- 8.- My sister \_\_\_\_\_ (study) English everyday.

**Put these words in the correct order:**

- 1.- Never / football / in the garden / plays / he

---

- 2.- do / usually / What / in the mornings / you / do?

---

- 3.- have / for lunch / they / chicken / always

---

- 4.- but / they / sometimes / TV / watch / not / often / very

---

**Write sentences with the following information:**

	Get up at 8.30 everyday	Write a letter at the moment	Buy oranges yesterday
I	✓	X	✓
Bill	X	✓	✓
Susan and John	✓	X	X

I            1.- \_\_\_\_\_  
              2.- \_\_\_\_\_  
              3.- \_\_\_\_\_

Bill            1.- \_\_\_\_\_  
              2.- \_\_\_\_\_  
              3.- \_\_\_\_\_

Susan and    1.- \_\_\_\_\_  
John            2.- \_\_\_\_\_  
              3.- \_\_\_\_\_

**Fill in the gaps with a suitable verb (-ing or infinitive)**

play	type	read
write	sing	

- 1.- My sister can \_\_\_\_\_ very nice songs.
- 2.- He likes \_\_\_\_\_ basketball.
- 3.- I can't stand \_\_\_\_\_ letter.
- 4.- My sister is a typist. She can \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5.- I love \_\_\_\_\_ books.

**Make questions to the underlined words:**

1.- \_\_\_\_\_ ?

They came from London yesterday.

2.- \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Mary eats two sweets a day.

3.- \_\_\_\_\_ ?

They need a lot of cheese.

4.- \_\_\_\_\_ ?

She went to the cinema yesterday.

5.- \_\_\_\_\_ ?

She is doing her homework.

**Put these sentences into the affirmative, negative or interrogative form:**

1.- John is cooking dinner.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2.- They were at school two minutes ago.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3.- Does Peter wash his hair once a week?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4.- They didn't break the window yesterday.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5.- We go to the cinema everyday.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Put the verbs in brackets into the right tense:**

A) Present Simple or Present Continuous.

1.- What \_\_\_\_\_ (Peter/do) at this moment?

He \_\_\_\_\_ (read) a book.

2.- Hey always \_\_\_\_\_ (play) tennis on Sunday.

3.- Peter \_\_\_\_\_ (not/study) English everyday.

- 4.- We \_\_\_\_\_ (not/write) a letter now.  
5.- Where \_\_\_\_\_ (you/usually/go) on holidays?

**B) Present Simple or Past Simple.**

- 1.- She \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) oranges everyday.  
2.- They \_\_\_\_\_ (draw) a picture yesterday.  
3.- My sister \_\_\_\_\_ (not/break) the window last week.  
4.- I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/wear) jeans everyday.  
5.- What \_\_\_\_\_ (he/usually/drink) for lunch?  
6.- Where \_\_\_\_\_ (you/find) your book yesterday?

**C) Present Simple, Past Simple or Going to.**

- 1.- They \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) meat tomorrow.  
2.- He \_\_\_\_\_ (wake) up at 8.00 everyday.  
3.- Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) her bag last week.  
4.- We \_\_\_\_\_ (not/feed) the cat next week.  
5.- I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/have) milk yesterday.  
6.- My father \_\_\_\_\_ (not/drive) his car everyday.  
7.- What \_\_\_\_\_ (he/do) tomorrow?  
8.- Where \_\_\_\_\_ (you/go) last month?  
9.- \_\_\_\_\_ (you/always/listen) to the teacher?

**Fill in the gaps with **SOME / ANY / A / AN****

- 1.- They don't need \_\_\_\_\_ water.  
2.- Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ apple?  
3.- There are \_\_\_\_\_ oranges on the table.  
4.- Is there \_\_\_\_\_ sugar?  
5.- They have got \_\_\_\_\_ car.  
6.- There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ milk in the fridge.  
7.- We have got \_\_\_\_\_ bananas in the basket.

**Make sentences using "Whose ...?" and answer the questions with a possessive pronoun:**



A: Whose is this pen?

B: It's his.

Peter's



A: \_\_\_\_\_ ?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ .

My books



A: \_\_\_\_\_ ?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ .

Susan's



A: \_\_\_\_\_ ?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ .

Peter and Sally's



A: \_\_\_\_\_ ?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ .

Your comb



A: \_\_\_\_\_ ?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ .

Our glasses

**Make sentences with the information in the box:**

	get up at 8.30 everyday	spend 5.-€ yesterday	buy bread tomorrow
You	✓	X	✓
Susan	X	✓	✓
They	X	✓	X

I            1.- \_\_\_\_\_  
                 2.- \_\_\_\_\_  
                 3.- \_\_\_\_\_

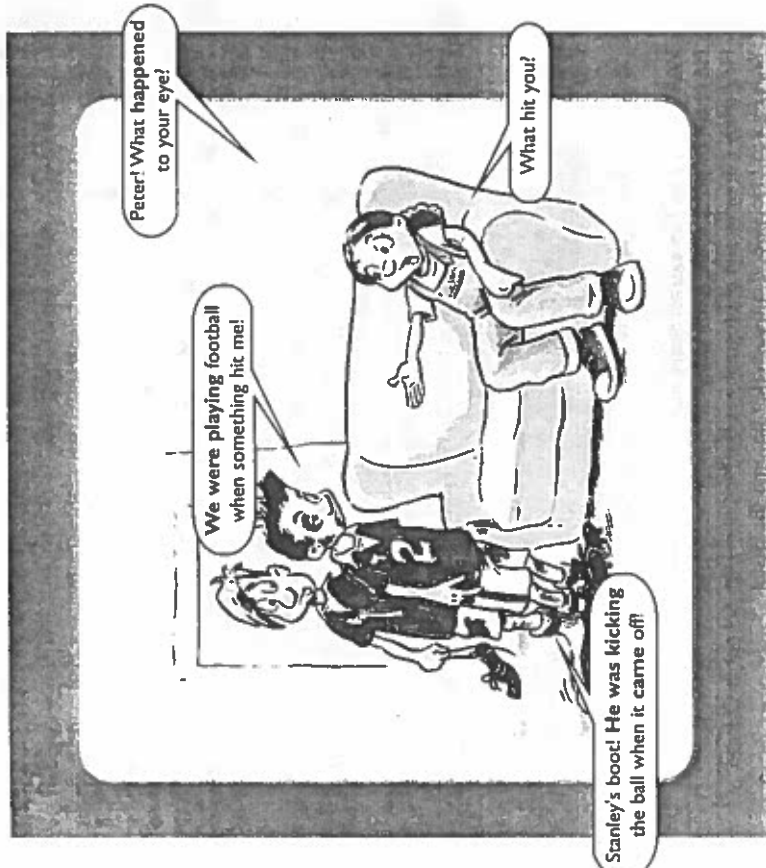
Susan      1.- \_\_\_\_\_  
                 2.- \_\_\_\_\_  
                 3.- \_\_\_\_\_

They        1.- \_\_\_\_\_  
                 2.- \_\_\_\_\_  
                 3.- \_\_\_\_\_

**Choose the correct form:**

- 1.- A: Is this you/your/yours bag?  
    B: No, my/mine/me is at home.
- 2.- A: Is that their/they/them house?  
    B: No, it isn't. It is our/ours/we.
- 3.- A: Whose are these bags?  
    B: They are him/he/his.
- 4.- She/Her/Hers clock doesn't work.





I was walking  
you were walking  
he was walking  
she was walking  
it was walking  
we were walking  
you were walking  
they were walking

I was not walking  
you were not walking  
he was not walking  
she was not walking  
it was not walking  
we were not walking  
you were not walking  
they were not walking

I wasn't walking  
you weren't walking  
he wasn't walking  
she wasn't walking  
it wasn't walking  
we weren't walking  
you weren't walking  
they weren't walking

Was I walking?  
Were you walking?  
Was he walking?  
Was she walking?  
Was it walking?  
Were we walking?  
Were you walking?  
Were they walking?

## A Form

- ▶ We form the past continuous by using the past simple of the verb (to be) followed by the main verb ending in -ing.  
I was sleeping at 10 o'clock last night.  
Peter and Kikki were studying all day yesterday.
- ▶ In order to form a question, we change the sequence of the words, placing *was/were* at the beginning of the sentence followed by the subject.  
Were you doing your homework at 8 o'clock yesterday?
- ▶ In a negation, *was/were* is followed by not. The short types are  
She was not wearing her new dress at the party last night.  
She wasn't wearing her new dress at the party last night.
- ▶ In short answers, we use *was/were* without repeating the main verb.  
Were you having dinner at 8 o'clock last night?  
Yes, we were. / No, we weren't.

## B Use

## Past continuous

- ▶ We use the past continuous to describe an act which was in progress at a particular moment in the past.  
I was having lunch at 2 o'clock yesterday.
- ▶ for two or more acts taking place simultaneously in the past.  
Jack was reading a comic while the teacher was talking.
- ▶ when we describe an act which was interrupted by another act in the past. The past continuous is used for the longer act.  
I heard a strange noise while I was watching TV.

## Past simple

- ▶ We use the past simple to describe an act which started and finished in the past, at a particular stage/moment in time.  
I had lunch at 2 o'clock yesterday.
- ▶ for two or more acts which took place successively in the past.  
I got up, had breakfast and went to school.
- ▶ when we describe an act which interrupted another act in the past. The past simple is used for the shorter act.  
I heard a strange noise while I was watching TV.

## C Time markers

The time phrases we use with the past continuous are:

- ▶ while/as: I saw Tim while I was walking. / As I was walking, I saw Tim.
- ▶ all morning/day: She was walking all day yesterday.
- ▶ When the past continuous is followed by the past simple, we usually use when with the past simple.  
I was sleeping when the phone rang.

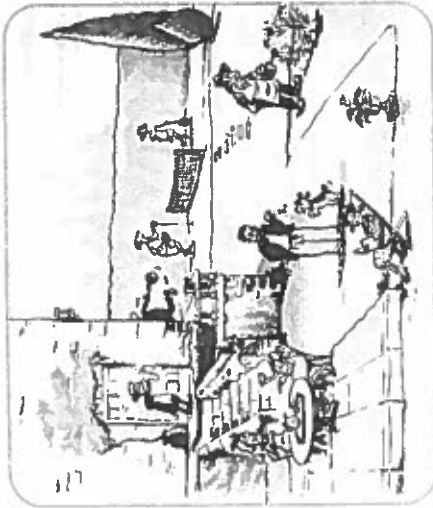
## Grammar practice

I Complete with the past continuous.

- 1 He wasn't at home at 5.00 yesterday. He was playing (play) basketball.
- 2 I was studying (study) at 7.00 yesterday.
- 3 Alex and Bob were at home all day. They were watching (watch) TV.
- 4 I was talking (talk) on the phone when he came in.
- 5 My mother was cooking (cook) dinner when the fire started.
- 6 We were working (work) in the garden all morning.
- 7 She's wearing trousers today but she was wearing (wear) a beautiful skirt yesterday.
- 8 It was raining (rain) when I got up.

## 2 Look, ask and answer.

Who stole Mrs O'Toole's jewellery yesterday afternoon? What was everybody doing at 4 o'clock?



Mrs O'Toole and Mrs Bridges

John

Cynthia



Mr Brown



The maid



The gardener



Harry

- 1 Mrs O'Toole and Mrs Bridges / eat / have tea  
When Mrs O'Toole and Mrs Bridges eating?  
No, they weren't. They were having tea.
- 2 The maid / cook / clean windows  
When the maid cook / clean windows?  
No, she wasn't. She was cooking.
- 3 John and Cynthia / read a magazine / play tennis  
When John and Cynthia read a magazine / play tennis?  
No, they weren't. They were reading.
- 4 Mr Brown / eat / feed the dog  
When Mr Brown eat / feed the dog?  
No, he wasn't. He was eating.
- 5 The gardener / sleep / water the flowers  
When the gardener sleep / water the flowers?  
No, he wasn't. He was watering.
- 6 Harry / read a magazine / run  
When Harry read a magazine / run?  
No, he wasn't. He was reading.

Who stole the jewellery?

Look at the picture very carefully. The answer is at the bottom of the page.

## 3 Complete with the past continuous or the past simple.

- 1 I was waiting for the bus when I met Jane.
- 2 The boys were singing while their mother played the piano.
- 3 At 5.30 yesterday afternoon, Peter was having a French lesson.  
He was studying when I called you last night?
- 4 We were talking about her when she came.
- 5 The lesson started at 8.00 and finished at 12.00.
- 6 He was getting up when I was having breakfast and was going to work.
- 7 She was crying while she was watching the film.
- 8 I wasn't watching the film last night because I wasn't very busy.
- 9 I wasn't going home when I met Jill.
- 10 I wasn't meeting Jill.

## 4

It was late on a Friday afternoon and Mr Jules (1) was walking home from work. There was a big lorry outside his block of flats. 'Somebody is moving,' he (2) thought.

He (3) stood outside the front door when he (4) saw two men at the door. They (5) carried a huge TV. Mr Jules (6) held the door open for them, they (7) thanked him and they (8) carried the TV to the lorry.

Then, Mr Jules (9) went upstairs to his flat on the second floor.

He (10) looked for his keys when he (11) realised his door was open.

He (12) remembered the two men with the TV and he nearly (13) fainted! The two men were thieves and the TV they (14) carried was his TV!

## Writing practice

5 Write a photo with the past simple or past continuous. Then put the sentences in the correct order to tell the story. The first paragraph is an example.

Last Saturday, Mr Fry (1) went (go) to the centre of the town. He (2) parked his car and (3) walked into a bookshop.

The police officer (4) told him that while the thief (5) drove, the parrot (6) shouted: 'Stop! Police!' The man was so scared that he (7) stopped the car and (8) got out. A police car (9) saw him as he (10) ran down the street and (11) arrested him!

While he (12) paid for his books a man with a black mask over his head (13) got into Mr Fry's car and (14) drove away. Mr Fry (15) saw him and he (16) shouted for help. Then he (17) remembered that Lucky, his pet parrot was in the back seat. When Mr Fry (18) got to the police station, his car was already there!

Now write a story about Mr Fry's car.

## Oral practice

Now you can do oral activity 3 (Teacher's Resource File).

7 Form sentences.

- 1 you / buy a present for Mike's birthday? Have you bought a present for Mike's birthday?  
2 our team / win the match ✓  
3 you / eat my ice-cream ✓  
4 we / see this film X  
5 they / sell their house?  
6 you / lock the door?  
7 he / pass his driving test X  
8 I / write a letter to Paul ✓  
9 you / do your homework X  
10 I / lose my keys ✓

8 Read and complete. Use the present perfect.

- Peter: So, are we ready?  
Stanley: Yes, everything's ready. It's going to be a great party!  
Peter: Stanley, (1) have you brought (you / bring) the CDs?  
Stanley: Yes, (2) .....  
Peter: Where's Kikki? (3) ..... (she / buy) the drinks?  
Leslie: Yes, (4) .....  
She (5) ..... (buy) plastic cups, too.  
Peter: Great! What about the sandwiches?  
Leslie, (6) ..... (you / make) the sandwiches?  
Yes, (7) .....  
I (8) ..... (put) them on the kitchen table.  
Peter: On the kitchen table?! Oh, no!!! Where's Cosmo?  
Stanley: He's in the kitchen. He (9) ..... (eat) all the sandwiches!  
Oh, no!

9 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 Have you saw / seen my sunglasses?  
2 You have broken / broke my glasses!  
3 Where you have / have you put my keys?  
4 Have / Has John and Tim called you?  
5 He hasn't gave / given me his phone number.  
6 She hasn't buy / bought tickets for the concert.  
7 It has / Has it stopped raining?  
8 Cosmo has drank / drunk all the milk.  
9 I haven't did / done my homework.  
10 Have you saw / seen Michael?

**TIP**  
Don't forget that we use the past participle to make the present perfect, not the past simple form of the verb.  
We've seen this film. X  
We've ~~saw~~ this film. X

10 Read and complete. Use the present perfect.

be buy eat make (x2) read take visit

Dear Leslie,  
I'm on holiday, at last!  
My Dad (1) has bought a cottage in Cornwall, it's really beautiful!  
We (2) ..... some beautiful little fishing villages and I (3) ..... lots of photographs!  
I (4) ..... kilos of ice-cream! Cornish ice-cream is very famous.  
I (5) ..... a lot of new friends and we're always out together.  
J (6) ..... any books because I (7) ..... very busy!  
What about you? (8) .....  
You ..... any plans for your holiday?  
Write soon,  
X X  
Stanley



Writing practice

11 Write.

You are on holiday. Write a letter / or card to your best friend. Look at these questions for help.

- Have you visited any places? Have you been to a restaurant?  
Have you seen something interesting? Have you eaten or drunk anything unusual?  
Have you met new people? Have you bought any souvenirs?  
Have you made new friends?

Dear .....

I am on holiday in .....  
It's fantastic!  
I have .....  
.....  
.....  
.....

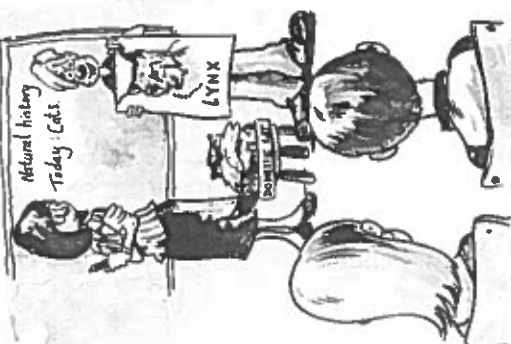
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Oral practice Now you can do oral activity 20 (Teacher's Resource File).

# Comparison of adjectives

The lynx is a wild cat. It is bigger and faster than a domestic cat. It is more dangerous than Cosmo, too! He! He!

The tiger is the biggest and the heaviest in the cat family. It's the most beautiful, too!



1

2 And Cosmo is the laziest cat in the world!

Regular adjectives		Superlative
Positive	Comparative	
fast	faster than	the fastest
hot	hotter than	the hottest
large	larger than	the largest
heavy	heavier than	the heaviest
beautiful	more beautiful than	the most beautiful
Irregular adjectives		Superlative
Positive	Comparative	
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
much	more	most
many	more	most

## Comparative

- ▶ We use the comparative form to compare **TWO** people, things or animals.
- ▶ When the adjective has one or two syllables, we make the comparative by adding **-er** to the end of the adjective. We put **than** after the adjective.  
Kikki is younger than Peter. A car is faster than a bike.
- ▶ When the adjective has more than two syllables, we put the word **more** before the adjective and **than** after it. The adjective does not change form.  
A tiger is more dangerous than a cat. Kate is more artistic than Sue.

## Superlative

- ▶ We use the superlative form to compare **MORE THAN TWO** people, things or animals or to describe someone or something that stands out.
- ▶ When the adjective has one or two syllables, we make the superlative by adding **-est** to the end of the adjective. We put **the** before the adjective. We often follow the superlative adjective (with or without its noun) with **in** or **of**.  
Stephen is the tallest boy in our class. But Heidi is the tallest of all.
- ▶ When the adjective has more than two syllables, we put **the** article **the** and the word **most** before the adjective, which does not change form.  
This is the most expensive computer in the shop.

## Spelling

- ▶ With adjectives that end in a vowel and a single consonant, we double the consonant before adding **-er** or **-est**.  
big - bigger - biggest fat - fatter - fattest
- ▶ With adjectives that end in **-e**, we only add **-r** or **-st**.  
large - larger - largest nice - nicer - nicest
- ▶ With adjectives that end in a consonant and **-y**, the **y** goes and we add **-ier** or **-iest**.  
heavy - heavier - heaviest easy - easier - easiest

## Grammar practice

Complete the table.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
1 strong	stronger	strongest	7 large		
2 fast			8 ugly		
3 big			9 expensive		
4 good			10 funny		
5 difficult			11 beautiful		
6 thin			12 nice		

# 5 Read and complete.

**Pet lovers**

Hi  
I'm Sarah.  
I've got a goldfish. Its name's Goldie.  
It's (1) the quietest (quiet) pet in the world!  
It's (2) ..... (small) a cat or a dog.  
A goldfish is (3) ..... (clean) a cat, so  
I can keep it in my room!  
I love Goldie!  
Sarah Jones

Hi  
I'm Lucy.  
I've got two pets! A parrot and a dog!  
My parrot, Cookie, is (4) ..... (noisy) bird in the neighbourhood!  
He's (5) ..... (clever) a canary but  
he's (6) ..... (ugly), too!  
My dog, Bruno, is (7) ..... (clever) dog in town.  
He's (8) ..... (dirty) one in town, too!  
Dogs are (9) ..... (good) cats.  
Lucy Brown

Are you a cat lover or a dog lover?  
Write to our magazine!  
The (10) ..... (good) letter wins six cans of cat or dog food!

## Writing practice

6 Write.  
Look at exercise 5. Write your letter to **Teen, U, i, n, K** and say if you are a cat lover or a dog lover.  
Here are some adjectives that you can use:

Hi!  
I'm .....!  
I am a .....

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

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

- beautiful / ugly
- noisy / quiet
- dirty / clean
- small / big
- clever
- lazy
- good (friend)

Oral practice Now you can do oral activity 11 (Teacher's Resource File).

# Complete with the comparative.

- I'm **shorter** than ..... my brother. (short)
- This jacket is ..... that jacket. (cheap)
- Dogs are ..... lions. (friendly)
- Windsurfing is ..... golf. (exciting)
- Cosmo is ..... Suzie. (old)
- This car is ..... that car. (expensive)
- Stanley's articles are ..... Dave's articles. (good)
- Your house is ..... ours. (big)
- English is ..... German. (easy)
- The blue dress is ..... the red one. (nice)

# Complete with the superlative.

**MORE ANIMAL FACTS**

- The blue whale is the **largest** ..... animal in the world. (large)
- ..... cat in the world is only 7cm tall. (short)
- ..... pony in the world is 53 years old. His name's Teddy. (old)
- The sea horse is ..... fish. (slow)
- The cheetah is ..... animal in the world. (fast)
- ..... spider in the world can eat birds! (big)
- ..... animal in the world is a frog from Colombia. (poisonous)
- ..... bird in the world is only 5.5 cm long. (small)

Look at the table and write.

	Age	Height	Weight
Peter	12	1.66	60 kilos
Kikki	9	1.52	39
Stanley	12	1.70	58
Leslie	11	1.68	50
Aunt Agatha	62	1.65	72

- Leslie / Stanley (short) Leslie is **shorter** than Stanley.
- Aunt Agatha / Leslie (old) .....
- Stanley / Peter (tall) .....
- Kikki / Aunt Agatha (thin) .....
- Peter / Kikki (heavy) .....
- Leslie / Peter (young) .....
- (short) Kikki is the **shortest**.  
.....
- (old) He's the **cleverest**.  
.....
- (tall) He's the **cleverest** student.  
.....
- (thin) He's the **cleverest** student.  
.....
- (heavy) He's the **cleverest** student.  
.....
- (young) He's the **cleverest** student.  
.....

## Tip

We make the superlative using the before the adjective and -est as a suffix.  
He's the **cleverest** student in the class.  
He's the **cleverest** student in the class. X

Ask and answer

- 0 car / Mr. Smith  
1 glasses / Chris  
2 violin / Kikki  
3 car / my parents  
4 dog / Mike and Alexis  
5 bike / Aunt Agatha  
6 book / Ross  
7 house / Terry and Tom
- Whose car is this?  
those?  
that?  
that?  
this?  
this?  
that?  
this?
- It's Mr. Smith's.

7

Form sentences with have got.

- 0 they / a house in London ✓  
1 she / beautiful eyes ✓  
2 we / his phone number X  
3 you / my pen ? X  
4 Stanley / a brother X  
5 your father / black hair ? X  
6 I / an idea ✓  
7 he / a sister ?
- They've got a house in London.

7

Circle the correct answer.

- 0 Ours / Our house is in Baker Street.  
1 What's your / yours favourite subject?  
2 Jack is my / mine best friend.  
3 That big house over there is our / ours.  
4 The blue bike is my / mine.  
5 Tina's sister is twelve. Her / Hers name is Kate.  
6 That red pen isn't your / yours. It's Tim's.  
7 These are my cats. Their / Theirs names are Cosmo and Suzie.

7

Complete with some, any, a or an.

- 0 Have we got any sugar?  
1 Is there cola in the fridge?  
2 They've got expensive car.  
3 Are there book shops in this street?  
4 There's tea in that cup. It's for you.  
5 I'm hungry. Are there sandwiches for me?  
6 There is carton of milk in the fridge.  
7 We've got fantastic ideal!  
8 There's letter for you on the table.

8

Complete.

- 0 How many cousins have you got?  
1 brothers  
2 chairs  
3 bread  
4 boys  
5 cola  
6 cartons of milk  
7 cinemas
- I've got eight cousins.  
She's got two brothers.  
There are five chairs in this room.  
We've got two loaves.  
There are ten boys in my class.  
There's only one bottle.  
We've got two cartons.  
There are three cinemas in my town.

7

Circle the correct answer.

- 0 Is there any cola for me?  
No, not much / many.  
1 Are there any mistakes in your test?  
No, not much / many.  
2 Is there any milk for Suzie?  
Just a few / a little.  
3 Are there any biscuits on that plate?  
Just a few / a little.  
4 How much lemonade can you drink?  
A few / A lot!  
5 Have we got any eggs for the cake?  
Just a little / a few.  
6 Have you got any friends in London?  
No, not many / much.  
7 Have we got any bread?  
Just a little / a few.

7

Complete with the comparative or the superlative.

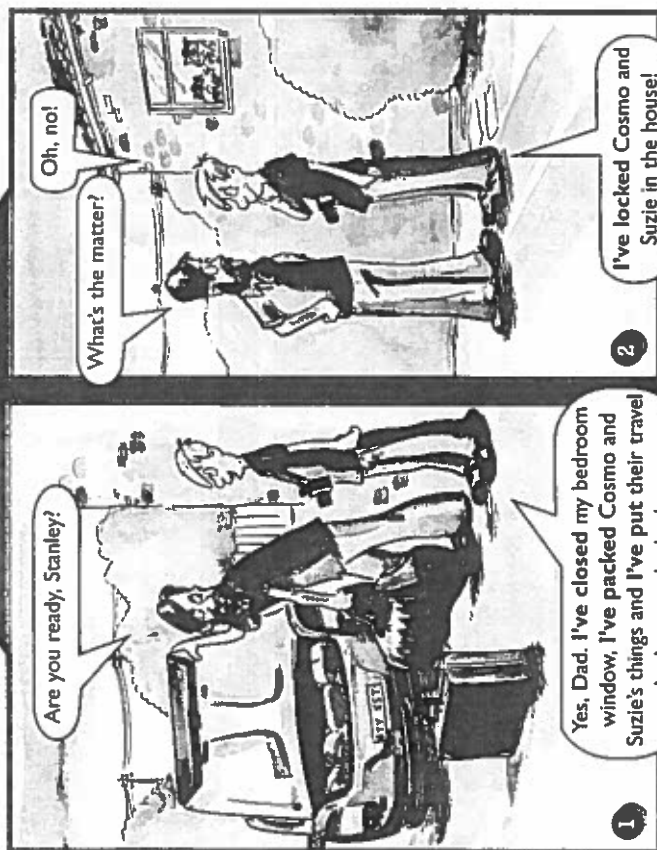
- 0 The red T-shirt is nicer than the black one. (nice)  
1 This exercise is that one. (difficult)  
2 The Pacific Ocean is ocean in the world. (big)  
3 Their car is ours. (expensive)  
4 Jim's boy in the class. (tall)  
5 Your bag is mine. (heavy)  
6 August is month of the year. (hot)  
7 Charlie is student in our class. (good)

7

50

Total





## Regular verbs

Affirmative Full form	Short form	Negative Full form	Short form	Question
I have opened	I've opened	I have not opened	I haven't opened	Have I opened?
you have opened	you've opened	you have not opened	you haven't opened	Have you opened?
he has opened	he's opened	he has not opened	he hasn't opened	Has he opened?
she has opened	she's opened	she has not opened	she hasn't opened	Has she opened?
it has opened	it's opened	it has not opened	it hasn't opened	Has it opened?
we have opened	we've opened	we have not opened	we haven't opened	Have we opened?
you have opened	you've opened	you have not opened	you haven't opened	Have you opened?
they have opened	they've opened	they have not opened	they haven't opened	Have they opened?

## Irregular verbs

Affirmative	Negative	Question
I have eaten (I've eaten)	I have not eaten (I haven't eaten)	Have I eaten?
I have bought (I've bought)	I have not bought (I haven't bought)	Have I bought?
I have seen (I've seen)	I have not seen (I haven't seen)	Have I seen?

## Form

- ▶ To make the present perfect, we use the auxiliary verb *have* / *has* with the past participle of the main verb.  
She has packed her suitcase and she is ready to go!
- ▶ The past participle of regular verbs ends in the suffix *-ed*, like the past simple form.  
look – looked – looked finish – finished – finished  
I have finished my homework for Monday.
- ▶ The past participle of each irregular verb is different. It is often different from its past simple form, too.  
eat – ate – eaten go – went – gone run – ran – run  
You have eaten my ice-cream!
- ▶ To make the negative, we use *have not* or *has not* before the past participle. The short forms are *haven't* or *hasn't*.  
He has not called me. He hasn't called me.
- ▶ In the question form, we put the *have* or *has* before the subject, and then the past participle.  
Have you seen Kate? Has she packed her suitcase?
- ▶ In short answers we use only the personal pronoun and the auxiliary verb.  
We do not repeat the past participle.  
Have you taken my CD player? Yes, I have. or No, I haven't.  
Yes, I have taken. No, I haven't taken. X

## Use

- ▶ We use the present perfect:  
▶ to talk about something which happened in the past at an unspecified time. We either do not know when it happened or we are not interested in when it happened.  
He has bought a new car.  
(the important thing is that he bought a new car, not when he bought it.)
- ▶ to talk about something that has just happened. We often use *just* for this meaning.  
The word just goes after the auxiliary and before the main verb.  
They have just left for school. I have just finished my homework.

## Grammar practice

Complete the table.

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle	Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
1 be	was, were	been	8 give		given
2 begin		begun	9 go	went	
3 break	broke		10 make		made
4 buy		bought	11 read	read	
5 come	came		12 run		run
6 do		done	13 sit	sat	
7 eat		eaten	14 sleep		slept

## 2 Write.

- |          |      |             |
|----------|------|-------------|
| 1 write  | he   | has written |
| 2 close  | we   | .....       |
| 3 see    | they | .....       |
| 4 put    | she  | .....       |
| 5 eat    | it   | .....       |
| 6 drink  | you  | .....       |
| 7 finish | he   | .....       |
| 8 play   | she  | .....       |
| 9 study  | I    | .....       |
| 10 leave | they | .....       |
| 11 buy   | she  | .....       |
| 12 go    | he   | .....       |

**Tip**

When we put a verb into the present perfect, we must first decide whether it is regular or irregular. If it is regular (such as play or finish), we use have or has and add the suffix -ed to the main verb root form (have played, has finished).

Regular past participles have the same form as their past simple (play - played - played).

## 3 Complete with the present perfect.

- Mum **has made** ..... (make) a delicious omelette!
- I ..... (read) this book.
- He ..... (wash) the car.
- We ..... (buy) a new house in the country.
- Cosmo and Suzie ..... (drink) all the milk.
- You ..... (break) my vase!
- She ..... (finish) her homework.
- It ..... (stop) raining.
- Thomas ..... (pass) his exam.
- Somebody ..... (take) my umbrella.

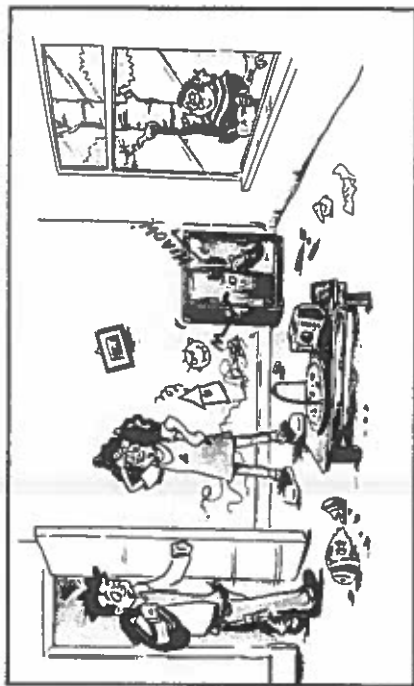
**Tip**

When we make the present perfect of an irregular verb we need the past participle (such as gone or written), not the past simple form (went or wrote).  
He has taken my umbrella. ~~He has took my umbrella.~~ X

## 4 Complete with the negative form.

- I've called Kate, but I **haven't** called ..... Susan.
- She has met Tom, but she ..... Richard.
- We have seen 'Space Adventure 1' but we ..... 'Space Adventure 2'.
- I've bought some eggs for the cake, but I ..... any sugar.
- He has found his keys, but he ..... his wallet.
- They have travelled to Italy but they ..... to Japan.
- You have tidied the living room, but you ..... your room!
- We have invited Nick, but we ..... Larry.

## 5 Read, choose and write.



break call climb drink eat lock paint

- Peter: What a mess!
- Kikki: Yes, Aunt Agatha's grandson, Thomas, is here!
- Peter: Oh God! Is there any orange juice for me?
- Kikki: No, Thomas (1) **has drunk** it all!
- Peter: What about the cake?
- Kikki: He (2) ..... it!
- Peter: What's happened to Mum's vase?
- Kikki: He (3) ..... it!
- Peter: Look at the walls!
- Kikki: He (4) ..... on them!
- Peter: What's that noise in the cupboard?
- Kikki: It's Cosmo! Thomas (5) ..... Cosmo in the cupboard!
- Peter: Where is Thomas now?
- Kikki: He (6) ..... up the tree.
- Peter: Why?
- Kikki: Aunt Agatha (7) ..... just ..... She's coming to get him! He! He!

## 6 Form questions.

- we / buy the tickets for the concert?  
Have we **bought tickets** for the concert?
- the game / finish?  
.....
- you / do your homework?  
.....
- Mark / open his present?  
.....
- he / meet your sister?  
.....
- Cosmo / eat all the cat food?  
.....

**Tip**

To make a question with a yes or no answer, first we put Have or Has. Then we decide whether the main verb is regular or irregular. If it is regular, we add the suffix -ed to make the past participle. If it is irregular, we have to remember the form of the past participle. lock (regular verb) Have you locked the door? take (irregular verb) Have you taken my CD player?