

# Unit 1.

## Grammar check

## Present simple

### We use present simple to:

- talk about **routines**: I usually get up at 7.
- express **universal facts**: Water boils at 100°C
- scheduled **future**: The train leaves at 8.



### Keywords:

Adverbs of frequency (always, never, sometimes, usually, often...)

## How do we form it?

	AFF	NEG	INT
I You We You They	work	don't work	Do + subj + work?
He/She/It	works	<b>doesn't</b> work	<b>Does</b> + subj + work?

## Examples:

- MARY USUALLY **GOES** TO WORK BY TRAIN. (ROUTINE)
- HE **GOES** TO THE GYM TWICE A WEEK. (ROUTINE)
- THE SUN **RISES** IN THE EAST (UNIVERSAL FACT)
- THE TRAIN **ARRIVES** AT 9:30 (SCHEDULE)

## Present continuous

### We use present continuous to:

- talk about **what is happening now**: I am studying English now.
- **arrangements for near future**: Tonight, we are going to the cinema.
- **annoying situations**: She is always complaining!

### Keywords:

Now, right now, at the moment, today, tonight, tomorrow...



# How do we form it?

VERB TO BE + MAIN VERB -ING

AFF

NEG

INT

I

am working

am not working

Am I working?

You

We

You

They

are working

are not / aren't working

Are + sj + working?

He/She/It

is working

is not / isn't working

Is + sj + working?

## Examples:

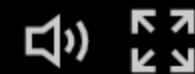
- MARY **IS GOING** TO WORK BY TRAIN TODAY.
- HE **IS PLAYING** TENNIS RIGHT NOW.
- SHE **IS READING** A BOOK AT THE MOMENT.
- TONIGHT WE **ARE GOING** TO EAT IN A RESTAURANT.

Write 1 sentence about yourself using Present simple and 1 using Present continuous

Open the box  
PRESENT SIMPLE/PRESENT  
CONTINUOUS - Chris'  
Escuela de Idiomas



Tap each box in turn to open them  
up and reveal the item inside.





## Past simple

### We use past simple to:

- talk about **actions that started and finished in the past**: Yesterday, we went to the cinema.

### Keywords:

Yesterday, X days ago, X months ago, X years ago...



## How do we form it?

- Regular verbs: -ED
- Irregular verbs: 2nd column of the list

	AFF	NEG	INT
I			
You			
He/she/it	worked	didn't <u>work</u>	did + sj + <u>work</u> ?
We			
You	went (go)	didn't <u>go</u>	did + sj + <u>go</u> ?
They			

## Examples:

- MARY **WENT** TO WORK BY TRAIN YESTERDAY.
- HE **PLAYED** TENNIS 3 DAYS AGO.
- SHE **READ** 2 BOOKS LAST WEEK.

## Past continuous

### We use past continuous to:

- Talk about actions **happening at a particular time** in the past: I was working yesterday at 3 pm.
- Talk about actions in the past **lasting a long time**: He was working for the whole day...
- Talk about **actions in the past happening at the same time (while)**: While I was making dinner, he was having a shower.



## How do we form it?

- We don't care if the verb is regular or irregular.
- VERB TO BE IN PAST + MAIN VERB -ING

	AFF	NEG	INT
I He/she/it	<b>was</b> working	<b>wasn't</b> working	<b>was</b> + sj + <b>working</b> ?
You We You They	<b>were</b> working	<b>weren't</b> working	<b>were</b> + sj + <b>working</b> ?

## Examples:

- I **WAS STUDYING** ENGLISH AT 2 AM.
- I **WAS WAITING** FOR THE BUS WHEN I SAW YOU.
- WHILE SHE **WAS RUNNING**, I **WAS EATING.**

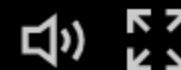
Write 1 sentence using past simple and 1 using past continuous

## Complete the sentence

Copy of GG 4 - Simple past and past  
Continuous - Chris' Escuela de Idiomas



A cloze activity where you drag and drop  
words into blank spaces within a text.



## Future simple ("will")

### We use future with "will" when:

- we express beliefs about the future: I think Spain will win the World Cup.
- to make offers and promises: I will see you tomorrow.





## How do we form it?

	AFF	NEG	INT
I			
He/she/it			
You			
We	<b>will</b> work ('ll work)	<b>won't</b> work	<b>Will</b> + sj + work?
You			
They			

## Examples:

- I'M SURE **YOU WILL ENJOY** THE FILM (belief)
- **IT WILL BE** A NICE DAY TOMORROW (belief)
- **I WILL HELP** YOU WITH THAT (promise)
- **HE WILL BE** AT THE PARTY (promise)

## Future with "be going to"

**We use future with "be going to" to:**

- talk about **plans or intentions**: This summer I'm going to Málaga.
- **to make predictions BASED ON EVIDENCE**: Look at those clouds! It's going to rain.



## How do we form it?

VERB TO BE + GOING TO + MAIN VERB

	AFF	NEG	INT
I	am going to work	am not going to work	am I going to work?
He/she/it	is going to work	isn't going to work	is + sj + going to work?
You	are going to work	aren't going to work	are + sj + going to work?
We			
You			
They			

## Examples:

- **I'M GOING TO DRIVE** TO WORK TODAY (plan or intention)
- **THEY ARE GOING TO MOVE** TO MANCHESTER (plan or intention)
- BE CAREFUL! **YOU'RE GOING TO FALL** (prediction with evidence)

Write 1 sentence using future with "will" and 1 using future with "be going to"

# Types of questions

- YES/NO QUESTIONS

Yes/No questions are the most basic type of questions in English grammar. We can answer these types of questions using a simple 'yes' or 'no.'

Is Carla your sister? - Yes, she is

Can you speak English? - Yes, I can

Will you come to the party? - No, I won't

# Types of questions

- WH-QUESTIONS

They start with words such as what, which, when, where, who, whose, why, how. They can't be answer with yes/no, they need a larger answer.

**What** are you doing tomorrow? - I'm going to the cinema.

**When** is your birthday? - 4th July.

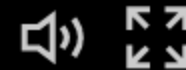
**Why** are you laughing? - Because what you said is funny.

Speaking cards

# Wh- Questions



Deal out cards at random  
from a shuffled deck.





# Comparatives and superlatives

## COMPARATIVES

There are 3 types of adjectives: short adjectives (one syllable), long adjectives (2 or more syllables) and irregular adjectives (good, bad, far).

- **To express that A is more than B**
  - **Short adjectives:** -ER + THAN "big > bigger than"
  - **Long adjectives:** MORE + ADJ + THAN "expensive > more expensive than"
  - **Irregular:** good > better ; bad > worse > far > farther/further

NOTE: If the adjective ends in **"-y"**, we act as if it was a **short** adjective.

Example: heavy > heavier ; funny > funnier (NO MORE HEAVY ; MORE FUNNY)

# Comparatives and superlatives

- **To express that A is less than B:** in this case, we don't care if the adjective is short, long or irregular. It always follows the same rule: **LESS + ADJ + THAN**
  - Pedro is less big than Maria
  - This car is less expensive than that one
  - The mall is less far than the cinema
- **To express that A is the same as B:** in this case, we don't care if the adjective is short, long or irregular. It always follows the same rule: **AS + ADJ + AS**
  - Pedro is as big as Maria
  - This car is as expensive as that one
  - The mall is as far as the cinema

# Comparatives and superlatives

## SUPERLATIVES

- To express that A is **THE MOST ... in a group**
  - **Short adjectives:** THE + ADJ -EST "tall > the tallest"
  - **Long adjectives:** THE MOST + ADJ "beautiful > the most beautiful"
  - **Irregular:** good > best ; bad > worst > far > farthest/furthest

NOTE: If the adjective ends in **"-y"**, we act as if it was a **short** adjective.

Example: heavy > heaviest ; funny > funniest

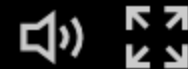
# Comparatives and superlatives

- **To express that A is THE LEAST ... in a group:** again, we don't care if the adjective is short, long or irregular. It always follows the same rule: THE LEAST + ADJ
  - tall > the least tall
  - intelligent > the least intelligent
  - far > the least far

## Speaking cards Error correction - comparatives and superlatives



Deal out cards at random  
from a shuffled deck.



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