

Unit 1 – Grammar: Verb tenses

Present simple					
Usos	Acciones habituales y rutinas		<i>I go to bed at 11 pm every night.</i>		
			<i>He water his plants three times a week.</i>		
	Hechos generales o verdades universales		<i>Water boils at 100°C.</i>		
			<i>The Earth orbits the Sun.</i>		
	Estados permanentes		<i>She works in a bank.</i>		
			<i>I live in Sevilla.</i>		
	Con verbos estáticos (*)		<i>I love reading fantasy books.</i>		
			<i>She owns a house in Marbella.</i>		
Horarios y programas fijos (futuro programado)		<i>The train leaves at 5 pm.</i>			
		<i>The workshop starts at 8 am.</i>			
Estructura	Afirmativa				
	Sujeto		Verbo (forma base)	Complemento	
	I / You / We / They		like	tea.	
	He / She / It		likes	tea.	
	Negativa				
	Sujeto		Aux + NOT + verbo	Complemento	
	I / You / We / They		do NOT (don't) like	tea.	
	He / She / It		does NOT (doesn't) like	tea.	
	Interrogativa				
	Aux		Sujeto	Verbo	Complemento
	Do		I / You / We / They	like	tea?
	Does		He / She / It	like	tea?
	Expresiones temporales	Every day, usually, often, always, never, sometimes, on Mondays, at the weekend, once a week, twice a month...			
(*) Verbos estáticos	<div>- Emociones y sentimientos: dislike, hate, hope, like, love, need, prefer, want...</div> <div>- Pensamiento y opinión: believe, forget, know, remember, think...</div> <div>- Precios y medidas: cost, measure, weigh...</div> <div>- Posesión: belong, have, cost...</div>				

Present continuo		
Usos	Acciones que ocurren en el momento de hablar	<i>They are watching TV at the moment.</i>
		<i>She is studying in her room.</i>
	Situaciones temporales	<i>I'm working in Barcelona for a few months.</i>
		<i>He's living with his parents this summer.</i>

	Acciones repetidas con molestia		<i>They're always interrupting me!</i>
			<i>You're complaining about everything all the time.</i>
	Situaciones que están en proceso de cambio o desarrollo.		<i>It's getting dark, let's go home.</i>
			<i>My English is improving a lot.</i>
	Planes personales ya decididos para el futuro cercano		<i>I'm meeting my friends tonight.</i> <i>She's having a date tomorrow.</i>
Estructura	Afirmativa		
	Sujeto	To be + V -ing	Complemento
	I / You / He / She / It / We / They	am / are / is + playing	tennis.
	Negativa		
	Sujeto	To be + NOT + V -ing	Complemento
	I / You / He / She / It / We / They	am / are / is + NOT + playing	tennis.
	Interrogativa		
	To be (aux)	Sujeto	V -ing Complemento
Expresiones temporales	Am / Are / Is	I / You / He / She / It / We / They	playing tennis?
	Now, right now, at the moment, this year, at present, today, these days, this month...		

Present simple & continuous - Exercises

1 Complete the sentences with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- Every year, our company _____ (organize) a big charity event in December.
- Look at the sky! It _____ (get) darker and darker.
- My brother usually _____ (take) the bus, but today he _____ (walk) because the weather is nice.
- I can't talk right now — I _____ (have) lunch with some colleagues.
- Maria _____ (not understand) why you're always late.
- The shop usually _____ (close) at 8 p.m., but this week it _____ (stay) open until 10 because of the sales.
- At the moment, we _____ (work) on a new project for an international client.

8. He never _____ (eat) vegetables, which is why he _____ (feel) tired so often.
9. I _____ (see) the dentist tomorrow at 5 — I booked the appointment last week.
10. Students often _____ (forget) their homework if I don't remind them.

2 Write sentences using present simple or continuous with the verbs and words below. Use the affirmative, negative or interrogative form.

1. (she / usually / go / to the gym / before work)
2. (we / work / on / a special project / this week / ?)
3. (they / not / believe / in / horoscopes)
4. (it / rain / a lot / at the moment)
5. (he / meet / his friends / tonight)
6. (you / study / English / this semester / ?)

3 Complete the text with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

Every year, our family (1) _____ (travel) to the mountains for a week in August. We usually (2) _____ (rent) the same wooden cabin near a lake, and we (3) _____ (spend) our days hiking, swimming, and reading. Right now, as I (4) _____ (write) this message, my parents _____ (pack) the car and my sister (5) _____ (look) for her sunglasses. It's a tradition that everyone (6) _____ (look) forward to all year because it (7) _____ (mean) time away from work and school.

This year, we (8) _____ (leave) earlier than usual because my dad (9) _____ (have) some extra days off. The weather forecast (10) _____ (say) it's going to be sunny all week, which is perfect. Normally, my grandmother (11) _____ (come) with us, but this time she (12) _____ (stay) home because she (13) _____ (feel) a bit tired.

Pasado simple				
Usos	Acciones finalizadas en un momento específico del pasado.		<i>I visited Rome in 2019.</i>	
			<i>We watched a film last night.</i>	
	Acciones consecutivas en pasado		<i>I woke up, had breakfast and went to school.</i>	
			<i>They arrived, unpacked their things and went for a walk.</i>	
Estructura	Afirmativa			
	Sujeto	Verbo (-ed / 2ª columna)	Complemento	
	I / You / He / She / It / We / They	talked	to them.	
	Negativa			
	Sujeto	Did + NOT + verbo (forma base)	Complemento	
	I / You / He / She / It / We / They	did NOT (didn't) talk	to them.	
	Interrogativa			
	Aux	Sujeto	Verbo	Complemento
	Did	I / You / He / She / It / We / They	talk	to them?
Expresiones temporales	Yesterday, last week / month / year..., two days ago, in 2007, in the 1980s, in the 18th century, then...			
Reglas ortográficas	La adición de -ed en los verbos regulares depende de la terminación de la forma base de este: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- En -e muda, se añade solo -d: <i>prove – proved.</i>- En consonante + y, se cambia la y por i antes de añadir -ed: <i>try – tried.</i>- En vocal +l, se suele doblar la l: <i>cancel – cancelled.</i>- En monosílabos de 1 vocal + 1 consonante, se dobla la consonante (excepto w, x, y): <i>stop – stopped.</i>- En polisílabos agudos acabados en 1 vocal + 1 consonante, se dobla la consonante (excepto w, x, y): <i>admit – admitted.</i>			

Pasado continuo		
Usos	Acciones en progreso en un momento concreto del pasado	<i>At 9 pm yesterday, I was having dinner.</i>
		<i>They were studying all night.</i>
		<i>I was cooking when you called me.</i>

	Para describir una acción larga (pasado continuu) interrumpida por otra acción corta (pasado simple)		They were walking back home when they heard the news.	
	Dos acciones simultáneas en pasado		I was reading while he was cooking dinner.	
			She giving me directions while I was driving.	
Estructura	Afirmativa			
	Sujeto		To be (pasado) + V -ing	
	I / You / He / She / It / We / They		was / were + playing tennis.	
	Negativa			
	Sujeto		To be (pasado) + NOT + V -ing	
	I / You / He / She / It / We / They		was / were + NOT + playing tennis.	
	Interrogativa			
	To be (pasado)		Sujeto	
	Was / Were		I / You / He / She / It / We / They	
Expresiones temporales	Last night / week / year..., yesterday, at 4 pm, when, while...			

Past simple & continuous – Exercises

1 Complete the sentences with the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- While I _____ (walk) through the park yesterday evening, I _____ (see) a beautiful sunset.
- She _____ (cook) dinner when the lights suddenly _____ (go) out.
- At 9 p.m. last night, we _____ (watch) the final episode of our favourite series.
- He _____ (not hear) the phone because he _____ (listen) to music with his headphones on.
- As the teacher _____ (explain) the exercise, two students _____ (start) arguing.
- When I _____ (cook) dinner yesterday, she _____ (set) the table for us.

7. We _____ (have) lunch in a small café when it suddenly _____ (start) to snow.
8. While my parents _____ (paint) the living room, my brother and I _____ (clean) the garage.
9. She _____ (finish) her presentation on time yesterday, despite the technical problems.
10. What _____ (you / do) at 10 o'clock last night?

2 Write sentences using past simple or past continuous with the words below. Use the affirmative, interrogative and negative form.

1. (they / travel / to Portugal / last summer)
2. (we / have dinner / when / the phone / ring)
3. (she / not / study / at 8 p.m. / yesterday)
4. (I / walk / home / while / my sister / talk / on the phone)
5. (he / break / his glasses / while / he / play / basketball)
6. (he / read / a book / when / the storm / start)

3 Complete the text with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

Last weekend, I (1) _____ (decide) to visit my cousin in Valencia. While I (2) _____ (drive) along the coast, I (3) _____ (see) a group of dolphins swimming near the shore. It was amazing! When I finally (4) _____ (arrive) at her house, she (5) _____ (prepare) a delicious paella for lunch.

In the afternoon, we (6) _____ (walk) around the city centre and (7) _____ (talk) about our plans for the summer. Suddenly, as we (8) _____ (cross) the main square, a street musician (9) _____ (start) playing one of our favourite songs. We (10) _____ (stop) to listen and (11) _____ (take) a few pictures.

Later that night, while everyone (12) _____ (dance) at the party, my cousin (13) _____ (tell) me a funny story about her new job. It was one of the best weekends I (14) _____ (have) in a long time.