CBSColegio Bautista Shalom



English Course 5 Fifth Grade First Bimester

Contends

SIMPLE PRESENT

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FUTURE SIMPLE

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- ✓ THE USE OF THE SIMPLE FUTURE
- ✓ THINGS TO REMEMBER

NOTE: As you progress in learning each of the topics developed you will find exercises to solve with the help of your teacher.

SIMPLE PRESENT

The 'Simple Present '(or Present Simple), is one of the most common times in English. This is usually used to talk about events occurring with some frequency.

The following examples will be used in the explanation. Remember that you will see the third person since in this change.

They work in an office. He works in an office.

WHAT IS IT FOR?

- This tense is used to express facts or general truths.
- We also use the present simple to talk about routines or habits. In this case usually they accompanied by adverbs of frequency.

HOW TO FORM?

It is formed with the base form of the verb. When we talk about the basic way we refer to the infinitive without the preposition 'to', ie, the verb 'to eat' form base would 'eat '.

AFFIRMATIVE: To form the affirmative put the base form.

They work in an office.

We should note that the 3rd person singular (he, she, it) ends in 's', ie, we add an 's' to the base form.

He works in an office.

I work in an office.

NEGATIVE: To form the negative need the auxiliary 'do'. We can find both the full form ' do not ' as the contracted form ' don't '

They do not work in an office.

They don't work in an office.

To form the negative in the third person, having to add the 's' what use is the auxiliary 'does not' or contracted form 'doesn't'

He does not work in an office.

He doesn't work in an office.

* Remember that adding the auxiliary 'does', we have included third party brand, so the main verb remains unchanged (i.e. works)

INTERROGATIVE: To form the interrogative we must invest the auxiliary and the subject, ie, we reverse the auxiliary 'do' and the subject.

Do you work in an office them?

Do they work in an office?

We do the same in third person, but in this case the auxiliary invest ' does '.

Does he works in an office?

Does he work in an office?

* Remember here also that adding the auxiliary 'does', and we have included third party brand, so the main verb remains unchanged (i.e. works)

SHORT ANSWER: To give short answers we must use the corresponding auxiliary. Remember that short answers are very common because when we talk we avoid repeating what has already been said

DAILY PLAN

Fifth Grade - English Course 5

1st BIMESTER

Do they work in an office?

Yes, they do / No, They Do not

Does he work in an office?

Yes, he does / No, I does not

* You must keep in mind that we use completely in the affirmative short answers, while we use the contracted form in the negative short answers.

WHAT SHOULD I REMEMBER?

The important thing to consider is the following:

- ✓ The form of this coincides with the base form of the verb, except in the third person (he, she, it) where you
 add an 's'.
- ✓ To form the negative and interrogative need of auxiliary.
- ✓ The simple present is usually combined with adverbs of frequency.

Furthermore, we must bear in mind that in the third person, by adding the 's' must follow certain rules of spelling.

1. Most verbs remain the same

I.e. work - works

2. Verbs ending in 's' or a similar sound (sh, x, ch) we must add 'es'.

I.e. match - matches

3. Ending in 'y' and are preceded by a consonant, we must change the 'and' and add 'ies'.

I.e. cry - cries

4. When the verb ends in 'or' we have to add 'es'

I.e. go - goes

* You must keep in mind that these rules are the same as used to form the plural.

EXERCISE 01: Changes the verb in the right way, which is used in the present simple

1.	I usually	(go) to school.
2.	They	(visit) us often.
3.	You	(play) basketball once a week.
4.	Tom	(work) every day.
5.	He always	(tell) us funny stories.
6.	She never	(help) me with that!
7.	Martha and Ke	in(swim) twice a week.
8.	In this club pe	ple usually(dance) a lot.
9.	Linda	(take care) of her sister.
10.	John rarely	(leave) the country.
11.	We	(live) in the city most of the year.
12.	Lorie	_(travel) to Paris every Sunday.
13.	I	(bake) cookies twice a month.
14.	You always	(Teach) me new things.
15 .	She	_ (help) the kids of the neighborhood.

EXERCISE 02: Change the verb into the correct form

- **1.** London _____(be) in England.
- **2.** The summer _____(be) hot.
- 3. She _____(drive) very well.
- They ______(open) the store at 8:00.
 Linda_____(be) a very pretty girl.
 I ______(have) several jobs.

- **7.** Water _____(boil) at 100 degrees.
- 8. Water _____(freeze) at 0 degrees.
- **9.** My sister _____(speak) English.
- **10.** He _____(have) a big apartment.
- 11. A triangle ______ (have) three corners.

 12. My birthday _____ (be) in June.

- **13.** Books ______ (have) pages. **14.** Dogs ______ (be) good friends.
- **15.** I _____ (work) hard.

EXERCISE 03: Change the verb into the correct form

- **1.** I _____(love) you.
- 2. This_____(weigh) 20 kilograms.
- **3.** Ron _____ (seem) serious.

- **7.** They _____(agree) with me.
- 8. She _____ (hear) something strange.
 9. The box _____ (contain) food.
- **10.** Emma_____ (appear) sad.
- **11.** David _____(know) how to fix a car.
- **12.** Daniel and Liz_____(seem) happy.
- 13. This ______(smell) bad.
 14. I ______(believe) you.
- **15.** We _____ (be) number one!

FORMS SIMPLE PAST

With most verbs the past tense is formed by adding -ed:

call >> called; like >> liked; want >> wanted; work >> worked

But there are a lot of irregular past tenses in English. Here are the most common irregular verbs in English, with their past tenses:

INFINITIVE	IRREGULAR PAST	INFINITIVE	IRREGULAR PAST
be	was/were	come	come
begin	began	cost	cost
break	broke	cut	cut
bring	brought	do	do
buy	bought	draw	draw
build	built	drive	drive
choose	chose	eat	eat

DAILY PLAN

INFINITIVE	IRREGULAR PAST	INFINITIVE	IRREGULAR PAST
feel	felt	pay	paid
find	found	put	put
get	got	run	ran
give	gave	say	said
go	went	sell	sold
have	had	send	sent
hear	heard	set	set
hold	held	sit	sat
keep	kept	speak	spoke
know	knew	spend	spent
leave	left	stand	stood
lead	led	take	took
let	let	teach	taught
lie	lay	tell	told
lose	lost	think	thought
make	made	understand	understood
make	made	wear	wore
mean	meant	win	won
meet	met	write	wrote

USE

We use the past tense to talk about:

Something that happened once in the past:

I **met** my wife in 1983. We **went** to Spain for our holidays. They **got** home very late last night.

Something that happened again and again in the past:

When I was a boy I **walked** a mile to school every day. We **swam** a lot while we were on holiday. They always **enjoyed** visiting their friends.

Something that was true for some time in the past:

I **lived** abroad for ten years. He **enjoyed** being a student. She **played** a lot of tennis when she was younger.

We often use phrases with ago with the past tense:

I met my wife a long time ago.

QUESTIONS AND NEGATIVES

> We use *did* to make questions with the past tense:

When **did you meet** your wife? Where **did you go** for your holidays? **Did she play** tennis when she was younger? **Did you live** abroad?

But look at these questions:

Who discovered penicillin? Who wrote Don Quixote?

For more on these questions see question forms

> We use **didn't** (**did not**) to make **negatives** with the past tense:

They **didn't go** to Spain this year. We **didn't get** home until very late last night. I **didn't see** you yesterday.

Past simple: regular and irregular verbs.

Exercises			
A. Complete the sentences.			
Ejemplo:			
I didn´t watch TV last night.			
1. On Saturday I (play) computer games with			
my cousins.			
2. My mum (not cook) dinner last night.			
3. I (walk) to school because there weren t			
any buses.			
4. They (not dance) at the party.			
5. My brother (travel) to Ireland last summer.			
B. Write the past simple of these verbs.			
1. copy			
2. revise			
3. cycle			
4. listen			
5. practice			
6. play			
7. like			

8. mov	ve
C. Wr	ite the questions in the correct orde
Ejemp	lo:
night?	/ meet / Did / you / them / last /
Did yo	u meet them last night?
1. film	? / like / you / Did / the /
2. you	/ many / did / ask? / How / people /
3. a /	have / time? / they / Did / good /
4. did	/ weekend? / the / What / do / we / at /
5. she	/ DVD? / Where / that / did / buy /
D. Cor	rect the sentences.
Who do	you met on Saturday morning? X
Who di	d you meet on Saturday morning?
1. Did	he went to school yesterday? X
2. Why	did you to go home early? X
3. Whe	ere you did learn English? X
4. Did	she works today? X
5. Wha	t do you this yesterday? X
	they last night phone you? X
E. Regu	ılar (R) or irregular (I) verbs?
play	R
1. fly	14all

G. Complete the sentences with the past simple.

be – got up – meet – have – go – run – drink – sleep – swim – eat		
Yesterday I got up early, at about seven o´clock.		
I a shower and some fruit for breakfast.		
2. Then I to the sports centre.		
3. I 500 meters in the swimming pool and then		
4. I 5 kilometers.		
5. At lunchtime I my friends in a café.		
6. We some pasta and some juice.		
7. After lunch I for a few hours, I tired!		
H. Complete with past simple (regular verbs).		
1. I opened the door and (look) inside.		
2. Who (close) all the windows?		
3. I (carry) my mom´s shopping bag.		
4. I (not climb) over the fence.		
5. I (rip) my shirt.		
6. The plane (land) ten minutes ago.		
7. We (live) in that house when I was a baby.		
8. My brother (not cry) when he fell of his bike.		
9. We (walk) to school yesterday.		
10. She (smile) when she saw me.		
11. We (hurry) to the station to catch the train.		
12. She (laugh) when I told her the joke.		
13. We (race) each other on our bikes.		
14. Dad (not help) me with my homework.		
15. Helen (whisper) me a secret.		
16. Luis Miguel (hurry) to catch a bus.		
17. We (return) our books to the library.		
18. She (not kiss) the frog.		

PAST TENSE OF REGULAR ACTION VERBS

DEFINING PAST TENSE VERBS

The English language has three basic tenses: past, present, and future.

Within these three verb tenses, there is a progressive form to indicate ongoing action, a perfect form to indicate completed action, and a perfect progressive form to indicate ongoing action that will be completed at some definite time.

	Simple Form	Progressive Form	Perfect	Perfect Progressive Form
Past	sang	was singing	had already sung	had been singing
Present	sing	am singing	have already sung	have been singing
Future	will sing	will be singing	will have already sung	will have been singing

Example:	\longrightarrow
LXalliple.	

FORMING PAST TENSE VERBS

To form past tense verbs, it's helpful to remember these rules:

- Simple Form: Although most past tense verbs end in -ed, certain verbs have irregular past tense forms that do not follow this rule.
- Past Progressive Form: Use was/were with the verb form ending in -ing.
- Past Perfect Form: Use had with the past participle of the verb.
- Past Perfect Progressive Form: This tense is most often created by using had been and the present perfect of the verb (most often the verb form ending in -ing).

Be, have, and do are the most commonly used irregular verbs, but has a large list of English verbs with irregular past tense forms. Unfortunately, memorizing these irregular verbs is the only way to completely master the past tense.

THE SIMPLE PAST - IRREGULAR VERBS

Irregular verbs do not make their past tense by adding - d or - ed or by changing y to i and adding ed. Instead, they make their past forms in several ways:

1. For some irregular verbs, the simple and past forms are the same. Here are a few examples:

Simple	Past	
beat	beat	
bet	bet	
burst	burst	
cost	cost	
cut	cut	
hit	hit	
hurt	hurt	
let	let	
put	put	
set	set	

2. For many irregular verbs, the simple and past forms have different vowels. Here are a few examples:

Simple	Past
arise	arose
become	became
begin	began
break	broke

choose chose dig dug draw drew eat ate fall fell feed fed find found fly flew forget forgot freeze froze get got give gave hide hid hold held know knew lead led lie lay meet met ride rode ring rang rise rose take took tear tore weave wove

3. For many irregular verbs, the simple verb and the past form have **different endings** (and often different **vowels):**

Simple Past bend bent bring brought build built buy bought catch caught crept creep did do (does) felt feel have (has) had lose lost make made mean meant paid pay said say sought seek sleep slept spend spent stand stood teach taught tell told think thought

4. A few irregular verbs have more than one past form. Here are a few examples:

Simple	Past	
dream	dreamed, dreamt	
fit	fit, fitted	
kneel	knelt, kneeled	
leap	leaped, leapt	
light	lit, lighted	

shine	shone, shined
speed	sped, speeded
spit	spit, spat
wake	woke, waked

5. For a few irregular verbs, one past form tends is more common in American English and a different one is more common in British English:

Verb	American	British		
burn lean learn smell spoil	burned leaned learned smelled spoiled	burnt leant learnt smelt spoilt		

6. The common irregular verb **go** has a completely different past form:

Simple	Past
go	went

Special Notes:

The simple and past forms of **read** have the same spelling, but they are pronounced differently: 1. **simple:** read (pronounced the same as **reed**)

past: read (pronounced the same as red)

There are no easy rules to help you learn the past forms for irregular verbs quickly. Unfortunately, you will 2. have to memorize them!

THE SIMPLE PAST - REGULAR VERBS

Regular verbs make their past tense by adding - \mathbf{d} , - \mathbf{ed} , or (if the verb ends in a **consonant** + \mathbf{y}), changing the **y** to **i** and then adding **- ed**.

Examples:

Add -d: baked, cared, eased, filed, greased, hated, liked, piled, raced, seized, smiled,

typed, wheezed, whined

Change y to i and add apply / applied; bury / buried; cry / cried; fry / fried; hurry / hurried; marry / ed:

married; pry / pried; spy / spied try / tried vary / varied worry / worried

Add -ed: Other regular verbs:

> asked, belonged, clapped, dialed, filled, guessed, hopped, looked, marked, needed, pull**ed**, reached, started, touched, viewed,

washed, yelled, zipped

EJERCICIO 04:

Past Simple (regular verbs)

Write the Past Simple form of the verbs below in the correct column.

```
    repeat * worry * finish * start * phone * call * miss * enjoy * visit * marry * listen * cry *
    play * hate * wash * climb * live * arrive * talk * look * stay * ask * clean *
    travel * open * like * walk * carry * stop * mix * plan * decide * tidy *
```

- d	- ed	cons + y - ied	+ - ed

➤ Write sentences in Past Simple:

- 1- Affirmative
- 2- Negative
- 3- Interrogative (Yes / No)

A)) [Иγ	sister	tidy	her room	yesterday	morning	. E)	John /	stay	/ at I	Mary'	s house	las	t summer
----	-----	----	--------	------	----------	-----------	---------	------	--------	------	--------	-------	---------	-----	----------

. 1

2- 2-

3-

B) We / live / in New York / in 1997. F) You / start / school / ten years ago.

- 1

2- 2-

3-

C) Tom / travel / to Dublin / last night.
G) The film / end / very late / last weekend.

1- 1-

2-

3-	3-
D) I / clean / my teeth / twice / yesterday.	H) Sue and Pat / talk / on the phone / yesterday.
1-	1-
2-	2-
3-	3-

FUTURE SIMPLE (WILL)

Will future expresses a spontaneous decision, an assumption with regard to the future or an action in the future that cannot be influenced.

FORM OF WILL FUTURE

The simple future tense:

This page will present the simple future tense:

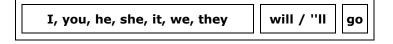
- ✓ its form
- ✓ and its use.

The forms of the simple future:

The simple future is formed as follows:

will = III

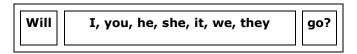
The affirmative form of the simple future:



Examples:

- ✓ I think I'll buy a new computer.
- ✓ I will open the door. Someone is ringing the bell.

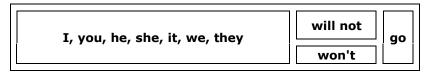
The interrogative form of the simple future:



Examples:

- ✓ Will you buy a computer?
- ✓ Will you go to the party?

The negative form of the simple future:



WILL NOT = WON'T

Examples:

- ✓ I will not stay at home if I finish the homework.
- ✓ I won't visit Big Ben if I go to London.

THE USE OF THE SIMPLE FUTURE



We use the simple future for instant decisions.

Example: "I've left the door open; I'll close it."

We use the simple future, when we predict a future situation.

Example: "She'll pass the exam. She's hardworking"

We use the simple future with: "I (don't) think...", "I expect...", "I'm sure...", "I wonder...", "probably"

Example: "It will probably rain tonight", "I wonder what will happen?

We use the simple future in conditional sentences type one.

Example: "If I have enough time, I'll watch the film."

THINGS TO REMEMBER

- **1.** We don't use the simple future to say what somebody has already decided or arranged to do in the future. We use instead either the present continuous or "going to + verb":
 - ✓ Ann is traveling to New York next week. (NOT, "Ann will travel")
 - ✓ Are you going to watch television? (NOT "will you watch").
- 2. You can use shall instead of will for I and we:
 - ✓ I **shall play** football.(Or, I will play ...)
 - ✓ We **shall play** football. (Or, we will play ...)
- 3. 'II is the short form of will. You can say either:
 - ✓ I will go, or
 - ✓ I'll go.
- 4. Won't is the short form of will not. You can say either:
 - ✓ I will not go, or
 - √ I won't qo.

EXERCISE 04, ON FUTURE I SIMPLE (WILL)

Put the verbs into the correct form (future I simple). Use will. Jim asked a fortune teller about his future. Here is what she told him:

- 1. You (earn) _____ a lot of money.
- 2. You (travel) _____ around the world.
- **3.** You (meet) ______ lots of interesting people.
- 4. Everybody (adore) _____ you.
- **5.** You (not / have) _____ any problems.
- **6.** Many people (serve) _____ you.
- **7.** They (anticipate) ______ your wishes.
- **8.** There (not / be) _____ anything left to wish for.
- **9.** Everything (be) _____ perfect.
- **10.** But all these things (happen / only) ______if you marry me.