

PRIMARY EDUCATION

**GRAMMAR
FOR YOUNG
LEARNERS**

PHOTOCOPIABLE RESOURCES



GRAMMAR

FOR

YOUNG LEARNERS



1. LOS ARTÍCULOS

A EL ARTÍCULO INDEFINIDO 'A – AN'

Los artículos indefinidos en inglés son **A** y **An** y equivalen a **Un, Una, Unos, Unas**.

A se utiliza delante de las palabras que empiezan con **consonante**: **A car**; **A bicycle**.

An se emplea delante de las palabras que empiezan con **vocal** o **H muda**: **An umbrella**; **An honest man**.

A continuación, se detallan algunos ejemplos de su uso.

– El artículo indefinido se utiliza delante de sustantivos contables como ejemplos de una clase general de cosas:

– **A** bike is a thing people ride. – **A** pan is what we use for cooking.

Antes de nombres de profesiones:

– My aunt is **a** doctor. – Bryan is **a** photographer.

Para expresar precios y velocidad:

– Pears are 3 Euros **a** kilo. – I drive my car at **a** 100 kilometres an hour.

Antes de sustantivos en singular en exclamaciones como **“rather”, “quite”, “such”**:

– My sister is **such a** good tennis player. – She is **rather a** good writer.

B EL ARTÍCULO DEFINIDO 'THE'

Equivale a **El, La, Las, Los** y se utiliza **delante de** los nombres de ríos, mares y cordilleras:

The river Thames.

The Alps.

The Pacific Ocean.

The Atlas Mountains.

C LA OMISIÓN DEL ARTÍCULO

No se utiliza el artículo con sustantivos que indican una clase general de cosas, delante de nombres que representan una calidad o cantidad indefinida, ni delante de nombres de calles, ciudades o países; pero hay algunas excepciones:

– The United States. – Water is good for you.
– The Netherlands. – Gold is an expensive metal.
– The Dominican Republic. – I live in New York.
– Dinner is at 8 o'clock. – India is a beautiful country.

Tampoco antes de los sustantivos en plural cuando se emplea de una forma indefinida:

– Children can be very noisy. – Planes make a lot of noise.

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EXERCISE 1

THE DEFINITE AND INDEFINITE ARTICLES

1. Complete these sentences with *a* or *an*.

- a) I am having _____ party for my birthday.
- b) Can you drive _____ car?
- c) My grandfather is _____ doctor in a big hospital.
- d) Do you want _____ egg with your bacon?
- e) Can I have _____ apple, please?
- f) Strawberries are expensive, they are 6 euros _____ kilo.
- g) Robbie Williams is such _____ good singer.
- h) Janet is _____ honest girl, she never tells lies.
- i) I am buying grandma _____ umbrella for her birthday.

2. Write the word *the* when an article is needed in the sentence.

- a) _____ salads are good for you.
- b) Can you put some oil on _____ salad, please?
- c) He is flying from _____ India to Italy.
- d) He wants to live in _____ United States.
- e) _____ children should not eat too many sweets.
- f) We are going skiing in _____ Alps.
- g) _____ river Thames flows through London.
- h) I prefer _____ tea to _____ coffee.
- i) He lives on an island in _____ Pacific Ocean.

2. LA FORMACIÓN DE LOS PLURALES

A El plural de la mayoría de los sustantivos se forma añadiéndole **S** al singular.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Pencil	Pencils
Window	Windows
Shop	Shops

B A las palabras que terminan en **S, Ch, Sh, X** se les añade **es**; en estos casos se pronuncia como una sílaba separada.

Paintbrush	Paintbrushes
Dress	Dresses
Church	Churches
Box	Boxes

C En los sustantivos que terminan en **Y** precedidos por una consonante se cambia la **y** por **i** y se añade **es**.

Si la **Y** está precedida por una vocal, solamente se añade la **S**.

Lady	Ladies
Daisy	Daisies
Toy	Toys

D A algunos sustantivos que terminan en **O** se les añade **es**, pero a otros se les añade solamente la **s**. Consulta tu diccionario si tienes alguna duda.

Tomato	Tomatoes
Video	Videos

E Casi todos los sustantivos que terminan en **-f** o **-fe** cambian la **f** o **fe** por **-ves**.

Leaf	Leaves
Knife	Knives
Wife	Wives

F En algunos sustantivos se forma el plural de otro modo; son los llamados “**plurales irregulares**”.

A continuación, se detallan algunos ejemplos:

Man	Men
Woman	Women
Tooth	Teeth
Child	Children
Foot	Feet

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.....
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EXERCISE 2

1. Complete these sentences in the plural form.

- a) There are some (tomato) _____ in the salad.
- b) My aunt has got two (child) _____ .
- c) I have got a lot of (book) _____ in my room.
- d) The chef has got a lot of big (knife) _____ .
- e) The (leaf) _____ are falling off the trees.
- f) My sister has got two (box) _____ of sweets.
- g) Mum is making me two new (dress) _____ .
- h) Can you give me three (pencil) _____ , please?
- i) There are three (man) _____ in the shop.
- j) I visited two old (church) _____ in London.
- k) There are two red (bus) _____ in front of the park.
- l) I have got two hands and two (foot) _____ .
- m) Be quiet and clean your (tooth) _____ .
- n) Mum is talking to two (lady) _____ in the park.
- o) The little boy is playing with his (toy) _____ .
- p) I need two (brush) _____ , I am going to paint my room.
- q) My aunt and her cousin are lovely (woman) _____ .
- r) There are two (teacher) _____ in the classroom.
- s) I have got two (bunch) _____ of roses.
- t) Are all your sisters (girl) _____?
- u) The English king Henry VIII had 6 (wife) _____ .

3 - 4. ADJETIVOS Y PRONOMBRES POSESIVOS

3. POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

My (mi)	This is <i>my</i> book. (Esto es mi libro).
Your (tu)	Put <i>your</i> money in your pocket. (Pon tu dinero en tu bolsillo).
His (su, de él)	Give John <i>his</i> coat. (Dale a John su abrigo).
Her (su, de ella)	Mary wants <i>her</i> bag. (Mary quiere su bolso).
Its (su, de cosa o animal)	The house lost <i>its</i> roof in the storm. (La casa perdió su tejado en la tormenta).
Our (nuestro)	Can we take <i>our</i> record? (¿Podemos coger nuestro disco?).
Their (su, de ellos)	<i>Their</i> house is by the cinema. (Su casa está al lado del cine).

4. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Mine (mío)	The blue bag is <i>mine</i> . (El bolso azul es mío).
Yours (tuyo/suyo/vuestro)	The green bag is <i>yours</i> . (El bolso verde es tuyo/vuestro).
His (suyo, de él)	The green cap is <i>his</i> . (El gorro verde es suyo).
Hers (suyo, de ella)	The red cap is <i>hers</i> . (El gorro rojo es suyo).
Ours (nuestro)	The red car is <i>ours</i> . (El coche rojo es nuestro).
Theirs (suyo, de ellos)	<i>Theirs</i> is black. (El suyo es negro).

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EXERCISE 3

1. Complete these sentences with the correct Possessive Adjective.

- a) I go the cinema with _____ parents every Sunday.
- b) Sandra does _____ homework before she goes to bed.
- c) My uncle loves _____ children very much.
- d) John and Sammy are cleaning _____ father's car.
- e) We cleaned _____ classroom this morning.
- f) Is this _____ pen?
- g) The dog is eating _____ bone.
- h) Where did dad put _____ jacket?
- i) Take _____ coat with you, it's cold outside.
- j) We are making _____ lunch today.

EXERCISE 4

2. Complete these sentences with the correct Possessive Pronoun.

- a) This red jacket belongs to me, it's _____ .
- b) That green cap belongs to you, it's _____ .
- c) We found this dog in the park, it is _____ .
- d) Give this book to Helen, it is _____ .
- e) I finished my exercise but David didn't finish _____ .
- f) I ate my sandwiches but the boys didn't eat _____ .
- g) We bought that ball, it's _____ .
- h) Give that hat to dad, it's _____ .

5. SOME - ANY

Para utilizar **some** y **any** correctamente, hay que tener en cuenta, primero, si una cosa es o no es contable. Además, utilizamos:

Some = “Algo de” en frases afirmativas.

Any = “Algo” en frases interrogativas y negativas.

Llamamos **countables** a aquellas cosas que se pueden contar por unidades; por ejemplo, una casa, dos manzanas, tres libros, cuatro coches...

Llamamos **no countables** a aquellas cosas que no se pueden contar por unidades; por ejemplo, la leche en un vaso, el café en una cafetera, el arroz en un saco, la mantequilla en un plato, arena en la playa, etc.

Ejemplo: contable

Afirmativa: There are **some** pencils in the box.
(Hay algunos lápices en la caja).

Interrogativa: Are there **any** pencils in the box?
(¿Hay algunos lápices en la caja?).

Negativa: No, there **aren't any** pencils in the box.
(No, no hay lápices en la caja).

Ejemplo: incontable

Afirmativa: There is **some** milk in the glass.
(Hay algo de leche en el vaso).

Interrogativa: Is there **any** milk in the bottle?
(¿Hay algo de leche en la botella?).

Negativa: No, there **isn't any** milk in the bottle.
(No, no hay nada de leche en la botella).

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EXERCISE 5

Complete these sentences with 'some' or 'any'.

- a) I am making _____ sandwiches for lunch.
- b) I can't go out today, I haven't got _____ money.
- c) Is there _____ milk in the jug?
- d) Sarah has got _____ lovely, new dresses.
- e) I gave the little boy _____ sweets.
- f) There isn't _____ bread in the cupboard.
- g) I haven't got _____ friends in London.
- h) Are there _____ tomatoes in the fridge?
- i) There is _____ cheese on the plate.
- j) Can you give me _____ coffee, please?
- k) Can I have _____ ice cream, please?
- l) I have _____ friends in New York.
- m) Sally is very lazy. She doesn't do _____ shopping.
- n) I can't see _____ children in the playground.
- o) There are _____ silver fish in the pond.
- p) Are there _____ rivers where you live?
- q) Have you got _____ good books?
- r) My sister needs _____ new shoes.
- s) They are showing _____ new films in town this week.
- t) I need _____ nails to hang the pictures up.
- u) We can't make _____ coffee, there's no milk.

6. COMPUESTOS DE 'SOME' Y 'ANY' (PRONOMBRES INDEFINIDOS)

Afirmativas (Some)	Interrogativas y negativas (Any)	Negativas (No)
<p><i>Alguien: Somebody</i></p> <p>There is somebody in the cinema. (Hay alguien en el cine).</p>	<p><i>¿Alguien?: Anybody</i></p> <p>Is there anybody in the cinema? (¿Hay alguien en el cine?). No, there isn't anybody in the cinema. (No, no hay nadie en el cine).</p>	<p><i>Nadie: Nobody - No one</i></p> <p>There is nobody in the classroom. (No hay nadie en la clase).</p>
<p><i>Alguna cosa: Something</i></p> <p>There is something in the box. (Hay algo en la caja).</p>	<p><i>¿Alguna cosa?: Anything</i></p> <p>Is there anything in the box? (¿Hay algo en la caja?). No, there is nothing in the box. (No, no hay nada en la caja).</p>	<p><i>Nada: Nothing</i></p> <p>There is nothing in the cupboard. (No hay nada en el armario).</p>
<p><i>Algún sitio: Somewhere</i></p> <p>They have got a house somewhere in the country. (Ellos tienen una casa en algún sitio en el campo).</p>	<p><i>Algún sitio: Anywhere</i></p> <p>Have they got a house anywhere in the country? (¿Tienen ellos una casa en algún sitio en el campo?). No, they haven't got a house anywhere. (No, no tienen casa en ningún sitio). Have you seen my bag anywhere? (¿Has visto mi bolso en algún sitio?).</p>	<p><i>Ningún sitio: Nowhere</i></p> <p>We have nowhere to go today. (No tenemos ningún sitio donde ir hoy).</p> <p>No. Nowhere (No, en ningún sitio.)</p>

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.....	
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EXERCISE 6

Complete these sentences. Use: *somebody, something, somewhere, anybody, anything, anywhere, nobody.*

- a) I can hear _____ shouting in the street.
- b) I can't see. I've got _____ in my eye.
- c) I didn't see _____ in the street, it was raining.
- d) Are you going _____ nice on Saturday?
- e) I am not hungry, I can't eat _____ now.
- f) The cat is hiding _____ in the house.
- g) Is _____ coming to lunch today?
- h) Don't tell _____ , it's a secret.
- i) I can't find my pencil case _____ .
- j) I didn't see _____ I know at the concert.
- k) Don't tell _____ my telephone number.
- l) He met her _____ in France.
- m) I can hear _____ playing a guitar in the street.
- n) Are you giving Sandra _____ for her birthday?
- o) Mum is talking to _____ outside.
- p) I want _____ to eat, I'm hungry.
- q) John is so quiet, he never tells me _____ .
- r) I haven't got _____ to wear for the party.
- s) _____ is going to school today, it's Saturday.
- t) Is _____ coming to the tennis match?

7. A LOT OF - MUCH - MANY

Afirmativa: **A lot of** se utiliza en singular y en plural en frases afirmativas.

There is **a lot of**: “Mucho”; para no contables

There is *a lot of* milk in the jug.

There are **a lot of**: “Hay muchos”; para contables.

There are *a lot of* flowers in the vase.

Interrogativa y negativa:

Much se utiliza en frases interrogativas y negativas con sustantivos no contables.

Much: “Mucho”; para no contables.

Is there *much* milk in the glass?

(¿Hay mucha leche en el vaso?).

No, there isn't **much** milk in the glass.

(No, no hay mucha leche en el vaso).

Many se utiliza en frases interrogativas y negativas con sustantivos contables.

Many: “Muchos”; para contables.

Are there **many** flowers in the garden?

(¿Hay muchas flores en el jardín?).

No, there aren't **many** flowers in the garden.

(No, no hay muchas flores en el jardín).

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EXERCISE 7

Complete these sentences with *a lot of, much, many*.

- a) There is _____ coffee in the pot.
- b) There isn't _____ milk in the bottle.
- c) There aren't _____ children in the park.
- d) Are there _____ pencils in the box?
- e) There are _____ animals at the zoo.
- f) I haven't got _____ money, so I can't go out.
- g) Mum is making _____ cakes for the party.
- h) Sandra hasn't got _____ friends.
- i) Is there _____ water in the river?
- j) How _____ brothers and sisters have you got?
- k) I don't have _____ free time, I work all day.
- l) I have _____ friends at school.
- m) My grandma has got _____ money.
- n) We don't drink _____ coffee.
- o) How _____ people went to the party?
- p) I buy _____ of books, I love reading.
- q) There isn't _____ traffic today.
- r) We have got _____ of flowers in our garden.
- s) I can't see _____ people on the beach.
- t) I haven't got _____ homework today.
- u) There are _____ animals on the farm.

8. A LITTLE - A FEW

A little: “Solamente un poco de”; para sustantivos no contables:

There is *only a little* water in the glass.
(Hay solamente un poco de agua en el vaso).

There is *only a little* butter in the fridge.
(Hay solamente un poco de mantequilla en el frigorífico).

A few: “Solamente unos pocos”; para sustantivos contables:

There are *only a few* children in the park.
(Hay solamente unos pocos niños en el parque).

There are *only a few* ducks on the pond.
(Hay solamente unos pocos patos en el estanque).

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EXERCISE 8

1. Complete these sentences with *only a little* – *only a few*.

- a) There is _____ orange juice in the fridge.
- b) There are _____ children in the school playground.
- c) There is _____ cheese on the plate.
- d) There are _____ books in the library.
- e) There are _____ people in the shop.
- f) There is _____ chocolate on the cake.
- g) There is _____ snow on the mountain top.
- h) There are _____ pieces of bread in the basket.
- i) There are _____ windows in the house.
- j) There is _____ butter in the dish.
- k) There are _____ fish in the tank.

2. Answer these questions. Use *only a little* or *only a few* in your answers.

- a) Are there many children in your family?

- b) Do you drink a lot of coffee?

- c) Do you watch a lot of films?

- d) Do you buy a lot of sweets?

9. CONJUGACIÓN DE VERBOS

En inglés, los verbos son muy sencillos. Constan de tres formas:

Ejemplos:

Verbo regular: *To play (jugar)*

Play	Played	Played
Infinitivo	Pasado	Participio

Verbo irregular: *To eat (comer)*

Eat	Ate	Eaten
Infinitivo	Pasado	Participio

A Presente simple (Simple Present)

Para formar el **presente simple** utilizamos el verbo en infinitivo (la 1.^a columna sin “to”).

Regular verb: I **play** tennis on Saturday morning but Sandra **plays** basketball.

Irregular verb: I **eat** toast for breakfast every morning but she **eats** cornflakes.

*Recuerda que en las frases afirmativas la 3.^a persona “**he**”, “**she**” o “**it**” lleva una “**s**” en el verbo.

I play	I eat
You play	You eat
He } plays	He } eats
She } plays	She } eats
It } plays	It } eats
We play	We eat
You play	You eat
They play	They eat

B El pasado (Past Tense)

Para formar el **pasado simple** en el caso de los **verbos regulares**, añadimos **-ed** a la forma en infinitivo. El verbo en pasado tiene la misma forma para todas las personas.

Con un **verbo regular**, formamos el pasado añadiendo **-ed**.

Ejemplos: Looked, cooked, rented, appeared, painted.

– We **cooked** lunch for our friends yesterday.

*Pero debemos anotar que algunos verbos llevan cambios ortográficos cuando formamos el pasado.

Si el verbo en infinitivo termina en **e**, solo se añade **-d**.

Ejemplos: Like, invite, achieve, die, receive.

– I invited my cousin to the cinema yesterday.

Si el verbo en infinitivo termina en **y** precedida por **una consonante**, la **y** final se convierte en **-ied**.

Ejemplos: fry, try, reply.

– I replied to John's letter yesterday.

Si el verbo en infinitivo termina en **y** precedida por **una vocal**, se añade **-ed**.

Ejemplos: stay, play, enjoy.

– I stayed at a nice hotel in London.

En el caso de los verbos **irregulares**, no hay una regla fija, y hay que estudiar la forma de cada verbo. Como podemos advertir si observamos una lista de verbos, la forma cambia en cada columna.

Ejemplos: Eat - Ate - Eaten
Write - Wrote - Written
Go - Went - Gone

– We ate a big chocolate cake yesterday.

– I wrote a letter to my friend in France.

– Sarah went to Italy for two weeks.

C El presente continuo (Present Continuous)

Para formar el **presente continuo** utilizamos el verbo “**to be**” en **presente** más el verbo principal añadiendo “**-ing**”.

Verbo “to be” (presente) Verbo principal + “-ing”.

I am studying English this year.
(Estoy estudiando inglés este año).

You are reading a book now.
(Estás leyendo un libro ahora).

He }
She } is camping in the park today.
It } (Está acampando en el parque hoy).

We are making lunch at this moment.
(Estamos haciendo la comida ahora).

You are living in England this year.
(Estáis viviendo en Inglaterra este año).

They are cleaning the car now.
(Están limpiando el coche ahora).

D El futuro (Future Tense)

Para formar el **futuro** usamos “**will**” más el verbo principal en **infinitivo** (1.^a columna).

Futuro de “to be”

Verbo principal “presente”

I will

visit grandma tomorrow.
(*Visitaré a mi abuela mañana.*)

You will

see a film next Saturday.
(*Verás una película el sábado que viene.*)

He }
She } will
It }

go to the park next week.
(*Irá al parque la semana que viene.*)

We will

buy a new bicycle next month.
(*Compraremos una bicicleta nueva el mes que viene.*)

You will

make a cake tomorrow.
(*Harás una tarta mañana.*)

They will

pass their exams.
(*Aprobarán sus exámenes.*)

E Going to

También formamos el futuro con “**going to**”. Para ello, utilizamos el infinitivo del verbo “**to be**” más “**going to**” seguido del verbo principal en presente.

“Going to” quiere decir “va a”.

Presente del verbo “to be”

going to

+ verbo principal

I am

going to visit grandma.
(*Voy a visitar a la abuela.*)

You are

going to build a house.
(*Vas a construir una casa.*)

He }
She } is
It }

going to play in the park.
(*Va a jugar en el parque.*)

We are	going to	buy a new car. (Vamos a comprar un coche nuevo.)
You are	going to	paint your house. (Vais a pintar vuestra casa).
They are	going to	ring me tomorrow. (Van a llamarme mañana.)

F LA INTERROGATIVA Y NEGATIVA

Recordamos que los verbos “to be”, “to have”, “can”, “must”, etc., no necesitan la ayuda del verbo auxiliar para formar la interrogativa o la negativa.

Ejemplos:

Afirmativa: John **is** a teacher.
 Interrogativa: **Is** John a teacher?
 Negativa: John **isn't** a doctor.

Afirmativa: I **can** speak English.
 Interrogativa: **Can** you speak English?
 Negativa: No, I **can't** speak English.

Los demás verbos sí necesitan la ayuda del verbo auxiliar “Do”.

G EL VERBO AUXILIAR “DO”

Present tense (presente)

I do
 You do
 He }
 She } does
 It }
 We do
 You do
 They do

*Si la oración está en **presente**, formamos la interrogativa y la negativa con el verbo auxiliar también en presente: **do, does, don't, doesn't**.

Ejemplos:

Afirmativa: They speak English.

Interrogativa: **Do** they speak English?

Negativa: They **don't** speak Russian.

Afirmativa: Betty paints pretty pictures.

Interrogativa: **Does** Betty paint pretty pictures?

(Recuerda que en las oraciones interrogativas y negativas se quita la “s” del verbo en 3.^a persona.)

Negativa: Betty **doesn't** paint pretty pictures.

H EL VERBO AUXILIAR EN EL PASADO

*Si la oración está en **pasado**, formamos la interrogativa y la negativa utilizando el verbo auxiliar también en pasado: “**did**”, “**didn't**”.

Pasado

I did

You did

He did

She did

It did

We did

You did

They did

Ejemplo (verbo irregular):

Afirmativa: Betty **ate** a banana yesterday.

Interrogativa: **Did** Betty eat a banana yesterday?

(Recuerda que al formar las interrogativas y las negativas el verbo principal se emplea en infinitivo).

Negativa: Betty **didn't** eat an orange yesterday.

Ejemplo (verbo regular):

Afirmativa: John **cleaned** the car last week.

Interrogativa: **Did** John clean the car last week?

Negativa: John **didn't** clean his bicycle last week.

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EXERCISE 9

A Write these sentences in the past tense in your notebook.

- a) We play tennis in the park.
- b) I eat a lot of fruit.
- c) Mum cooks some nice dishes.
- d) She paints a lot of nice pictures.
- e) I get a lot of presents for my birthday.
- f) My friend in England writes to me in English.
- g) We go to the park in the evening.
- h) John helps me with my homework.
- i) I want to marry David.
- j) I buy too much chocolate.
- k) Mum sings very well.
- l) My father drives a big, blue car.

B Write these sentences in present continuous.

- a) The doorbell (ring) _____ now.
- b) He (write) _____ a letter to his cousin.
- c) I think it (rain) _____ .
- d) David (play) _____ tennis with Sarah.
- e) Who (cook) _____ lunch today?
- f) Be quiet, please. Rosie (study) _____ .
- g) Let's go to the park, the sun (shine) _____ .
- h) I am busy. I (make) _____ a cake.
- i) The children (read) _____ their story books.
- j) We (go) _____ to the cinema this afternoon.

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.....
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C Rewrite these sentences using *going to* in your notebook.

- a) I will visit Sarah on Saturday.
- b) She will come to supper tonight.
- c) We will fly to New York in July.
- d) I will meet John at nine o'clock.
- e) We will invite Sandra to our party.
- f) David will buy mum's birthday present.
- g) They will arrive about seven o'clock.
- h) I will make your birthday cake.
- i) I will do my homework before supper.
- j) Our team will win the football match.

D Write these sentences in the interrogative and negative forms in your notebook.

- a) Grandma is a very good cook.
- b) These two boys are American.
- c) It is raining hard.
- d) Sally is a very good student.
- e) I am a pretty girl.
- f) The dog is barking in the garden.
- g) The children are making a noise.
- h) I am a good student.
- i) We are playing tennis.
- j) My cousins are listening to their CDs.

E Write a question for these answers.

a) _____ ?

I am doing an exercise.

b) _____ ?

I am going to play tennis with Robert.

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F Write these sentences in the interrogative and negative forms in your notebook. Use *do, does, don't, doesn't*.

- a) He goes to school at nine o'clock.
- b) We live on the first floor.
- c) We eat too much chocolate.
- d) They drink a lot of orange juice.
- f) It rains a lot in winter.
- g) She plays tennis on Sunday morning.
- h) Mum makes delicious cakes.
- i) He speaks English very well.
- j) Nurses work very hard.
- k) We travel to school by bus.
- l) My father drives a big, blue car.
- m) Rose goes to bed early every night.
- n) My cousin draws very well.

G Write these sentences in the interrogative and negative forms in your notebook. Use *did and didn't*.

- a) The train left at six o'clock.
- b) It snowed in the mountains last night.
- c) Jane invited Sam to her party.
- d) Sarah telephoned me yesterday.
- e) We had a picnic in the park last week.
- f) Susan won first prize in the painting competition.
- g) Beth met Tom in Oxford street.
- h) Rachel gave Sally a CD for her birthday.
- i) Mum cut her finger in the kitchen.
- j) Grandma wrote a book about animals.
- k) I visited grandad last week.
- l) John won the tennis match.
- m) I bought a new dictionary yesterday.
- n) Daniel broke his leg last Saturday.

10. ADVERBIOS DE TIEMPO (ADVERBS OF TIME)

Estos son los adverbios que utilizamos con los distintos tiempos:

PRESENT SIMPLE (HABITUAL)

Every day (*todos los días*)
Every week (*todas las semanas*)
Every month (*todos los meses*)
Every Christmas (*todas las Navidades*)
Every summer (*todos los veranos*)
Every Monday (*todos los lunes*)
Every year (*todos los años*)
Every morning (*todas las mañanas*)

I go to school every day.

I get up at 8 o'clock every morning.

PAST TENSE

Yesterday (*ayer*)
Last week (*la semana pasada*)
Last month (*el mes pasado*)
Last year (*el año pasado*)
Last winter (*el invierno pasado*)
Last Sunday (*el domingo pasado*)
Last September (*el pasado septiembre*)
Last Christmas (*las Navidades pasadas*)

I visited grandmother last Sunday.

I saw Rambo two weeks ago.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Today (*hoy*)
Now (*ahora*)
At this moment (*en este momento*)
This week (*esta semana*)
This month (*este mes*)
This year (*este año*)
This Christmas (*estas Navidades*)
This July (*este julio*)

I am studying French this year.

We are making some cakes now.

FUTURE

Tomorrow (*mañana*)
Next week (*la semana próxima*)
Next year (*el año que viene*)
Next month (*el mes que viene*)
Next summer (*el próximo verano*)
Next Monday (*el próximo lunes*)
Next July (*el julio próximo*)
Etcétera.

I am going to Rome next week.

I will go to England next July.

***Habrás visto, fijándote en los ejemplos, que normalmente el adverbio de tiempo se coloca al final de la oración, al contrario que los adverbios de frecuencia, que se sitúan delante del verbo principal.**

ADVERBIOS DE FRECUENCIA (FREQUENCY ADVERBS)

Never (<i>nunca</i>)	I never drink whisky (<i>nunca bebo whisky</i>).
Always (<i>siempre</i>)	I always drink milk (<i>siempre bebo leche</i>).
Often (<i>a menudo</i>)	I often go to the cinema (<i>voy al cine a menudo</i>).
Sometimes (<i>a veces</i>)	We sometimes go to the cinema (<i>a veces vamos al cine</i>).
Rarely (<i>raras veces</i>)	We rarely eat bananas (<i>raras veces comemos plátanos</i>).
Normally (<i>normalmente</i>)	We normally see TV after dinner (<i>normalmente, vemos la televisión después de cenar</i>).
Usually (<i>usualmente</i>)	We usually visit grandma on Sundays (<i>usualmente, visitamos a la abuela los domingos</i>).

Name:
.....
Class: Date:

EXERCISE 10

Complete these sentences with a suitable adverb of time.

- a) We go skating
- b) We buy a big Christmas tree
- c) Jane comes to lunch
- d) We are studying English
- e) It is my birthday
- f) I am doing my homework
- g) We went to London
- h) We visited grandma
- i) I am going to Ibiza
- j) We are travelling to Rome
- k) I have a maths class
- l) We are going to play golf

2. Put the frequency adverb in the correct place in the sentence.

- a) I do my homework before supper. (always)
- b) I drink coffee in the evening. (never)
- c) We go to the theatre. (often)
- d) I eat green tomatoes. (rarely)
- e) She goes to bed early. (normally)
- f) We have lunch with grandma on Sundays. (usually)
- g) I go swimming with Barbara. (sometimes)
- h) We drink a lot of water with our meals. (always)
- i) He is late for class. (never)
- j) It snows in winter. (sometimes)

11. EL COMPARATIVO DEL ADJETIVO - COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES

A EL GRADO DE IGUALDAD: Tan Como As - As

Si dos personas son *igual de altas*, decimos:

– Tom is *as tall as* Bob.

– Sandra is *as intelligent as* Betty.

Para decir que alguien *no es tan alto* como otro cambiamos el primer “as” por “so”:

– Bob is not *so tall as* Dan.

Sin embargo, hoy día se acepta **as – as** en las frases negativas como correcto.

*Para formar los demás grados de los comparativos tenemos tener en cuenta si el adjetivo es **corto** o si es **largo**.

El adjetivo corto es aquel que tiene **una o dos sílabas**, y **el adjetivo largo**, el que tiene **tres o más**.

B EL GRADO DE SUPERIORIDAD Más Que More Than

Si el adjetivo es **largo**, ponemos *more.....than*

Ejemplo:

– Tom is *more intelligent than* Bob

*Pero si el adjetivo es corto, suprimimos “more” y al adjetivo le añadimos “-er”.

Ejemplo: “Short” (corto)

– The pencil is *shorter* than the ruler.

Si el adjetivo corto termina en **consonante precedida por una sola vocal**, **doblamos la consonante** y añadimos “-er”.

Ejemplo: “Big”(grande)

– The palace is *bigger than* the church.

Si el adjetivo corto termina en “y”, la cambiamos por una “i” y añadimos “-er”.

Ejemplo: “Pretty” (guapa)

Susan is *prettier* than Dora.

C EL GRADO SUPERLATIVO

Si el adjetivo es **largo**, ponemos: El más
The most

Ejemplo: 'Beautiful' (muy guapa)

– Sandra is **the most beautiful** in the family.

Pero si el adjetivo es **corto** suprimimos “**most**” y al adjetivo le añadimos “**-est**”.

Ejemplo: “Thick” (grueso)

– The Bible is **the thickest** book in the library.

Si el adjetivo corto termina en **consonante precedida por una sola vocal**, **doblamos la consonante y añadimos “-est”**.

Ejemplo: “Fat” (Gorda)

– Nancy is the **fattest** in our class.

Si el adjetivo termina en “**y**” la cambiamos por una “**i**” y añadimos “**-est**”.

Ejemplo: “Easy”(Fácil)

– French is the **easiest** subject to study.

*Los adjetivos siguientes no observan estas reglas para formar sus comparativos; por eso se les llama “**comparativos irregulares**”:

Adjetivo	Superioridad	Superlativo
<i>Good</i>	<i>Better</i>	<i>Best</i>
Bueno	Mejor	Buenísimo (el mejor)
<i>Bad</i>	<i>Worse</i>	<i>Worst</i>
Malo	Peor	El peor (Pésimo)
<i>Little</i>	<i>Less</i>	<i>Least</i>
Poco	Menos	Poquísimo

Ejemplo:

– John is **as good as** Tom at speaking English.

– James is **better** but Bob is **the best**.

– My exams results are **as bad as** Susan's.

– Marks are **worse** but Peter's are **the worst**.

Name:
.....
Class: Date:

EXERCISE 11

1. Write these sentences in the comparative and superlative forms in your notebook.

Example: Beth is as old as Susan.
They are older than Sandra.
Sarah is the oldest.

- a) Jane is as tall as her sister.
- b) June is as warm as July.
- c) The pencil is as short as the pen.
- d) Peter is as thin as Daniel.
- e) The dish is as dirty as the cup.
- f) Betty is as pretty as Tania.
- g) Monica is as intelligent as Rose.
- h) The red rose is as beautiful as the pink rose.
- i) The chocolate cake is as good as the apple pie.
- j) This meat is as bad as the ham.
- k) December is as cold as January.
- l) The cake is as soft as the pudding.
- m) Daniel is as clever as Sammy.
- n) Science is as interesting as maths.
- o) The motorbike is as fast as the racing car.
- p) The dress is as expensive as the skirt.
- q) The chair is as old as the table.
- r) The hamster is as fat as the mouse.

ANSWERS

EXERCISE 1

- | | |
|-------|----------|
| 1. | 2. |
| a) a | a) - |
| b) a | b) the |
| c) a | c) - |
| d) an | d) the |
| e) an | e) - |
| f) a | f) the |
| g) a | g) the |
| h) an | h) - / - |
| i) an | i) the |

EXERCISE 2

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a) tomatoes | l) feet |
| b) children | m) teeth |
| c) books | n) ladies |
| d) knives | o) toys |
| e) leaves | p) brushes |
| f) boxes | q) women |
| g) dresses | r) teachers |
| h) pencils | s) bunches |
| i) men | t) girls |
| j) churches | u) wives |
| k) buses | |

EXERCISE 3

- a) my
- b) her
- c) his
- d) their
- e) our
- f) your
- g) its
- h) his
- i) your
- j) our

EXERCISE 4

- a) mine
- b) yours
- c) ours
- d) hers

- e) his
- f) theirs
- g) ours
- h) his

EXERCISE 5

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a) some | l) some |
| b) any | m) any |
| c) any | n) any |
| d) some | o) some |
| e) some | p) any |
| f) any | q) any |
| g) any | r) some |
| h) any | s) some |
| i) some | t) some |
| j) some | u) any |
| k) some | |

EXERCISE 6

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| a) somebody | k) anybody |
| b) something | l) somewhere |
| c) anybody | m) somebody |
| d) anywhere | n) anything |
| e) anything | o) somebody |
| f) somewhere | p) something |
| g) anybody | q) anything |
| h) anybody | r) anything |
| i) anywhere | s) nobody |
| j) anybody | t) anybody |

EXERCISE 7

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a) a lot of | l) a lot of |
| b) much | m) a lot of |
| c) many | n) much |
| d) many | o) many |
| e) a lot of | p) a lot of |
| f) much | q) much |
| g) a lot of | r) a lot of |
| h) many | s) many |
| i) much | t) much |
| j) many | u) a lot of |
| k) much | |

EXERCISE 8

1.

- a) only a little
- b) only a few
- c) only a little
- d) only a few
- e) only a few
- f) only a little
- g) only a little
- h) only a few
- i) only a few
- j) only a little
- k) only a few

2. Suggested answers

- a) No, there aren't. There are only a few.
- b) No, I don't. I only drink a little.
- c) No, I don't. I only watch a few.
- d) No, I don't. I only buy a few.

EXERCISE 9

A.

- a) played
- b) ate
- c) cooked
- d) painted
- e) got
- f) wrote
- g) went
- h) helped
- i) wanted
- j) bought
- k) sang
- l) drove

B.

- a) is ringing
- b) is writing
- c) is raining
- d) is playing
- e) is cooking
- f) is studying
- g) is shining
- h) am making
- i) are reading
- j) are going

C.

- a) I am going to visit
- b) She is going to come
- c) We are going to fly
- d) I am going to meet
- e) We are going to invite
- f) David is going to buy
- g) They are going to arrive
- h) I am going to make
- i) I am going to do
- j) Our team is going to win

D.

- a) Is grandma a ...? / Grandma isn't a ...
- b) Are these two boys ...? / These two boys aren't ...
- c) Is it raining ...? / It isn't raining ...
- d) Is Sally a ...? / Sally isn't a ...
- e) Am I a ...? / I am not a ...
- f) Is the dog ...? / The dog isn't ...
- g) Are the children ...? / The children aren't ...
- h) Am I a ...? / I am not a ...
- i) Are we ...? / We are not ...
- j) Are my cousins ...? / My cousins are not ...

E. Suggested answers.

- a) What are you doing?
- b) What are you going to do on Saturday?

F.

- a) Does he go ...? / He doesn't go ...
- b) Do we live ...? / We don't live ...
- c) Do we eat ...? / We don't eat ...
- d) Do they drink ...? / They don't drink ...
- e) Does it rain ...? / It doesn't rain ...
- f) Does she play ...? / She doesn't play ...
- g) Does mum make ...? / Mum doesn't make ...
- h) Does he speak ...? / She doesn't speak ...
- i) Do nurses work ...? / Nurses don't work ...
- j) Do we travel ...? / We don't travel ...
- k) Does my father ...? / My father doesn't ...
- l) Does Rose go ...? / Rose doesn't go ...
- m) Does my cousin draw...? / My cousin doesn't draw...

- G.
- Did the train leave ...? / The train didn't leave ...
 - Did it snow ...? / It didn't snow ...
 - Did Jane invite ...? / Jane didn't invite ...
 - Did Sarah telephone ...? / Sarah didn't telephone ...
 - Did we have a ,,? / We didn't have a ...
 - Did Susan win ...? / Susan didn't win ...
 - Did Beth meet ...? / Beth didn't meet ...
 - Did Rachel give ...? / Rachel didn't give ...
 - Did mum cut ...? / Mum didn't cut ...
 - Did grandma write ...? / Grandma didn't write ...
 - Did I visit ...? / I didn't visit ...
 - Did John win ...? / John didn't win ...
 - Did I buy a ...? / I didn't buy ...
 - Did Daniel break ...? / Daniel didn't break ...

EXERCISE 10

1. Suggested answers

- every week
 - every Christmas
 - every Sunday
 - this year
 - next April
 - now
 - last winter
 - last Saturday
 - next summer
 - next week
 - every day
 - tomorrow
- 2.
- I always do
 - I never drink
 - We often go
 - I rarely eat
 - She normally goes
 - We usually have
 - I sometimes go
 - We always drink
 - He is never late
 - It sometimes snows

EXERCISE 11

Suggested answers.

- They are taller than Sally.
Beth is the tallest.
- They are warmer than September.
August is the warmest.
- They are shorter than the ruler.
The rubber is the shortest.
- They are thinner than David.
Robert is the thinnest.
- They are dirtier than the dish.
The tray is the dirtiest.
- They are prettier than Elizabeth.
Sarah is the prettiest.
- They are more intelligent than Susan.
Linda is the most intelligent.
- They are more beautiful than the yellow rose.
The purple rose is the most beautiful.
- They are better than the biscuits.
The ice cream is the best.
- They are worse than the sausages.
The chops are the worst.
- They are colder than March.
February is the coldest.
- They are softer than the apple pie.
The ice cream is the softest.
- They are cleverer than Peter.
David is the cleverest.
- They are more interesting than P.E.
History is the most interesting.
- They are faster than the bicycle.
The train is the fastest.
- They are more expensive than the jacket.
The coat is the most expensive.
- They are older than the sofa.
The cupboard is the oldest.
- They are fatter than the spider.
The cat is the fattest.