



Brief Review of Tenses

Expressing Daily Routines with Present Simple

This tense is commonly used to express routines. We can also use the basic structure mentioned in the topic above, but this time we change the verb to **BE** by another verb expressing different actions like WAKE UP, GET UP, TAKE A SHOWER, HAVE BREAKFAST, WORK and many more.

These actions or verbs are the most basic and we always need a person or a SUBJECT to express actions in a routine.

Present Simple Structures

We have to remember that as subjects we can use *countries, cities, towns, names of organizations, animals, objects, things, situations, people, names and personal pronouns*.

Examples: My parents **have breakfast** together.
They **work** from Monday to Thursday.

Affirmative Structure

This structure is composed by de S + VERB in PRESENT + C and the verb doesn't change at all but when the **subject** is a **MAN** (*he*) or a **WOMAN** (*she*) or **something** (*it*) the action or the verb changes. Then we need to incorporate or add the letter "s" or "es" or "ies" depending on the verb ending. We need to follow the next rules:

- When the normal form of the verb (*infinitive form*) ends in **any consonant** or **e**, we have to add the ending "S". Examples:
 - WORK(infinitive form) → My brother works only on weekends.
 - PLAY(infinitive form) → Our sister plays with her dolls.
- When the infinitive form of the verb ends in **O** or **CH** or **SH**, we have to add the ending "S". Examples:
 - GO(infinitive form) → My grandma goes to the doctor on Mondays.
 - WATCH(infinitive form) → The dog watches tv with us in the living room.
 - WASH(infinitive form) → Our dad washes with her dolls.
- When the infinitive form of the verb ends in **consonant + Y**, we have to replace the letter Y by the ending "IES". Examples:
 - FLY(infinitive form) → The bird flies to my window every morning.
 - STUDY(infinitive form) → My brother studies with his classmates.

	S	+	VERB PRESENT (S)	+	C
AFIRMATIVE	I		GET UP		VERY EARLY.
	YOU		MAKE		THE BREAKFAST.
	HE		WALK <u>S</u>		TO SCHOOL WITH ME.
	LISA		DO <u>ES</u>		HER HOMEWORK AT HOME.
	PETER AND I		STUDY		IN THE SAME SCHOOL.
	THEY		TAKE		THE BUS LATE.

If we need to express the **repetition of the action** in a period of time, we use words called **ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY**. They go between the **SUBJECT** and the **VERB**. They only go in the affirmative structure. We eliminate them in the negative form.

%	Adverb of Frequency	Example
100%	Always	I always study after class
90%	Usually	I usually walk to work
80%	Normally / Generally	I normally get good marks
70%	Often / Frequently	I often read in bed at night
50%	Sometimes	I sometimes sing in the shower
30%	Occasionally	I occasionally go to bed late
10%	Seldom	I seldom put salt on my food
5%	Hardly ever / Rarely	I hardly ever get angry
0%	Never	Vegetarians never eat meat

Subject + Adverb + Main Verb	Subject + BE + Adverb
Daniel always passes his exams.	He is always happy.

Negative Structure

When we need to say that something is not like that or say a **NO** as an answer, the negative structure is needed. We have to use two words to make the negatives with any action. We use **DO + NOT (don't)** with the subject pronouns **I, WE, YOU** and **THEY**. We use **DOES + NOT (doesn't)** with the subject pronouns **HE** (a man), **SHE** (a woman) or **IT** (something). We don't need the endings **"s"** nor **"es"** nor **"ies"** with the verb. The verb goes in infinitive form.

	S	+	DON'T / DOESN'T	+	VERB INFINITIVE	+	C
NEGATIVE	I		DON'T		GET UP		VERY EARLY.
	YOU		DON'T		MAKE		THE BREAKFAST.
	HE		DOESN'T		WALK		TO SCHOOL WITH ME.
	LISA		DOESN'T		DO		HER HOMEWORK AT HOME.
	PETER AND I		DON'T		STUDY		IN THE SAME SCHOOL.
	THEY		DON'T		TAKE		THE BUS LATE.

Interrogative Structure

When we want to confirm information, we use this structure. In this case we also need the words DO and DOES with the same subject pronouns to make the questions. We call this kind of structure “**YES/NO QUESTIONS**”. We don’t need the endings “s” nor “es” nor “ies” with the verb. The verb goes in infinitive form, without endings.

INTERROGATIVE	DO / DOES	+	S	+	VERB INFINITIVE	+	C	?
	DO			YOU		GET UP		VERY EARLY
	Yes, I do				No, I don't			SHORT ANSWERS
	Yes, I get up very early.				No, I don't get up very early.			FULL ANSWERS
DOES			PETER		WALK		TO SCHOOL WITH ME	?
	Yes, He does				No, He doesn't			SHORT ANSWERS
	Yes, Peter walks to school with me.				No, Peter doesn't walk to school with me.			FULL ANSWERS

Present Continuous

We can use it to express **the moment** or a **near future**. It is composed by the verb to **BE** in present and a main verb in Gerund (ING). In order to express the moment or future we have to change the **TIME EXPRESSION** in the complement.

AFFIRMATIVE	S	+	BE	+	GERUND (ING)	C
	I			'M		READING
YOU			'RE		WATCHING	TV <u>NOW</u> . TIME EXPRESSION - MOMENT
SHE			'S		BUYING	A CAR <u>TOMORROW</u> . TIME EXPRESSION - NEAR FUTURE
JULY AND CHARLIE			ARE		MAKING	THEIR BEDS <u>AT THIS MOMENT</u> . TIME EXPRESSION - MOMENT

NEGATIVE	S	+	BE NOT	+	GERUND (ING)	C
	I			'M NOT		READING
YOU			AREN'T		WATCHING	TV <u>NOW</u> . TIME EXPRESSION - MOMENT
SHE			ISN'T		BUYING	A CAR <u>TOMORROW</u> . TIME EXPRESSION - NEAR FUTURE
JULY AND CHARLIE			ARE		MAKING	THEIR BEDS <u>AT THIS MOMENT</u> . TIME EXPRESSION - MOMENT

		BE	S	+	GERUND (ING)	+	C	?
INTERROGATIVE		ARE	YOU		WATCHING		TV NOW .	?
	Short answer	Yes, I am.		/	No, I'm not.			
	Full answer	Yes, I'm watching tv now.		/	No, I'm not watching tv now.			
		IS	SHE		BUYING		A CAR TOMORROW .	?
Short answer	Yes, she is.		/	No, she isn't.				
Full answer	Yes, she's buying a car tomorrow.		/	No, she isn't buying a car tomorrow.				
	ARE	JULY AND CHARLIE		MAKING		THEIR BEDS AT THIS MOMENT .	?	
Short answer	Yes, they are.		/	No, they aren't.				
Full answer	Yes, July and Charlie are making their beds at this moment			No, July and Charlie aren't making their beds at this moment				

Future Simple

We use this tense to express something in the future but it is decided at the moment of speaking. It's composed by the word WILL or 'LL and a verb in INFINITIVE FORM. We can use some time expressions for future.

Ex.: I just found some money. **I'LL BUY A CHOCOLATE LATER.**

		S	+	WILL	+	INFINITIVE VERB	C
AFIRMATIVE		You		'LL		BE	a good father.
		Mary		WILL		WATCH	TV after lunch.
		Mary and I		WILL		BUY	a new car.
		He		'LL		MAKE	the beds later.

		S	+	WILL NOT	+	INFINITIVE VERB	C
NEGATIVE		You		WON'T		BE	a good father.
		Mary		WON'T		WATCH	TV after lunch.
		Mary and I		WON'T		BUY	a new car.
		He		WON'T		MAKE	the beds later.

		WILL	S	+	INFINITIVE VERB	+	C	?
INTERROGATIVE		WILL	YOU		BE		A GOOD FATHER	?
	Short answer	Yes, I will.			/		No, I won't.	
	Full answer	Yes, I'll be a good father.			/		No, I won't be a good father.	
		WILL	MARY AND I		BUY		A NEW CAR	?
	Short answer	Yes, we will.			/		No, we won't.	
	Full answer	Yes, Mary and I will buy a new car.			/		No, Mary and I won't buy a new car.	
	WILL	HE		MAKE		THE BEDS LATER	?	
Short answer	Yes, they are.			/		No, they aren't.		
Full answer	Yes, July and Charlie are making their beds at this moment					No, July and Charlie aren't making their beds at this moment		

Be going to

We use this tense to express planned actions in future. We think about the action and it happens almost 90 % for sure in future. It's composed by verb to **BE** in **Present**, the expressions **GOING TO** and a verb in **INFINITIVE FORM**.

		S	+	BE	+	GOING TO	+	INFINITIVE	+	C
AFIRMATIVE		I		'M		GOING TO		TRAVEL		TO MIAMI NEXT WEEK.
		MAX AND I		ARE		GOING TO		REPAIR		THE HOUSE.
		SHE		'S		GOING TO		CALL		ME TOMORROW MORNING.

		S	+	BE NOT	+	GOING TO	+	INF.	+	C
NEGATIVE		I		'M NOT		GOING TO		TRAVEL		TO MIAMI NEXT WEEK.
		MAX AND I		AREN'T		GOING TO		REPAIR		THE HOUSE.
		SHE		ISN'T		GOING TO		CALL		ME TOMORROW MORNING.

Q **Q** **Q** **BE** **+** **S** **+** **GOING TO** **+** **INF.** **+** **C** **?**

ARE YOU GOING TO TRAVEL TO MIAMI NEXT WEEK?
 Short answer Yes, I am. No, I'm not.
 Full answer + Yes, I'm going to travel to Miami next week.
 - No, I'm not going to travel to Miami next week.

ARE MAX AND I GOING TO REPAIR THE HOUSE?
 Short answer Yes, we are. No, we aren't
 Full answer + Yes, Max and I are going to repair the house.
 - No, Max and I aren't going to repair the house.

IS SHE GOING TO CALL ME TOMORROW MORNING?
 Short answer Yes, she is. No, she isn't.
 Full answer + Yes, she's going to call me tomorrow morning.
 - No, she isn't going to call me tomorrow morning.

Past Simple

We use this tense to express actions which started and finished in the past. If we use the verb to **BE** in **past** (*was / were*) we only add the word **NOT** to make the negatives, but if we use other verbs, we need to use the auxiliary of past **DID** to make the **negatives** and **interrogatives**. Besides, the verb in past form in the affirmatives, turns into infinitive in the negatives and interrogatives.

We also have to remember the difference between **REGULAR** and **IRREGULAR** verbs. Regular verbs finished in "ed" when are used in the affirmative form. Irregular verbs always change in the affirmatives.

	S	+	VERB PAST	+	C
AFFIRMATIVE	I		GOT UP		VERY EARLY YESTERDAY.
	YOU		MADE		THE BREAKFAST THIS MORNING.
	HE		WALKED		TO SCHOOL WITH ME TODAY.
	PETER AND I		STUDIED		IN THE SAME SCHOOL.
	SHE		WAS		VERY SAD LAS NIGHT.
	THEY		WERE		LATE IN THE BUS STOP.

	S	+	DID NOT	+	VERB INF.	+	C
NEGATIVE	I		DIDN'T		GET UP		VERY EARLY YESTERDAY.
	YOU		DIDN'T		MAKE		THE BREAKFAST THIS MORNING.
	HE		DIDN'T		WALK		TO SCHOOL WITH ME TODAY.
	PETER AND I		DIDN'T		STUDY		IN THE SAME SCHOOL.
	SHE				WASN'T		VERY SAD LAS NIGHT.
	THEY				WEREN'T		LATE IN THE BUS STOP.

DO DID + S + VERB INF. + C?

DID SHORT ANSWER FULL ANSWER	YOU	MAKE	THE BREAKFAST THIS MORNING?
	Yes, I did.		No, I didn't
	+ Yes, I made the breakfast this morning.		- No, I didn't make the breakfast this morning.
DID SHORT ANSWER FULL ANSWER	BOB	WALK	TO SCHOOL WITH ME TODAY?
	Yes, he did.		No, he didn't.
	+ Yes, Bob walked to school with me today.		- No, Bob didn't walk to school with me today.
WAS SHORT ANSWER FULL ANSWER	SHE		VERY SAD LAS NIGHT?
	Yes, she was.		No, she wasn't
	+ Yes, she was very sad last night.		- No, she wasn't very sad last night.

When we want to ask specific information in any tense, we have to put the WH QUESTION WORDS at the beginning of the interrogative structures.

Vocabulary:

- Place the blame on:** find a person guilty.
- Agree with:** be ok with something.
- Get up:** stand out of bed or something.
- Interested in:** having interests in ...
- Answer for:** be responsible for.
- Price you have to pay:** consequences of.
- Fall from grace:** reputation becomes bad.
- Make a decision:** make a choice.
- Consequences:** negative results.
- Right:** good.
- Duties:** things must be done.
- Chores:** duties at home.
- Responsibility:** things you must do.
- Communication:** interaction.
- Appropriate:** suited, right.
- Behaviour:** conduct's person.



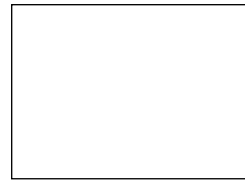
WH Question Words



Question Word	Function	Example
What	specific thing, object	What is your name?
What...for	reason	What did you do that for?
When	time, occasion, moment	When did he leave?
Where	position, place	Where do they live?
Which	choice, alternative	Which color do you want?
Who	person (subject)	Who opened the door?
Whom	person (object)	Whom did you see?
Whose	ownership	Whose are these keys?
Why	reason	Why do you say that?
Why don't	suggestion	Why don't you take a nap?
How	way, manner, form	How does this work?
How far	distance	How far is it from Australia to New Zealand?
How long	length (time or space)	How long will it take?
How many	quantity (countable)	How many cars are there?
How much	quantity (uncountable)	How much money do you have?
How old	age	How old are you?



ENGLISH WORKSHEET N° 1
FORMATIVE EVALUATION
MISTER: Eddie Fuentes B.
FIRST SEMESTER 2020



MB: 46 – 63 pts. S: 14– 29 pts.
B: 30 – 47 pts. I: 0 – 13 pts.

Names : _____
Date : _____ **Grade** : Twelfth grades (4ºmedio)
Points : **60** **Score** :

INSTRUCCIONES: Imprime esta guía, pégala en tu cuaderno y desarróllala. Si no puedes imprimirla deja el espacio para la guía y sólo realiza el desarrollo en tu cuaderno poniendo el nombre de ésta. Cuando vuelvas se te entregará una copia para pegarla.

- I. Complete the sentences using the verb to **BE** in **Present Simple** in affirmative form and write a profession. Half a point each. (5 pts.)
 1. Elizabeth and I _____ very well-known scientists.
 2. Mark _____ the first surgeon in the family.
 3. You _____ the oldest butcher on this street.
 4. I _____ the new accountant in this company.
 5. She _____ a great lawyer.

- II. Select two sentences from item above and write the **NEGATIVE** and **INTERROGATIVE** forms. One point each one. (4 pts.)

Negative

1. _____
2. _____

Interrogative

1. _____
2. _____

- III. Write one **affirmative** sentence in **Simple Present** for each verb. Write about **DAILY ROUTINE**. Two points each one. (10 pts.)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

IV. Change all the following **Present Simple** sentences into **Negative** and **Interrogative** forms. Write Full and Short Answers for each question. Half a point each. (10 pts.)

1. She brushes her hair every morning.
2. You have lunch very quickly.
3. People are in quarantine in their houses.
4. Patrick washes his car on weekends.
5. My dog goes for a walk with me.

Negatives

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Interrogatives

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Full Answers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Short Answers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

- V. Create sentences using the **adverbs of frequency** from the box. Look at the percentage of each sentence to use the correct adverb. Use **PRESENT SIMPLE**. Half a point each. (8 pts.)

EX: I **sometimes** go cycling to that beautiful mountain. (50%)

1. _____ (0%)

2. _____ (90%)

3. _____ (70%)

4. _____ (5%)

5. _____ (30%)

6. _____ (100%)

7. _____ (10%)

8. _____ (80%)

- VI. Select the negative and interrogative forms for the following sentences in **Present Continuous, Future Simple and Be going to**. Select the alternative by circling. (3 pts.)

Negatives / Interrogatives

1. "You're writing stories in English next Monday."

- a. You isn't writing stories in English next Monday. / Are you writing stories in English next Monday?
- b. You aren't writing stories in English next Monday. / Do you writes stories in English next Monday?
- c. You aren't writing stories in English next Monday. / Are you writing stories in English next Monday?

2. "My friends will play soccer in the afternoons."

- a. My friends won't play soccer in the afternoons / Will my friends play soccer in the afternoons?
- b. My friends won't play soccer in the afternoons / Did my friends play soccer in the afternoons?
- c. My friends didn't play soccer in the afternoons / Did my friends plays soccer in the afternoons?

3. "Chileis going to work hard in this difficult time."

- a. Chilearen't work hard in this difficult time. / AreChilegoing to works hard in this difficult time?
- b. Chileisn't going to work hard in this difficult time. / IsChilegoing to work hard in this difficult time?
- c. Chilearen't going works hard in this difficult time. / AreChilegoing to work hard in this difficult time?

VII. Write five sentences in **Past Simple** in affirmative form, using **Regular** and **Irregular** verbs. Use the **VOCABULARY**. Then turn them into *negative* and *interrogative*. Answer the questions. One point each. (20 pts.)

Affirmatives in Past

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Negatives in Past

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Interrogatives in Past

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Full Answers in Past

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Short Answers in Past

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____