

Escuela Agrotécnica Ejército Argentino  
Sexto Año  
Lengua Extranjera Inglés

REPASO DE PRESENTE SIMPLE

1 Recordamos la estructura gramatical del presente simple

**FORM**

**affirmative**

I / You / We / They	want	go	take	
She / He / It	wants	goes	takes	
Most verbs add <b>-s</b> for third person she / he / it:    want – wants    live – lives				
Verbs ending <b>-ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o</b> : add <b>-es</b> passes    washes    relaxes    goes				

**negative**

I / You / We / They	do not ( <i>don't</i> )	want	go	
She / He / It	does not ( <i>doesn't</i> )	relax	take	

**questions and short answers**

<b>Do</b>	I / you / we / they	work?	Yes, I do. / No, I do not ( <i>don't</i> ).
<b>Does</b>	she / he / it	work?	Yes, he <b>does</b> . / No, he <b>does not</b> ( <i>doesn't</i> ).

2 Lea detenidamente el uso de este tiempo verbal

**USE**

Use present simple for

- facts, or things that always happen.  
*Water **boils** at 100°C.*
- routines and habits.  
*The birds **return** to the island every spring.*
- timetable events.  
*The Drama Club **meets** every Thursday at 7.30.*
- plots of films, stories and plays.  
*At the party, Romeo **sees** Juliet and **falls** in love with her.*

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3 Vemos algunos ejemplos con preguntas

**yes / no questions and short answers**

*Do male penguins keep the eggs warm?*

*Yes, they do.*

*Does water boil at 80°C?*

*No, it does not / doesn't.*

**question words**

We put question words in front of present simple yes / no questions.

*Why do people grow?*

*Where does water come from?*

*When do fish sleep?*

*What does this word mean?*

*Who do you sit next to?*

*How does a camera work?*

**what and who subject questions**

With *what* and *who* it is possible to ask questions about the subject of a sentence.

In this case, we do not use a question form.

*Who knows the answer to this question?*

*What makes it work?*

A PARTIR DE LO REPASADO, RESUELVA LOS SIGUIENTES EJERCICIOS.

1 Complete las oraciones con la forma afirmativa del verbo entre paréntesis

- a I (drive) drive but my sister (cycle) \_\_\_\_\_
- b The Sun (rise) \_\_\_\_\_ in the east and (set) \_\_\_\_\_ in the west.
- c The Prime Minister (travel) \_\_\_\_\_ abroad in his own private aeroplane.
- d It (cost) \_\_\_\_\_ \$20 million to be a space tourist for one week in the International Space Station.
- e The European Commission (meet) \_\_\_\_\_ in Brussels.
- f My dad (read) \_\_\_\_\_ two books every week.
- g I (understand) \_\_\_\_\_ geography more than science.
- h My favourite TV programme (start) \_\_\_\_\_ at half past ten.
- i The teachers at our school (give) \_\_\_\_\_ us lots of homework.
- j We (like) \_\_\_\_\_ swimming because it's fun and good exercise.

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2 Complete las oraciones con la forma negativa del verbo entre paréntesis. Utilice el auxiliar contraído.

- a You (do) don't do any of the cooking!
- b My brother (play) \_\_\_\_\_ tennis because he (like) \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- c I (think) \_\_\_\_\_ that's a good idea.
- d Teachers (work) \_\_\_\_\_ at weekends.
- e The government (agree) \_\_\_\_\_ with the new EU laws.
- f We (want) \_\_\_\_\_ to see that film because it looks boring.
- g His mum (drive) \_\_\_\_\_ a fast car.
- h Those new mp3 players (be) \_\_\_\_\_ very expensive.
- i These birds (stay) \_\_\_\_\_ in the country during winter.
- j He (sing) \_\_\_\_\_ very well, does he?

3 Complete las oraciones con las formas afirmativas o negativas del verbo entre paréntesis. Utilice las formas contraídas.

- a The plane (leave) leaves in half an hour but Nick (not / be) \_\_\_\_\_ at the airport yet.
- b My best friend (love) \_\_\_\_\_ science fiction films but they (not / interest) \_\_\_\_\_ me.
- c I (not / study) \_\_\_\_\_ chemistry because it (be) \_\_\_\_\_ difficult.
- d I (not / dance) \_\_\_\_\_ because I (look) \_\_\_\_\_ stupid.
- e The Sun (not / go) \_\_\_\_\_ round the Earth, the Earth (go) \_\_\_\_\_ round the Sun!
- f My new computer (do) \_\_\_\_\_ lots more things than my old one, and it (not / crash) \_\_\_\_\_
- g My dad (not / have) \_\_\_\_\_ any qualifications but he (have) \_\_\_\_\_ a really good job.
- h Fire (need) \_\_\_\_\_ oxygen to burn. It (not / burn) \_\_\_\_\_ without oxygen.
- i My teacher (not / own) \_\_\_\_\_ a mobile phone because some people think they (be) \_\_\_\_\_ bad for your health.
- j According to scientists, animals (live) \_\_\_\_\_ longer if they (not / eat) \_\_\_\_\_ too much.

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**REPASO DE FUTURO**

1 Recordamos la estructura gramatical del futuro con *will*.

<b>FORM</b>			
<b>affirmative</b>			
I / You / We / They / She / He / It	will ('ll) shall	go.	
<b>negative</b>			
I / You / We / They / She / He / It	will not (won't) shall not (shan't)	go.	
<b>questions</b>			
	Will Shall	I / you / we / they / she / he / it I / we	go?
What	will	you	do?
How long	will	it	take?
<b>short answers</b>			
Yes,	I / you / we / they / she / he / it	will / shall.	
No,		won't / shan't.	

2 Ahora la estructura gramatical del futuro con *going to*

<b>FORM</b>			
<i>going to</i> is formed with <b>be + going to + verb</b>			
I	am ('m)		
You / We / They	are ('re)	going to	try.
She / He / It	is ('s)		

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3 Lea detenidamente el uso de will / shall / going to

Use *will*

- to say what we expect to happen in the future.  
*It **will take** 50 years for temperatures to return to normal.*
- with *definitely, probably, possibly* to show how certain or uncertain we are.

certain	definitely, certainly	less certain	probably	uncertain	possibly
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*It will **probably** take 50 years for the climate to stabilize.*  
*The climate **will** definitely change before then.*

- to make a social arrangement.  
*I'll **see** you tomorrow.*
- to make a promise, warning or threat.  
*I'll **give** you my homework on Monday. (promise)*  
*Careful! You'll **fall**. (warning)*  
*I'll **deal** with you later! (threat)*
- to make an offer.  
*I'll **carry** the projector for you. / **Shall** I carry it for you?*
- in a formal rule.  
*Students **will wear** protective clothing at all times.*
- to make a decision in a situation.  
*Which pullover do you want?      I'll **have** this one, I think.*

Use *won't*

- to mean 'refuse'.  
*Jack **won't give** me back my ruler!*

Use *shall*

- in formal speech or writing with *I / we*.

Use *going to*

- to talk about a personal plan or intention.  
*We're **going to try** and recycle more of our household rubbish.*
- to make a prediction about the future, especially when this has already started to happen.  
*Most people can see that the Internet **is going to be** just as much a part of the future for us all as the telephone or electricity is today.*  
*Something strange is happening to the computer screen. The program **is going to crash**!*
- to make a decision with a result in the distant future, not 'instant', as with *will*.  
*I've decided about my future. I'm **going to study** law at university.*

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A PARTIR DE LO REPASADO, RESUELVA LOS SIGUIENTES EJERCICIOS.

1 Complete las oraciones con *will* más un verbo de recuadro.

carry   cost   take place   provide   sell   use   hold

- a Most people know that London will hold the 2012 summer Olympic Games.
- b Most of the Games \_\_\_\_\_ in three areas of London: in the Olympic Park in East London; along the River Thames; and in Central London.
- c The Olympic Village, in the same area, \_\_\_\_\_ accommodation for over 17,000 athletes.
- d A new railway link \_\_\_\_\_ spectators to the Olympic Park.
- e The organizers \_\_\_\_\_ 8 million tickets for the Olympic Games, and a further 1.6 million for the Paralympics.
- f 75% of the tickets \_\_\_\_\_ less than €70.
- g For some events the Games \_\_\_\_\_ well-known places in Central London such as Hyde Park and Horse Guards Parade.

2 Utilice *will*, *shall* o *going to* con el verbo entre paréntesis.

- a Next year you have to choose between two lessons, either biology or a second foreign language. Make your decision.  
I've made up my mind. (do) I'm going to do biology.
- b You have to miss school to see the dentist, but you promise your teacher to be back at two o'clock. What do you say? (be) \_\_\_\_\_
- c You are doing an experiment in science, and you can see that it isn't going well.  
(work) \_\_\_\_\_
- d You are near the light switch and it's getting dark. Offer to turn the lights on. (turn) \_\_\_\_\_
- e Your teacher asks you who you want to sit with. You decide to sit with Helen. (sit) \_\_\_\_\_
- f Your teacher asks you about your career plans, and you say you are planning to study engineering. (to) \_\_\_\_\_

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