PAST SIMPLE

REGULAR VERBS	
PRESENT	PAST
WATCH	WATCHED
PLAY	PLAYED
VISIT	VISITED
LIKE	LIKED
BRUSH	BRUSHED
WORK	WORKED
STUDY	STUDIED

IRREGULAR VERBS	
PRESENT	PAST
GO	WENT
HAVE	HAD
EAT	ATE
DRINK	DRANK
SLEEP	SLEPT
BRING	BROUGHT
BUY	BOUGHT

What did Tony do last night?

Tony brushed his teeth.

Tony went to bed.

Tony slept.

PAST SIMPLE STRUCTURE

QUESTION FORM	Use the auxiliary DID and the VERB like in present simple.
	What did you have for breakfast yesterday?
NEGATIVE FORM	Use the auxiliary DID NOT / DIDN'T and the VERB like in present simple.
	I didn't have anything for breakfast.
AFFIRMATIVE FORM	Use the verb in past simple
	I had scrambled eggs and coffee for breakfast.

Exercise 1

Complete the sentences using the auxiliary did or the verb conjugated appropriately.

Example:

What movie _did_ you watch?

I watched an animated film.

1. What _____ you buy at the clothes store ?
   I _____ a scarf.
2. When did you _____ to the cinema?
   I went to the cinema on Sunday.
3. How long _____ you sleep last night?
   I _____ three hours.
4. Who _____ you play soccer with?
   I _____ with my friends from school.

VERB TO BE IN PAST

PRESENT		PAST
I	AM	WAS
SHE HE IT	IS	
WE YOU THEY	ARE	WERE

WERE (YOU, WE, THEY)

Where **were you** born?

When **were you** born?

WAS (I, HE, SHE, IT)

I was born in Bogotá, Colombia.

I was born on December 3rd 1994

Exercise 1

Fill in the gaps with **WAS** or **WERE**

Example:
I _was_ tired yesterday.

1. How long _____ you in England?
   I _____ there for 2 weeks.
2. Who _____ your favorite teacher in school?
   My favorite teacher _____ Mr. Contreras.
3. Where _____ you yesterday at 9 pm?
   I _____ at home.
4. How_____ the party last night?
   It _____ great.
5. Why _____ you bored at the cinema?
   Because the movie _____ extremely boring

PRESENT PERFECT

HAVE YOU HAD YOUR BREAKFAST YET?

?

YES, I HAVE ALREADY HAD MY BREAKFAST.

NO, I HAVEN'T HAD MY BREAKFAST YET.

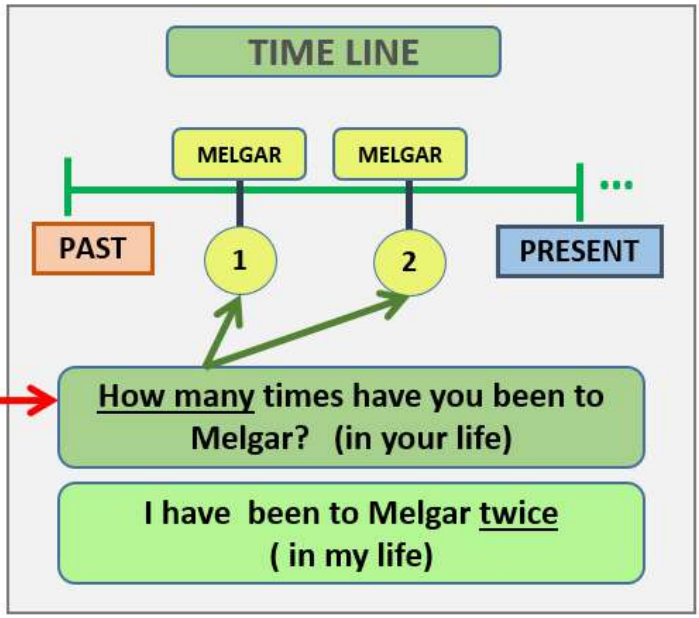
Use of Present Perfect

- action that is still going on

Example: I *have studied English for 4 months*.

- action that has taken place once, never or several times before the moment of speaking

Example: I *have been* to Australia twice.



Exercise 1

Fill in the gaps with already or yet.

1. Have you finished your workbook yet?
No, I haven't finished it yet.
2. Have you been to the Mexican circus _____?
Yes I have _____ been there.
3. Have you memorized the irregular verbs _____?
Yes, I have _____ memorized them.
4. Have you had dinner _____?
No, I haven't had it yet. I am really hungry.

Exercise 2

Complete the sentences with the present perfect structure.

Have you ever ridden an elephant?

1. I _____ never _____(eat) sushi.
2. He _____ _____ (invite) me to dance twice.
3. I _____ always _____(want) to go there.
4. We _____ _____ (go) shopping twice this week.

PRESENT PERFECT VS PAST SIMPLE

PRESENT PERFECT

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR LIFE.

Have you ever been to the zoo?
Yes, I have.

How many times have you been to the zoo?
I have been to the zoo three times.

PAST SIMPLE

SPECIFIC INFORMATION about a moment/event in the past. We usually include a time reference like:

TWO YEARS AGO / LAST WEEK / LAST NIGHT / YESTERDAY / IN 1999.

Specific information about an event. In this case, about one of the times you have been to the zoo. THAT IS WHY, WE USE PAST SIMPLE.

- **When was the last time you went to the zoo?**

I went to the zoo last year.

- **Who did you go with?**

I went with my family.

- **What animals did you see at the zoo?**

I saw a lion and two elephants.

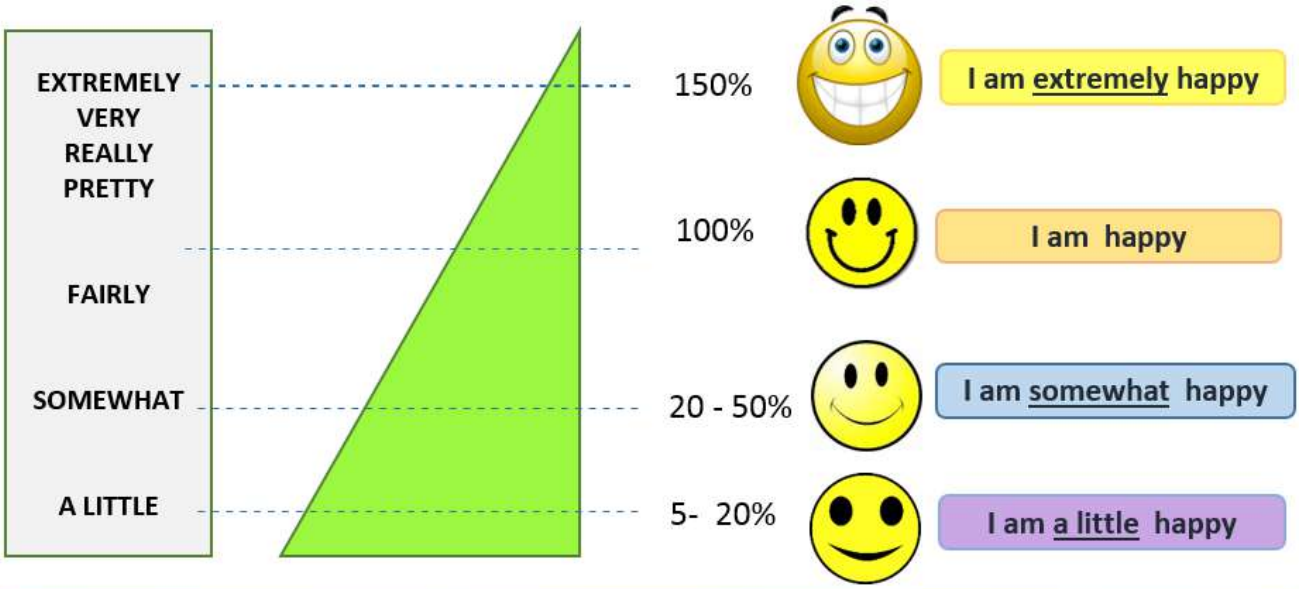
GENERAL AND SPECIFIC INFORMATION

Exercise 1

Fill in the gaps with PRESENT PERFECT or PAST SIMPLE in the following sentences:
Example: Have you gone shopping this week? Yes, I have. I bought a hat yesterday.

1. Have you ever _____(eat) octopus? Yes, I _____. I _____ (eat) it last week.
2. Did you _____(brush) your teeth last night? Yes, I _____. I brushed them before I went to bed.
3. Have you ever _____(play) tennis? Yes, I _____. I _____(play) on Sunday.
4. Have you _____(talk) to Jane today? Yes, I _____. I _____(call) her early in the morning.
5. Have you ever _____(go) fishing? Yes, I _____. I _____(go) last summer.

INTENSIFIERS



TOO

When we want to express our opinion about something negative, we tend to use TOO to put more emphasis on the idea we are conveying.

Something negative →

Bogotá is too cold.

Rio is too dangerous

New York is too crowded.

CONJUNCTIONS

COORDINATE → **AND**

TO EXPRESS EITHER TWO (2) POSITIVE OR TWO (2) NEGATIVE IDEAS.

Bogotá is pretty interesting and it has a lot of shopping centers.
POSITIVE + IDEA AND POSITIVE + IDEA

Bogotá is too crowded and there is a lot of crime.
NEGATIVE - IDEA AND NEGATIVE - IDEA

TO SHOW CONTRAST → **BUT** / **HOWEVER** / **THOUGH**

TO EXPRESS ONE (1) POSITIVE IDEA AND ONE (1) NEGATIVE IDEA.

Bogotá has a lot of good restaurants. Most of them are too expensive, though.
POSITIVE + IDEA NEGATIVE - IDEA

Bogotá is very exciting, but it is too cold in the mornings.
POSITIVE + IDEA NEGATIVE - IDEA

SHOULD AND CAN

SHOULD

-GOOD IDEAS-
-RECOMMENDATIONS-
-SUGGESTIONS-

You **should** visit the planetarium.
You **shouldn't** miss Monserrate.
You **should** try typical food.
You **shouldn't** walk alone on the street late at night.
You **should** wear warm clothes.

CAN

-POSSIBILITIES-
-ABILITIES-

You **can't** visit the planetarium on Mondays.
You **can't** take transmilenio after 11:30 PM.
You **can** rent a boat at the central park Simon Bolivar.
You **can** take a tour in La Candelaria.

Exercise 1

Complete the following sentences with should/shouldn't or can/can't.

- I ***can't*** decide what to do. ***Should*** I work or ***should*** I study? What do you recommend?
- You _____ miss the Summer Festival. It's unique and it is for free.
- You _____ park here. There isn't any sign that says it is prohibited.
- You _____ buy an electric car. It is safer and eco-friendly.
- Remember ... After 11:30 pm you _____ take transmilenio. The stations will be closed by then.
- You _____ go to Monserrate. You _____ see the city from the Mountain's top. You _____ see anything on cloudy days, though.

AT THE DRUGSTORE

CUSTOMER PHARMACIST

Pharmacist: Good Morning. **May I help you?**
Customer: Yes, please. **Can I have something for a headache?**
Pharmacist: Yes., of course. **You should** take an aspirin.
Here you are.
Customer: Thanks. And **what do you suggest for a toothache?**
Pharmacist: **You should** see a dentist.

OFFERING YOUR HELP

May I help you?
Can I help you?

REQUEST

May I have something for...?
Could I have ...?
Can I have ...?
What do you suggest for ...?

SUGGESTIONS

You should
You could try
It's a good idea to
It's important to
It's sometimes helpful to
Why don't you...?

CONTAINERS

CAN

- Of soda
- Of tuna
- Of peas
- Of beans.
- Of milk
- Of shave cream
- Of sausages

PACK

- Of cookies
- Of noodles
- Of bandages
- Of potato chips

BOX

- Of chocolates
- Of cereal
- Of tissues
- Of matches

BOTTLE

- Of soda
- Of water
- Of juice
- Of wine
- Of milk
- Of beer

JAR

- Of mayonnaise
- Of olives
- Of face cream
- Of peanut butter

AGREEMENT EXPRESSIONS IN AFFIRMATIVE FORM (+)

When we have **something in common with a person**, we tend to use agreement expressions.
Example:
Teacher: I am hungry
Me: I am hungry

I have in common with "the teacher" that **we are hungry**. That's why we have to use an **agreement expression** instead of repeating the same information.

Example:
Teacher: I am hungry
Me: **So am I** or **I am, too.**

IN AGREEMENT

A Person: I am happy
Me: So am I / I am, too.

A Person: I can draw
Me: So can I / I can, too.

A Person: I like ice cream.
Me: So do I / I do, too.

IN DISAGREEMENT

A Person: I am happy
Me: I am not.

A Person: I can draw
Me: I can't.

A Person: I like ice cream
Me: I don't.

AGREEMENT EXPRESSIONS IN NEGATIVE FORM (-)

IN AGREEMENT

A Person: I am not tired
Me: Neither am I / I am not either.

A Person: I can't fly.
Me: Neither can I / I can't either

A Person: I don't like broccoli.
Me: Neither do I / I don't either.

IN DISAGREEMENT

A Person: I am not tired
Me: I am.

A Person: I can't fly.
Me: I can.

A Person: I don't like broccoli
Me: I do.

AT THE RESTAURANT

MENU

A LA CARTE

BEACH BURGER	7.00
CHICKEN BURGER	8.00
TWO FISH TACOS	10.00
6" KID'S HOT DOG	4.50
12" FEENIE WEENIE WITH RIESLING BACON SAUERKRAUT	7.50
REGULAR SEA SALTED FRIES	3.50
LARGE SEA SALTED FRIES	5.00
ADD ALDER SMOKED BACON	0.75
ADD AGED CHEDDAR	0.75

ICE CREAM

MARIO'S™ GELATI NOVELTIES	3.50

BEVERAGES

FOUNTAIN POP	3.00
BOTTLED WATER	3.25
VITAMIN WATER	3.50
APPLE JUICE	2.00
ICED SLUSHY	4.00

MENU PRICES DO NOT INCLUDE APPLICABLE TAXES

I would like (I'd like)

I will have (I'll have)

What would you like to order?

I would like the beach burger

I'll have the beach burger

What would you like to drink?

I would like bottled water.

I'll have bottled water.

Would you like dessert?

Yes, I would like ice cream.

Yes, I'll have ice cream.

Would you like anything else?

Yes, I would like a cup of coffee

No, thank you. That'll be all.

COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES

NEVADO DEL RUIZ
5311 meters high

KILIMANJARO
5895 meters high

EVEREST
8848 meters high

Mount Kilimanjaro is higher than Nevado del Ruiz

BUT

Mount Everest is the highest

COMPARATIVES

Use

We use comparatives when we compare two items. Generally, we use "than" to introduce the item we are comparing to.

Structure

- Short adjectives
  _____er than

- Long adjectives
  more _____ than

Examples:

- Bogotá is colder than Medellín
- Cartagena is hotter than Bogotá.
- Bogotá is more interesting than Tunja.
- Bogotá is more crowded than Mocoa.

SUPERLATIVES

Use

We use superlatives when we want to mention something particular or unique about someone or something.

Structure

- Short adjectives
  the _____est

- Long adjectives
  the most _____

Examples:

- Bogotá is the largest city in Colombia.
- Atacama is the driest desert in the world.
- Cartagena is the most beautiful city in Colombia.

QUESTIONS WITH HOW

3152 meters

How high is Monserrate?
It is 3152 meters high.

DISTANCE

How far is Bogotá from Melgar?
It is 116 kms.

AREA IN SQUARE KILOMETERS (KM2)

How big is Colombia?
It is 1'141.748 km2.

965 km long

How long is Cauca river?
It is 965 km long.

1 meter deep

How deep is the swimming pool?
It is 1 meter deep.

How cold is Tunja?
It goes down to 10 degree Celsius (10º C)

How hot is Cartagena?
It gets up to 27 degree Celsius (27º C)

FUTURE

GOING TO

AM
IS GOING TO _____
ARE VERB

Use

Predictions

It's cloudy. It's going to rain.
I am sneezing. I am going to get a cold.

Concrete events in the future

I am going to study Law.
I am going to work until 2 pm.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Use

Near future (tonight, tomorrow, at noon, next Friday, on Saturday night)

What are you doing tonight?
I am taking some salsa lessons

Obvious events (the result is plain to see)

Are you leaving?
Yes, I am
Are you taking more classes?
Yes, I am taking 3 more.

Arrangements (an event previously planned)

What are doing on Saturday night?
I am having a party. Don't you remember.? I told you the other day.

Are you leaving?

TWO WEEKS LATER ...

TAKING MESSAGES

Secretary: Good morning!
Caller: Good morning! May I speak to Mr. Gomez, please?
Secretary: Oh sorry! Mr. Gomez is not here at the moment. Would you like to leave him a message?
Caller: Yes. Could you **tell** him **that** the meeting was postponed. It will be next Thursday morning.
Secretary: Oh OK. I'll give him your message.
Caller: ...and please **ask** him **to** bring a cake for Jenny. Her birthday is next Tuesday.

TELL _____ THAT => Giving information

Could you tell her that the party is on Saturday?

object pronoun/name | information /new sentence

Examples:
Can you tell Mr. Cano that his car will be repaired on Friday?
Please tell them that the flight is at 6 am, not at 7am.

ASK _____ TO => Favors / requests

Could you ask her to lend me some money?

object pronoun/name | verb

Examples:
Can you ask Mr. Pineda to pick up my car from the workshop?
Please ask him not to take pictures of the paintings.

FUTURE EXPRESSIONS

AM /IS/ARE GOING TO

Where **are** you **going to** spend your next vacation?
I **am going to** travel to Europe, but I **am not going to** visit Italy. It is too expensive.

PRESENT SIMPLE

- What **do** you **plan to** do in December?

I **plan to** visit my grandparents in the countryside. I **don't plan to** be in a noisy city.

- What **do** you **want** to study next year?

I **want to** study Arts, but I **don't want to** be a sculptor.

- What **do** you **hope** to achieve by the end of the year?

I **hope to** pass all my exams.

WOULD

What **would** you **like to** do in January?

- I **would like to** go on a cruise ship.
- I **would love to** travel around Chile.