



ENGLISH CLASS

LEVEL 5

Grammatical rules

- We use simple present for **habits and routines**.
- We use simple present with time adverbs.

Time adverbs	Meaning
Always	Siempre
Every day	Todos los dias
Usually	Usualmente
Often	A menudo
Sometimes	A veces
Rarely	Raramente
Hardly ever	Casi nunca
Never	Nunca

Present Simple (he, she, it): positive and negative, questions and short answers.

AFFIRMATIVE (+)

In positive sentences with he, she and it we add **-s** or **-es** to the verb.

Example: she leaves home at 8:15.

Example: he watches TV in the evening.

Example: it finishes at midnight.

spelling rule	examples
most verbs: add -s	likes, leaves, works, gets, sleeps
verbs ending in -ch or -sh : add -es	watches, teaches, finishes
verbs ending in consonant + y : y → -ies	studies
the verbs go and do : add -es	goes does
the verb have is irregular	has

NEGATIVE (-)

He	doesn't	have	a car.	(doesn't = does not)
She	doesn't	like	mornings.	
It	doesn't	start	today.	



WH- QUESTIONS (?)

Where	does	Nadine	work	at the weekend?
What	does	she	do	in the week?
Where	does	she	live	in New York?
What	does	she	do	in her free time?
When	does	he	get up	on Sunday?
When	does	it	start?	

TIP: We can't say: "~~where does Nadine works at the weekend?~~"

YES / NO QUESTIONS (?)	SHORT ANSWERS.
Does he know Nadine?	Yes, he does. No, he doesn't.
Does she like Manchester?	Yes, she does. No, she doesn't.
Does it start at 7.30?	Yes, it does. No, it doesn't.

TIP: We use "does" in questions with "he", "she", "it"

We use "do" in questions with "I", "you", "we", "they".

base form	Simple past	past participle
be	was/were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bite	bit	bit/ bitten
bleed	bled	bled
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burn	burned/burnt	burned / burnt
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamed/dreamt	dreamed / dreamt
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fit	fit	fit
flee	fled	fled
fly	flew	flown
forbid	forbade	forbidden
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got / gotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
leave	left	left

base form	simple past	past participle
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
quit	quit	quit
read / rid/	read / red/	read / red/
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
sew	sewed	sewn
shake	shook	shaken
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
spread	spread	spread
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
sting	stung	stung
strike	struck	struck
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

- We use “can” + the base form of a verb for **possibility or permission**.

a) Complete the questions, using the question “can”.

1. A: Where can I play _____ basketball? (where / I / play)

B: Try the school. It isn't far.

2. A: When Can we have _____ dinner? (when / we / have)

B: How about tomorrow night?

3. A: Where ca I go _____ walking? (where / I / go)

B: You can go to the park. It's very nice.

4. A: how often can you exercise _____? (how often / you / exercise)

B: Not as much as I'd like to. I'm too busy.

5. A.: Who can make _____ breakfast? (who / make)

B: What about Bill? He wakes up early.

6. A: Who can I speak _____ with about class? (who / I / speak)

B: The receptionist can help you.

- We use “**have to /has to**” + the base form of a verb for **obligations**

b) Complete the questions and answers using a form of “have to”.

1. A: What does _____ he have to do _____ (do) tomorrow?

B: He has to go _____ (go) to class.

2. A: Does _____ she have to call _____ (call) the office?

B: She has to call _____ (call) every morning.

3. A: Does _____ he have to go _____ (go) to the airport?

B: He has to leave _____ (leave) here at 3:00.

4. A: Do _____ they have to send _____ (send) the form to?

B: They can't send it. They have to take _____ (take) it to the office.

5. A: Do _____ you have to meet _____ (meet) after class?

B: I have to meet _____ (meet) my sister. We're going to the movies.

6. A: Who have to help _____ (help) the teacher after class?

B: Chris and Tania. They have to clean _____ (clean) the board.

Complete with “can”, “can’t” or “have to”, “don’t have to”.

1. In British schools, pupils have to wear a uniform.
2. They can't wear jeans to school.
3. They can take their own lunch to school.
4. They don't have to go to school on Saturdays.
5. I have to travel a lot in my job.
6. I can't be late for work.
7. I don't have to wear a uniform to work.
8. I can't take a holiday whenever I want.
9. I can't eat lunch when I want.
10. I have to bring a note from the doctor if I am ill.



We use **simple present** for **habits and routines**.

We use **simple continuous** for **actions in progress and future plans**.

Complete the message. Use the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

Hi Keith,

It's 2:00, and I am thinking (1 think) of you. The kids are playing (2 play) outside. I am seeing (3 see) them through the window right now.

They have (4 have) a small table and chairs, and they are having (5 have) a late lunch. I want (6 want) to send this before I go to work. I know (7 know) you're working hard, and we all are missing (8 miss) you.

Maggie