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Materia: Ingles

Grado: 4

PASIÓN POR EDUCAR

Grupo: A

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#### GRAMMAR - Would like

- We use "would like" (contraction: I'd like) to politely express what we want, likes and dislikes. We use it either with verbs and nouns.

Example (verb): I would like to eat a pizza now. WOULD LIKE + TO + VERB

Example (noun): I would like a Coke now. WOULD LIKE + NOUN

- We also use "would like" to make polite offers and requests.

Example (offer): Would you like some tea?

Example (request): I would like to get a return ticket for tomorrow.

- Questions and answers

Would you like to go to the concert with me? Yes, I would. / No, I would not or I wouldn't (contraction).

Be careful!

Don't contract "would" in affirmative short answers.

Example: Would you like to listen to music? Yes, I would NOT Yes, I'd.

#### Exercise 1. Complete the sentences using a comparative form.

- 1. Sara: "\_B\_ some cake?" Marta: "Yes, please!".
  - a. do you like b. would you like
- 2. Steve: "What sort of music \_A\_?". Andy: "Dance music".
  - a. do you like b. would like
- 3. Jana: "\_A\_ a banana?" Nick: "No, thanks I'm not hungry".
  - a. would you like b. do you like
- 4 Liz: "\_B\_ bananas?" Paul: "Yes, I love them!".
  - a. would you like b. do you like
- Tony: "do you play tennis?" Mike: "Yes, I do". Tony: "\_B\_ to play a game now?" Mike: "Yeah, sure!"
  - a. do you like b. would you like
- 6. I'm hot and thirsty. \_A\_ a cold drink.
  - a. I'd like b. I like
- 7. I'm tired. \_A\_ to go to bed now.
  - a. I'd like b. I like

- 8. "\_A\_ an apple, please!".
- a. I'd like b. I like
- 9. \_B\_\_ apples. They're my favorite fruit.
- a. I like b. I'd like
- 10. I\_B\_ to go to Italy for a holiday next year.

a. like b would like

**Exercise 2.** Form sentences with "would like to" and one of the verbs from the list below. go have make see talk visit

- 1. We \_WOULD LIKE HAVE\_\_ dinner.
- 2. We \_WOULD LIKE MAKE\_ a pizza.
- 3. I \_\_WOULD LIKE GO\_\_\_ to a restaurant.
- 4. Jane \_WOULD LIKE SEE\_ the film.
- 5. They \_WOULD LIKE VISIT\_ London.
- 6. I \_\_\_WOULD LIKE TALK\_\_\_ to you.

### GRAMMAR - The past tense of "be".

### Affirmative/ negative

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Singular} & \text{Plural} \\ \text{I} \\ \text{He} \\ \text{She} \end{array} \\ \text{was/wasn't at school yesterday.} & \begin{array}{c} \text{You} \\ \text{You} \\ \text{They} \end{array} \\ \text{were/weren't at home.} \end{array}$$

Example: There was a concert last night.

Example: There were movies last weekend.

# Questions

#### There was/ there were

Affirmative

Negative

There is (present) – there was (past).

There isn't (present)- there wasn't

Example: There was a concert last night.

There are (present) – there were (past)

Example: There were two movies last weekend

### WH- questions

Where

When + was/were + subject + complement

Who

Example: Where were you last night? Example: When was she in Italy?.

Example: Who was at the party yesterday?

#### Exercise 3. Complete with the Past Simple of "be".

1. A: Where were Paul and Jackie last night?

B: I don't know, but they \_were\_\_\_ here.

2. A: \_\_WAS\_\_ she at school yesterday?

B: No. She \_\_WAS\_ at home.

3. A: When \_WERE\_\_ you in Italy? Last year?

B: Last year? No, we WERE\_ in Italy last year.

4. A: What time \_WAS\_\_ the movie?

B: It \_\_WAS\_\_ at 7:00.

5. A: \_WERE\_ your parents at home at 10:00 last

night? B: No. They \_WERE\_\_ at a play.

- 6. A: Who \_\_\_WAS\_\_ at work on Monday'
- B: Barry and Anne \_\_WERE\_ . But I \_WAS\_\_.

Exercise 4. Fill in the blanks with "was" or "were".

- 1. We \_WERE\_ the champions last year.
- 2. Where is James? He \_WAS\_ here just now.
- 3. Mom and Dad \_WERE\_ on vacation last week.
- 4. The weather \_\_WAS\_ fine this morning.
- 5. There \_WERE\_ a lot of people at our party yesterday.
- 6. There \_WAS\_ a small lake here many years ago.
- 7. He \_WAS\_ sick yesterday.

## **GRAMMAR - The Past Simple tense**

- We use the Past Simple to talk about completed actions or situations that took place at a specific time in the past.

Example: I visited Berlin last week.

Example: Andrew watched TV yesterday.

- Sometimes the speaker may not mention the specific time, but they do have a specific time in mind.

Example: When I went to Japan I enjoyed it a lot.

# Regular verbs

Affirm	ative	Negative	-	Questions	
1	)			I	
You				you	
He				he	
She	liked the movie	didn't like the concert.	Did	she like the movie	Yes, she did.
It	}			it	No, she didn't.
We				we	
You				you	
They	)			they	

### Spelling changes

- Regular verbs add -ed to the base form.

Example: watch- watched

- If the base form ends in "e", just add -d.

Example: like-liked

- If the base form ends in a consonant + "y", add -ied.

Example: study- studied

- If the base form ends in a vowel + "y", add -ed.

Example: play- palyed

- If the base form ends in a consonant after a stressed vowel at the end of the word, double the consonant and add -ed.

Example: stop- stopped

### Irregular verbs

Some verbs have an irregular form for the Past Simple. There is no rule for these verbs. You should learn them by heart.

Here are some examples.

Base Form	Past Simple	Base Form Past Simple	Base Form Past Simple
buy →	bought	eat $\rightarrow$ ate	$read \to read$
come →	came	$get \rightarrow got$	$say \rightarrow said$
$\operatorname{cut} \longrightarrow$	cut	$go \rightarrow went$	$see  \to saw$
do $\rightarrow$	did	have $\rightarrow$ had	take $\rightarrow$ took
drink $\rightarrow$	drank	$make \rightarrow made$	think $\rightarrow$ thought
drive $\rightarrow$	drove	put → put	write → wrote

For more irregular verbs see page 44.

Exercise 5. Complete the conversations with the Simple Past tense.

1. A: Where <u>\_\_did your family go\_\_\_\_(your family / go)</u> on Saturday?

B: we went (we / go) to the movies we san (we / see) a good family movie.

A: did you go (you / go) out to eat afterwards?

B: Yes, we ate (we / eat) Indonesian food. It had (it / have) a lot of pepper.

A: But \_\_\_I thought your husband didn ´t like\_\_\_\_\_ (I/ think) (your husband / not like) peppery food.

B: Actually, he eat he / eat) a little and he said (he / say) it was good.

2. A: who did take (who / take) out he garbage this morning?

B: Actually, Laura did (Laura / do).

A: And did who do (who / do) the laundry?

B: I'm not sure. But I think Laura did (Laura / do) the laundry this morning, too.

A: That's great, but did you (you / do) any household chores?

B: Me? Last week i did (I / do) all the chores:

I went (I / go) shopping, and I came (I / come) home early,

and I made (I / make) dinner every night.

Exercise 6. Fill in the blanks with the correct Past Simple tense of the verbs in brackets.
1. SheWENT home alone. (go)
2. The windBLEW throughout the night. (blow)
3. An appledropped o his head. (drop).
4. The princess' ballrollet into the well. (roll)
5. A frogjumped into the well andbrought it back to her. (jump / bring).
6. Jackgot the highest grade in his English class. (get)
7. The partybegan at 8:00 P.M. (begin)
8. Hesold his old car andbought a new one. (sell/buy)
9. Jackieclimbed up the ladder carefully. (climb)
10. Whoclosed all the windows? (close)