



# ENGLISH HANDOUT and WORKSHEET

## Verb To Be in Present

The verb to BE is the most basic verb in English. The translation into Spanish has to meanings “**SER**” and “**ESTAR**”. We can use one or the other one depending on the information given by the **complement** of the sentence. Remember that the basic structure in English is: **SUBJECT (S) +VERB (V) + COMPLEMENT (C)**. Verb to Be has three forms in present with the following pronouns:

| N°       | SUBJECT PRONOUN | FORMS OF BE IN PRESENT |
|----------|-----------------|------------------------|
| singular | I               | AM                     |
|          | YOU             | ARE                    |
|          | HE              | IS                     |
|          | SHE             | IS                     |
|          | IT              | IS                     |
| plural   | WE              | ARE                    |
|          | YOU             | ARE                    |
|          | THEY            | ARE                    |

Examples:



He is a student.



You are in your house.



They are my friends



We are in quarantine.

## Grammatical Structures

### STRUCTURE

| AFIRMATIVE | S                | + | BE  | + | C                |                                 |
|------------|------------------|---|-----|---|------------------|---------------------------------|
|            | I                |   | AM  |   | HAPPY.           | (Full form of verb to BE)       |
|            | I                |   | 'M  |   | HAPPY.           | (Contracted form of verb to BE) |
|            | YOU              |   | ARE |   | AT HOME.         | (Full form of verb to BE)       |
|            | YOU              |   | 'RE |   | AT HOME.         | (Contracted form of verb to BE) |
|            | SHE              |   | IS  |   | MY SISTER.       | (Full form of verb to BE)       |
|            | SHE              |   | 'S  |   | MY SISTER.       | (Contracted form of verb to BE) |
|            | Peter            |   | 's  |   | a very nice boy. |                                 |
|            | July and Charlie |   | are |   | classmates.      |                                 |

## STRUCTURE

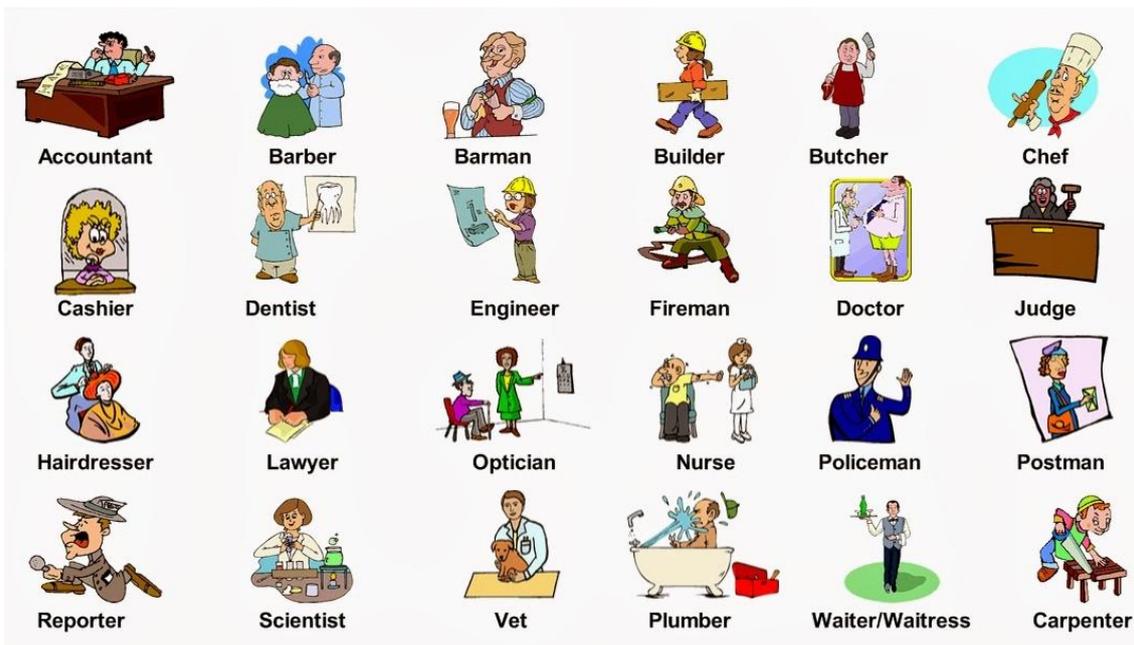
| NEGATIVE | S                         | + BE NOT        | + | C                               |                                 |
|----------|---------------------------|-----------------|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
|          | I                         | AM NOT          |   | HAPPY.                          | (Full form of verb to BE)       |
|          | I                         | 'M NOT          |   | HAPPY.                          | (Contracted form of verb to BE) |
|          | YOU                       | ARE NOT         |   | AT HOME.                        | (Full form of verb to BE)       |
|          | YOU                       | 'RE NOT         |   | AT HOME.                        | (Contracted form of verb to BE) |
|          | YOU                       | AREN'T          |   | AT HOME                         | (Most contracted form)          |
|          | SHE                       | IS              |   | MY SISTER.                      | (Full form of verb to BE)       |
|          | SHE                       | 'S              |   | MY SISTER.                      | (Contracted form of verb to BE) |
|          | SHE                       | ISN'T           |   | MY SISTER                       | (Most contracted form)          |
|          | Peter<br>July and Charlie | isn't<br>aren't |   | a very nice boy.<br>classmates. |                                 |

## STRUCTURE

| INTERROGATIVE | BE                                    | +                     | S    | +                                       | C                                  | ?               | TYPE OF ANSWERS |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|------|---|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|               | AM                                    |                       | I    |   | HAPPY.                             | ?               |                 |
|               |                                       | Yes, I am.            |      | /                                       | No, I'm not.                       |                 | (short answers) |
|               |                                       | Yes, I'm happy.       |      | /                                       | No, I'm not happy.                 |                 | (full answers)  |
|               | ARE                                   |                       | THEY |   | AT HOME.                           | ?               |                 |
|               |                                       | Yes, they are.        |      | /                                       | No, they're not – No, They aren't. |                 | (short answers) |
|               |                                       | Yes, They're at home. |      | /                                       | No, They aren't at home.           |                 | (full answers)  |
|               | IS                                    |                       | SHE  |   | MY SISTER.                         | ?               |                 |
|               |                                       | Yes, she is.          |      | /                                       | No, she's not – No, she isn't.     |                 | (short answers) |
|               |                                       | Yes, she's my sister. |      | /                                       | No, she isn't my sister.           |                 | (full answers)  |
| IS            |                                       | PETER                 |      | A VERY NICE BOY.                        | ?                                  |                 |                 |
|               | Yes, he is.                           |                       | /    | No, he's not – No, he isn't.            |                                    | (short answers) |                 |
|               | Yes, Peter is a very nice boy.        |                       | /    | No, Peter isn't a very nice boy.        |                                    | (full answers)  |                 |
| ARE           |                                       | JULY AND CHARLIE      |      | CLASSMATES                              | ?                                  |                 |                 |
|               | Yes, they are.                        |                       | /    | No, they're not – No, they aren't .     |                                    | (short answers) |                 |
|               | Yes, July and Charlie are classmates. |                       | /    | No, July and Charlie aren't classmates. |                                    | (full answers)  |                 |

## Basic Professions in English

Here you have a list of the most basic professions in English.



## Daily Routines

### 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.

### STRUCTURE

|                   | S           | + | VERB PRESENT (S) | + | C                     |
|-------------------|-------------|---|------------------|---|-----------------------|
| <b>AFIRMATIVE</b> | I           |   | GET UP           |   | VERY EARLY.           |
|                   | YOU         |   | MAKE             |   | THE BREAKFAST.        |
|                   | HE          |   | WALKS            |   | TO SCHOOL WITH ME.    |
|                   | LISA        |   | DOES             |   | 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% | <b>Always</b>               | I always study after class     |
| 90%  | <b>Usually</b>              | I usually walk to work         |
| 70%  | <b>Often / Frequently</b>   | I often read in bed at night   |
| 50%  | <b>Sometimes</b>            | I sometimes sing in the shower |
| 5%   | <b>Hardly ever / Rarely</b> | I hardly ever get angry        |
| 0%   | <b>Never</b>                | Vegetarians never eat meat     |

|                                     |                              |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Subject + Adverb + Main Verb</b> | <b>Subject + BE + Adverb</b> |
| 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.

| STRUCTURE |             |   |                 |   |                 |   |                       |
|-----------|-------------|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|---|-----------------------|
| NEGATIVE  | S           | + | DON'T / DOESN'T | + | VERB INFINITIVE | + | C                     |
|           | 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.

| STRUCTURE                           |                           |   |       |   |                                |               |                   |   |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|-------|---|--------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|---|
| 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  |                   |   |



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



MB: 36 – 45 pts. S: 11– 23 pts.  
B: 24 – 35 pts. I: 0 – 10 pts.

**Names** : \_\_\_\_\_  
**Date** : \_\_\_\_\_ **Grade** : Eighth grades (8°básico)  
**Points** : **45** **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. Write the professions according to the picture. One point each other. (6 pts.)



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

II. Complete the sentences using the verb to **BE** in **Present Simple** in affirmative form. One point each other. (5 pts.)

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ a great fireman.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful woman for my boyfriend.
3. You \_\_\_\_\_ the oldest butcher on this street.
4. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ the first policewoman in the family.
5. Crag and I \_\_\_\_\_ English teachers in Primary School.

III. 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. \_\_\_\_\_

IV. Answer the following questions using full Answers. One point each one. (4 pts.)

1. Are you a good student?
2. Is your best friend a woman?
3. Is Mr. Eddie an accountant?
4. Are you in a bank?

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

V. Write one **affirmative** sentence in **Simple Present** for each verb. Write about **DAILY ROUTINE**. Two points each one. (6 pts.)

|  |
|--|
|  |
|--|

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

VI. Change all the following sentences in **Present Simple** into **Negative** and **Interrogative** forms. One point for each correct answer. (6 pts.)

1. She brushes her hair **every morning**.
2. You write stories in English **on Mondays**.
3. Our President works in an important project.

Negatives

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

Interrogatives

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

VII. 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. (3 pts.)

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

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (0%)

2. \_\_\_\_\_ (90%)

3. \_\_\_\_\_ (70%)

4. \_\_\_\_\_ (100%)

5. \_\_\_\_\_ (5%)

6. \_\_\_\_\_ (70%)

VIII. Answer these questions giving FULL ANSWERS and SHORT ANSWERS. One point each. (6 pts.)

1. Do you take a shower every morning?
2. Does your mom have breakfast with you?
3. Do you go to bed early at night?

**Full Answers**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

**Short Answers**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

IX. Write ten more verbs or actions for a **DAILY ROUTINE**. Half a point each. (5 pts.)

- |         |          |
|---------|----------|
| 1. .... | 6. ....  |
| 2. .... | 7. ....  |
| 3. .... | 8. ....  |
| 4. .... | 9. ....  |
| 5. .... | 10. .... |