



**6TH SUMMER
HOMEWORK
2012**

This summer you will have to practice different activities about the use of English and grammar with these web pages. We hope you learn & enjoy!

ALPHABET



<http://www.omniglot.com/writing/english.htm>

CARDINAL NUMBERS

<http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/vocabulary/numbers/cardinal>

ORDINAL NUMBERS

Número	Escritura
1st	First
2nd	Second
3rd	Third
4th	Fourth
5th	Fifth
6th	Sixth
7th	Seventh
8th	Eighth
9th	Ninth
10th	Tenth
11th	Eleventh
12th	Twelfth
13th	Thirteenth
14th	Fourteenth
15th	Fifteenth
16th	Sixteenth
17th	Seventeenth
18th	Eighteenth
19th	Nineteenth
20th	Twentieth
21st	Twenty-first
30th	Thirtieth

Remember! In English you write the dates with ordinal numerbs:

1 de mayo – 1st May (first)

14 de junio – 14th June (fourteenth)

31 de septiembre – 31st September (thirty-first)

<http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/vocabulary/numbers/ordinal>

<http://www.manythings.org/wbg/numbers-jw.html>

<http://www.speakenglish.co.uk/phrases/dates?lang=es>

PRONOUNS

I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they

http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/ks1/literacy/pronouns/worksheet_travelling_pronouns.pdf

http://www.softschools.com/language_arts/grammar/pronoun/balloon_game/

Click on the balloons with personal pronouns.

TO BE (SER O ESTAR)

AFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I am (I'm)	I'm not	Am I ?
You are (You're)	You aren't	Are you?
He is (He's)	He isn't	Is he?
She is (She's)	She isn't	Is she?
It is (It's)	It isn't	Is it?
We are (We're)	We aren't	Are we?
You are (You're)	You aren't	Are you?
They are (They're)	They aren't	Are they?

PRESENT SIMPLE

You use simple present to refer to everyday actions, things you always do. For example:

Todos los días *desayuno* (I have breakfast) o siempre *voy al colegio* (I go to school).

AFIRMATIVE	Yo como – I eat
	Tú bailas – You dance
	Nosotros dormimos - We sleep
	Quando en inglés se habla en presente en tercera persona (él, ella o ello) se añade al verbo una -s o -es . Por ejemplo:
	Ella come – She eat S
	Él baila – He dance s
	El gato corre (ello) – The cat runs

NEGATIVE	<p>Para negar se usa don't.</p> <p>I don't run – You don't wear trousers – We don't like...</p> <p>Pero cuando se trata de la 3ª persona: he, she o it se utiliza doesn't.</p> <p>He doesn't write – She doesn't share – It doesn't drink</p>
AFIRMAT	<p>Para hacer preguntas:</p> <p>Do + sujeto (I, you, we, they) + verbo?</p> <p>Does + sujeto (he, she, it) + verbo?</p>

<http://www.curso-ingles.com/gramatica-inglesa/psimple.php>

http://www.isabelperez.com/happy/tenses/present_simple.htm

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Se utiliza el presente continuo para indicar una acción que está ocurriendo ahora mismo. Por ejemplo, *Me estoy duchando* (I'm having a shower) o *Está comiendo* (She's eating).

Se forma poniendo el verbo to be + el verbo terminado en -ing.

AFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
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She is (She's)	She isn't	Is she?
It is (It's)	It isn't	Is it?
We are (We're)	We aren't	Are we?
You are (You're)	You aren't	Are you?
They are (They're)	They aren't	Are they?
+ VERBO -ING		

<http://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/presentcontinuous.html>

http://www.isabelperez.com/happy/tenses/present_cont.htm

¿Present simple o continuous?

<http://web2.uvcs.uvic.ca/elc/studyzone/330/grammar/simcon1.htm>

<http://www.usingenglish.com/quizzes/66.html>

<http://speakspeak.com/english-grammar-exercises/elementary/present-simple-or-present-continuous>

CAN

Cosas que puedes y no puedes hacer:

I can read a book.

I can eat two hamburguers in one hour.

I can't fly.

En inglés no importa el sujeto porque siempre se usará "can" o "can't".

You can – He can – She can – We can – You can – They can

THERE IS – THERE ARE (HAY)

There is: singular

There are: plural

En clase hay una mesa y dos sillas: In class, there is one table and there are two chairs.

Cuando en plural no sabes el número que hay (si hay tres lápices, cuatro o muchos) se utiliza **some**. *There are some pencils.*

En cambio en negativa se utiliza **any** (para indicar que no hay ninguno): *There aren't any pencils.*

<http://www.theyellowpencil.com/gramahay.html>

LIKE (GUSTAR)

Si detrás del verbo Like vamos a escribir un verbo, éste terminará en –ing.

For example: I like travelling

She likes (recuerda que si es presente 3ª persona lleva –s) reading

We like riding

http://www.wikisaber.es/Contenidos/LObjects/Macmillan_bb3_actE/index.html

PAST SIMPLE

En inglés para hacer el pasado de los verbos se pueden seguir dos reglas en función de si se trata de verbos regulares o irregulares.

IRREGULAR VERBS: El verbo cambia al estar en pasado.

Yo voy – I go	Yo fui – I went
Él envía – He sends	Él envió – He sent
Nosotros vemos – We see	Nosotros vimos – We saw
Ellos beben – They drink	Ellos bebieron – They drank

REGULAR VERBS: Al verbo se le añade la terminación –ed.

Me gusta – I like	Me gustaba – I liked
Ella baila – She dances	Ella bailó – She danced
Vosotros jugáis – You play	Vosotros jugabais – You played

En pasado da igual que sujeto estés usando porque no cambia el verbo: I went – You went – She went ...

Para realizar negaciones o preguntas no importa si se trata de verbos regulares o irregulares ya que todos se forman de la misma manera.

Negative: Sujeto + didn't + verbo

Question: Did + sujeto + verbo + ?

http://www.manythings.org/wbg/verbs_past2-mw.html

http://www.manythings.org/wbg/verbs_past1-mw.html

http://www.manythings.org/wbg/verbs_past4-sw.html

http://www.manythings.org/wbg/verbs_past1-sw.html

<http://www.eslgamesworld.com/members/games/grammar/perfectpast/past%20simple%20betting.html>

http://www.marks-english-school.com/games/b_past.html

PAST VERBO TO BE

El verbo ser o estar es una excepción en pasado. Para decir “Yo no era” no se escribiría “I didn’t be” sino que tiene su propia forma verbal: **was – were**

Yo soy - I am Él es - He is Ella es - She is Ello es - It is	Yo era - I was Él era - He was Ella era - She was Ello era - It was
Tu eres – You are Nosotros somos – We are Vosotros sois – You are Ellos son – They are	Tu eras - You were Nosotros eramos - We were Vosotros erais - You were Ellos eran - They were

Negative: **wasn’t – weren’t**

<http://esl.about.com/library/beginner/blwas.htm>

FUTURE

El futuro se forma añadiendo **will** delante del verbo.

Yo como – I eat	Yo comeré – I will eat
Él escribe – He writes	Él escribirá – He will write
Nosotros vivimos – We live	Nosotros viviremos – We will live

Para realizar frases **negativas** en vez de will usamos **won’t**.

No comeremos: we won’t eat

No pegaremos: we won’t glue

COMPARATIVE

<http://www.marks-english-school.com/games/basketball.html>