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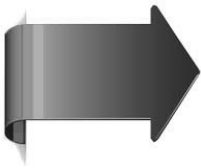
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SEVENTH GRADE - 7°

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FAMILY MEMBERS



VOCABULARY

| ENGLISH | MEANING |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Mother / mom | Madre / mama |
| Father / dad | Padre / papa |
| Grandmother / granny | Abuela / abuelita |
| Grandfather / grandad | Abuelo / abuelito |
| Aunt | Tía |
| Uncle | Tío |
| Cousing | Primo(a) |
| Brother | Hermano |
| Sister | Hermana |
| Sibling | Hermano (en general) |
| Daughter | Hija |
| Son | Hijo |
| Granddaughter | Nieta |
| Grandson | Nieto |
| Wife | Esposa |
| Husband | Esposo |
| Parents | Padres |
| Children | Niños |
| Grandchildren | Nietos |
| Grandparents | Abuelos |

Example: Who is Sue's brother?

It's Bill

Who are Rachel's 'parents?

They are Martha and Michael

Expressions

English Translated to Spanish Expressions

1. This/That is my family= Esta es mi familia.
2. These/Those are my brothers = Estos/esos son mis hermanos.
3. He/she works at the hospital= Ella trabaja en el hospital.
4. How many sisters do you have? = ¿Cuántos hermanos tienes?
5. I have one brother, one sister, an aunt, an uncle and a cousin= Yo tengo un hermano, una hermana, una tía, un tío y un primo.
6. My brother's sister is my sister too= La hermana de mi hermano es mi hermana también.
7. My father's brother is my uncle= El hermano de mi papa es mi tío.
8. Is he/she your father?= ¿Es él tu papa?
9. How old is your sister? = ¿Cuántos años tiene tu hermana?
10. He/She is ten years old he/she? = Ella tiene diez años.
11. Who is she? = ¿Quién es ella?
12. She is my grandmother= Ella es mi abuela.
13. Who are they? = ¿Quiénes son ellos/ ellas?
14. They are my family= Ellos/ellas son mi familia.

A. Read the following text.

Mary: hello, July.

July: hello, Mary.

Mary: This is my family, this is my father, his name is Tom, he works in a restaurant, he is 40 years old and he is a chef. This is my mother her name is Jane, she works in a hospital, she is a nurse. I have three brothers and three sisters. My brothers are Jon, Peter and Andy and my sisters are Lisa, Emmy and Judy. Hey, July! How many sisters and brothers do you have?

July: I only have one sister and two brothers, their names are: Anny, Luis and Joseph. We live with our mother, our grandmother, our grandfather, an uncle, an aunt and a cousin and our dog.

Mary: Oh, you have a big family!

July: Oh yes, we are a happy family too!

Mary: How old is your sister?

July: She is ten years old.

Mary: Where do your brothers study?

July: They study at the Santa Clara School.

Mary: Where does your mother work?

July: She works in a bank.

Mary: Oh yes, your family is a modern family. July I am leaving now, goodbye.

July: Okay, no problem Mary I have to leave too, goodbye!

B. Instructions: mark the correct option to the questions from the information of the conversation between Mary and July.

1. Where does Mary's father work?

a) in a bank b) in a restaurant

2. How old is Mary's father?

a) Forty years old b) Ten years old

3. What is the name of Mary's mother?

a) Janet b) Jane

4. Where does Mary's mother work?

a) In a restaurant b) in the hospital

5. What is the mother's occupation?

a) A nurse b) a nutritionist

6. How many brothers and sisters does Mary have?

a) Three brothers and one sister. b) Three sisters and three brothers.

7. How many sisters and brothers does July have?

a) One sister and two brothers. b) Two brothers and two sisters.

8. Who lives in July's family?

a) The mother, the grandmother, the grandfather, an uncle, an aunt and a cousin and the dog.

b) The mother, the grandmother, the grandfather, an uncle, an aunt and a cousin.

9. Who has a big family?

a) July b) Mary

10. How old is July's sister?

a) ten years old b) forty years old

11. Who study at the Santa Clara School?

a) July's brothers b) Mary's brothers

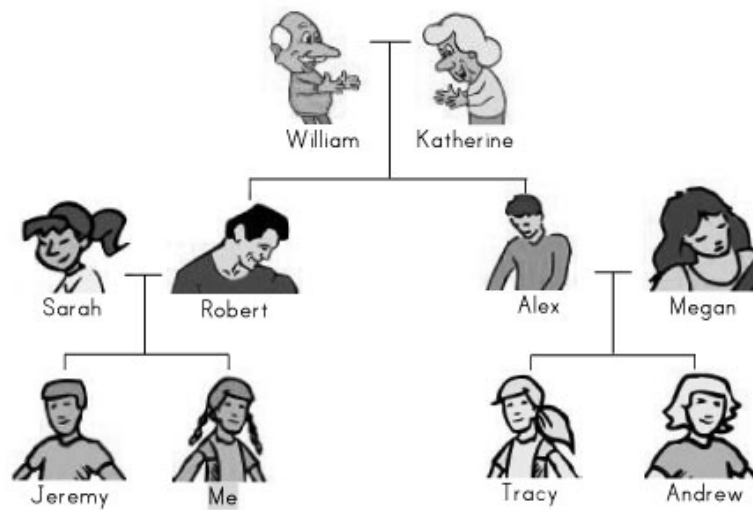
12. Who works in a bank?

a) Mary's mother b) July's mother

13. Whose family is a modern one?

a) July's family b) Mary's family

C. Look the following family tree and answer the questions



<https://www.google.com/search?q=hacer+examen&client=firefox->

1. Who is my brother?

_____.

2. Who is Sara's husband?

_____.

3. Who are William and Katherine's grandchildren?

_____.

4. Who is Tracy's aunt?

_____.

5. Who are Megan's children?

_____.


POSSESSIVE "S"

When we want to show that something belongs to somebody or something, we usually add an apostrophe + s ('s) to a singular noun and an apostrophe (') to a plural noun, for example:

the boy's ball (one boy)

the boys' ball (two or more boys)

Notice that the number of balls does not matter. The structure is influenced by the possessor and not the possessed.

| | one ball | more than one ball |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| one boy |  the boy's ball |  the boy's balls |
| more than one boy |  the boys' ball |  the boys' balls |

The structure can be used for a whole phrase:

the man next door's mother (the mother of *the man next door*)

the Queen of England's poodles (the poodles of *the Queen of England*)

Although we can use **of** to show possession, it is more usual to use possessive 's. The following phrases have the same meaning, but #2 is more usual and natural:

the boyfriend of my sister

my sister's boyfriend

Proper Nouns (Names)

We very often use possessive 's with names:

This is Mary's car.

Where is Ram's telephone?

When a name ends in **s**, we usually treat it like any other singular noun, and add 's:

This is Charles's chair.

But it is possible (especially with older, classical names) to just add the apostrophe ':

Who was Jesus' father?

P. Complete the following sentences writing the possessive "s"

1. This is _____ book. (Peter)
2. Let's go to the _____ house. (Smiths)
3. _____ and _____ school is old. (Susan – Steve)
4. The _____ room is upstairs. (children)
5. _____ sister is twelve years old. (John)
6. _____ shoes are on the second floor. (men)
7. My _____ car was not expensive. (parents)
8. _____ CD player is new. (Charles)
9. This is the _____ bike. (boy)

10. These are the _____ pencils. (boys)

ADJECTIVES

The ***adjective*** is a word that describes or clarifies a noun. Adjectives describe nouns by giving some information about an object's size, shape, age, color, origin or material.

Example: The **big** ball is under the **black** table.

My mother is **beautiful** and **smart**

My dad is **tall** and **kind**.

| ENGLISH | MEANING |
|---------|---------|
|---------|---------|

VOCABULARY

| | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Tall | Alto |
| Small | Pequeño |
| Intelligent / smart | Inteligente |
| Handsome | Apuesto |
| Beautiful / pretty | Hermoso |
| Frustrating | Frustrante |
| Annoyed | Molesto |
| Excited | Emocionado |
| Selfish | Egoísta |
| Kind | Amable |
| Shy | Tímido |
| Happy | Feliz |
| Sad / unhappy | Triste |
| Bored | Aburrido |
| Angry | Enojado |
| Furious | Furioso |
| Threatened | Amenazado |
| Satisfied | Satisfecho |
| Shocked | Conmocionado |
| Scared | Asustado |
| Disappointed | Decepcionado |

A. Look the following pictures and write the correspondent adjective.

Handsome - happy - scared - furious - sad - bored







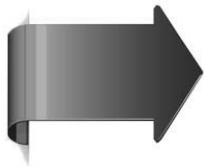






B. Write five sentences about you and my family using the previous adjectives.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____



CONNECTING WORDS: AND, BUT, SO, BECAUSE

We use the connecting words to join sentences that are related. .

We use **and** for adding information, **or** for giving alternatives and **but** for unexpected or different information, **so** and **because** for giving reasons

Example: Do you want chocolate, strawberry **or** vanilla?

I'm OK for food, dance **and** music, **and** I'm having a wonderful time.

It's raining and I don't have an umbrella, **so** I will get wet.

I won't go to the concert, **because** I didn't buy the tickets.

A. Complete the sentences using the correspondent connecting words.

1. We aren't going to the swimming pool _____ it's raining.
2. I have money, _____ I won't waste it.
3. She doesn't like vegetables _____ fish.
4. I need milk, butter _____ bread.
5. There's snow on the street _____ it's not too cold.

B. Correct the underlined word using and, but, or, so, because.

1. We don't go to the beach but it's cold.

-
2. They don't like meat so fish.

-
3. It's winter because I'm cold.

-
4. It's raining, or take your umbrella!.
-

**INTENSIFIERS: VERY, REALLY,
SUPER**

Intensifiers are adverbs that strengthen the meaning of other expressions and show emphasis.

We use the intensifiers **very**, **really** and **super** when we want to emphasize something:

Example: That pasta was **really** delicious. Thank you!

I **really** like those photographs.

It's a **very** interesting story.

Everyone was **very** excited.

Today was **super** cold!

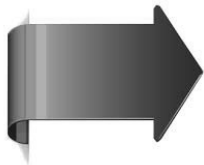
That was a **super** party!

A. Rewrite the following sentences using an intensifier.

1. The exam was easy. (very)

2. My mom is beautiful for me. (really)

3. I need to eat something. I am hungry. (super)



**IDENTIFYING DAILY
ROUTINES**



**Have breakfast / lunch / dinner / snack /
brunch / coffee time / coffee break.**

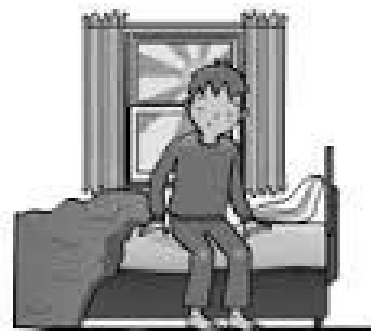


Take a shower



Brush my teeth

Get up



Wake up

Go to school / high school





Finish school



Study



Listen to music



Watch TV



Read



Take a nap

Examples of Daily Routines:

- I wake up at 6:00 am.
- I take a shower ay 6:05 am.
- I have breakfast at 6:25 am.
- I brush my teeth at 6:20 am.
- I go to high school at 6:45 am.
- I finish the high school at 2:30 pm.
- I take a nap at 4:00 pm.
- I study at 5:00 pm.

- I have dinner at 7:00 pm.

A. According to the picture choose the correct daily routine.



- a) have breakfast
- b) write
- c) wake up
- d) have a shower



- a) brush my teeth
- b) get up
- c) comb my hair
- d) have a bath



- a) have a shower
- b) have breakfast
- c) go to bed
- d) get up



- a) go to school
- b) have a shower
- c) eat lunch
- d) watch TV



- a) go home
- b) watch TV
- c) play the guitar



- a) read
- b) do homework
- c) have breakfast

d) listen to music



- a) draw
- b) read a book
- c) listen to music
- d) have a shower

d) brush my teeth

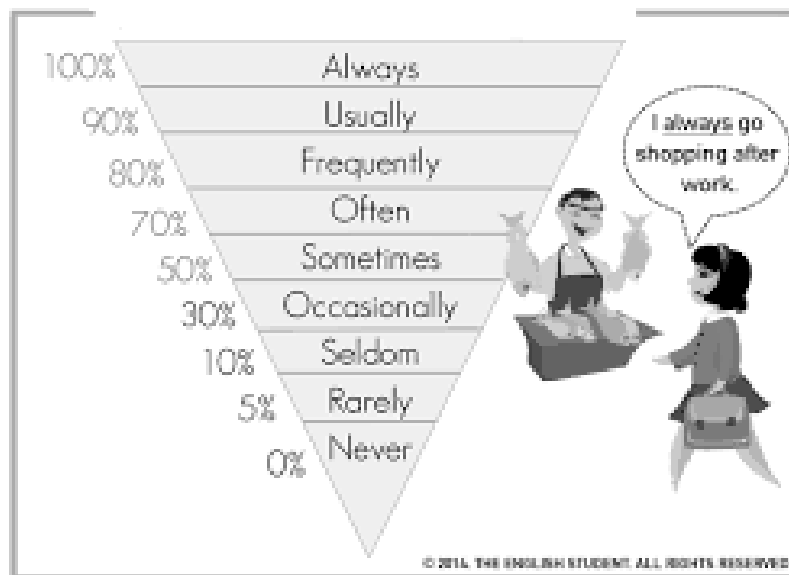


- a) get dressed
- b) get up
- c) have a bath
- d) have a shower



- a) play the guitar
- b) listen to music
- c) read a book
- d) watch tv

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY



We use some adverbs to describe how frequently we do an activity. These are called adverbs of frequency and include:

| Frequency | Adverb of Frequency | Example Sentence |
|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 100% | always | <p>I always go to bed before 11pm.</p> <p>She always do exercise</p> <p>We always study in the afternoon.</p> |
| 50% | sometimes | <p>I sometimes forget my wife's birthday.</p> <p>He sometimes runs in the mornings.</p> <p>They sometimes work in pairs.</p> |
| 0% | never | <p>I never swim in the sea.</p> |

The Position of the Adverb in a Sentence

An adverb of frequency goes **before** a main verb (except with To Be).

Subject + adverb + *main verb*

Example:

I **always** remember to do my homework.

He **sometimes** gets good marks in exams.

An adverb of frequency goes **after** the verb **To Be**.

Subject + *to be* + adverb

Example:

They are **sometimes** pleased to see me.

She isn't **never** bad tempered.

A. Put the adverb of frequency on the right place.

1. He listens to the radio. (always)

2. They read a book. (sometimes)

3. Pete gets angry. (never)

4. Tom is very friendly. (always)

5. I take sugar in my coffee. (sometimes)

6. The weather is bad in November. (always)

7. It rains in California. (never)

8. We have fish for dinner. (never)

9. My grandmother goes for a walk in the evening. (always)

10. Walter helps his father in the kitchen. (sometimes)

11. They watch TV in the afternoon. (never)

12. Christine smokes after dinner. (always)

13. He plays golf on Sundays. (sometimes)

14. Peter doesn't get up before seven. (sometimes)

15. They do not play tennis on Sundays. (always)

16 Mary watches TV. (hardly / never)

17. I go to school by bus. (always)

18. I get up at seven. (never)

19. My sister eats vegetables. (always)

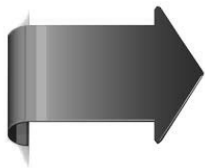
20. He listens to the radio. (sometimes)

B. Using the adverbs of frequency to answer the following questions

| Question | Your answer |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| How often do you eat vegetables? | |
| How often do you drink milk? | |
| How often do you watch TV? | |
| How often do you swim in the ocean? | |
| How often do you ride a bike? | |
| How often do you go to the Cinema? | |
| How often do you drink tea? | |
| How often do you eat in the bathroom? | |
| How often do you read books? | |
| How often do you brush your teeth? | |
| How often do you wash your face? | |
| How often do you watch news? | |

C. Write your own daily routine using the previous vocabulary and the frequency adverbs. Remember to follow the structure: subject + verb + complement.

Example: I always get up at 6:00 o'clock every morning.



TELLING LIKES AND DISLIKES ABOUT EATING HABITS, ROUTINES AND FOOD.

The verbs "like and dislike" can be followed by a noun.

Example: I **like** apples

I **like** strawberries

Structure: Subject + like / dislike + Noun

| | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| I You We They | Like Dislike | soccer the beach Mexican food orange juice |
| She He It | Likes Dislikes | rock music Chinese food milk |

They also can be followed by another verb ending in **-ing**

Example:

I like **swimming**



I dislike singing



PHRASES TO EXPRESS LIKES AND DISLIKES

Likes:

- Like
- Love
- Prefer
- Interested in

Dislike:

- Dislike
- Hate
- Can't stand
- Sick of
- Tired of

Example: I **love** the hamburgers

I **prefer** the vegetables

I **hate** the broccoli

I **can't stand** the cauliflower

A. Translate the following products to Spanish.

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| Apple | _____ |
| Banana | _____ |
| Blackberry | _____ |
| Cherry | _____ |
| Grape | _____ |
| Lemon | _____ |
| Orange | _____ |
| Peach | _____ |
| Pear | _____ |
| Pineapple | _____ |
| Strawberry | _____ |
| Tangerine | _____ |
| Watermelon | _____ |
| Cilantro | _____ |
| Garlic | _____ |
| Onion | _____ |
| Celery | _____ |
| Cucumber | _____ |
| Tomato | _____ |
| Cabbage | _____ |
| Cauliflower | _____ |
| Lettuce | _____ |

B. Try to guess what the eating habit mean and associate with the correspondent drawing.

- Eat fruits and vegetables.
- Sit down in a straight way when you are eating.
- Drink enough water.
- Chew in a moderate speed



C. Express your likes and dislikes using the following products.

jam
ice-cream
cereals
tea
sugar

soup
bread
eggs
coffee
yoghurt

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

When a verb is conjugated with the personal pronouns **she, he, and it** in simple present, add **“s”, “es”, or “ies”** to the verb in positive statements. With the rest of the pronouns **I, you, we** and **they** the verb keeps its base form. In negative statements **she, he** and **it** use the auxiliary **does not = doesn’t**, with the rest of the pronouns **I, you, we** and **they** use **do not = don’t**

Take into account the following rules:

a) When the verbs end in consonants: **ch, sh, ss, o, x** add **“es”** to the verb.

Example: go = goes
watch = watches

b) When the verbs end in **consonant + y** change the **“y”** by **“i”** and add **“s”** to the verb.

Example: cry = cries
Study = studies

c) When the verbs end in other letters, add **“s”**.

Note: When you are writing negative statements, the verb keeps its **base form**.

Example: She eats garlic. (**positive statement**)
She **doesn’t eat** garlic. (**negative statement**)

| PRONOUNS | POSITIVE STATEMENT | NEGATIVE STATEMENT |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| She He It | Verb + <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; text-align: center;">s es ies</div> </div> | Doesn’t + Base form of the verb |
| I You We They | Base form of the verb | Don’t + Base form of the verb |

Structure: Subject + Verb + Complement

Exception: The third singular person of the verb have is **has**.

A. According to the simple present's rules choose the correct form of the verb.

1. Andy _____ the family car.
a) wash
b) washes
c) washs
2. Every morning my mother _____ at 6 o'clock.
a) get up
b) get ups
c) gets up
3. Mr. Black _____ e-mails in the evenings.
a) write
b) writes
c) writs
4. The girls _____ the shopping.
a) dos
b) does
c) do
5. Mandy and Susan _____ films every weekend.
a) watches
b) watch
c) watchs
6. His friend _____ to school.
a) gos
b) go
c) goes
7. You _____ milk in your tea
a) like
b) likes
c) likes
8. Lucia _____ every day in the afternoons.
a) study
b) studyes
c) studies

9. The houses' color _____ beautiful.
a) looks
b) lookes
c) look
10. John often _____ handball.
a) play
b) plays
c) playes
11. She might _____ at Gatwick airport.
a) arrive
b) arrives
c) arrivs
12. Anne and Peggy _____ too late.
a) comes
b) coming
c) come
13. You _____ eat vegetables.
a) do
b) does
c) don't
14. They _____ wear school uniform.
a) don't
b) doesn't
c) don' t
- 5) The lesson _____ at 8.30.
a) don't start
b) doesn't starts
c) not start
16. The museum _____ open on Mondays.
a) does'nt
b) doesn't
c) don't
17. He _____ dinner at home by 10 o'clock.
a) haves
b) has
c) have

18. It _____ too much.

- a) doesn't rains
- b) don't raines
- c) doesn't rain

19. I usually _____ to bed at 11 o'clock.

- a) go
- b) goes
- c) gos

20. Tatiana and Felipe _____ the car on Sundays.

- a) washes
- b) washs
- c) wash

B. Change the following affirmative sentences into negative.

1. I like to read science fiction.

2. Dogs eat bones.

3. Pete wants to talk with Ann.

4. Alice works for an insurance company.

5. I drink this wine very much.

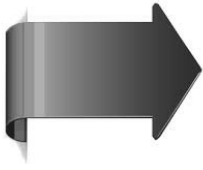
6. I enjoy playing with my kids.

7. Sharon makes models from clay.

8. I practice the violin every morning.

9. Our team plays very well.

10. He goes to school by bus.



GIVING INFORMATION ABOUT MARVELS IN COSTA RICA

COCO ISLAND



The Island has a privileged position worldwide because of its size and condition. For its wealth of biodiversity the Coco Island can be categorized as a long term environment research laboratory for the evolution of the species.

ARENAL VOLCANO



The colossal Arenal Volcano is located in La Fortuna de San Carlos in Alajuela. The volcano is inside of the Arenal Volcano National Park. Since July 1968, the volcanic activity has not stopped. Constant gases, water vapor and explosions make this volcano very active.

CERRO CHIRRIPO



From the top of its peak, around 3.820 msnm, on a clear day the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean can be seen. Unfortunately the park has been seriously affected by the fire caused by human hands. Right now the affected forests are recovering day by day and plants and trees are growing strong. The minimum temperature registered is -9° C.

CELESTE RIVER



Its turquoise waters resulting from a chemical reaction, that is why it has that name. It's located where the Buena Vista and Roble rivers converge, and it's the chemical properties of each river what create that particular color to the waters.

TORTUGUERO NATIONAL PARK



North of the town of Tortuguero and south of Parismina is the Tortuguero National Park. The park has 31.187 hectares and 52.000 marine hectares. The famous and impressive canals were created by natural rivers and lakes making them the main attraction of the area.

POAS VOLCANO NATIONAL PARK



One of its main attractions is the easy access and proximity to San Jose. The Poás Volcano has a big crater with a diameter of 1.7 km and a depth of 300 m making it one of the largest craters in the world. Today it is active with occasional gas emissions and an acid lagoon.

MONTEVERDE



Most of the rainforest and the cloud forest can be found in the Monteverde Cloud Forest Reserve. Monteverde is a special place for bird watching and night walks where the night comes alive leaving the audience amazed.

A. Choose three different marvels previously studied and complete with the required information.

Place: _____

Characyeristics: _____

Place: _____

Characyeristics: _____

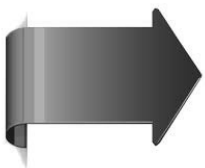
Place: _____

Characyeristics: _____

B. Complete the following chart about the natural beauties that you consider exist in your community.

Example: In my community there is a dam, its name is Represa de Cachí. It produces energy. Many people go there to enjoy the view every weekend.

| PLACE | CHARACTERISTICS |
|-------|-----------------|
| | |
| | |
| | |



DESCRIBING WHERE I CAN GO TO ENJOY NATURAL BEAUTIES

VOCABULARY

| ENGLISH | MEANING |
|-------------|----------|
| Beach | Playa |
| River | Río |
| Mountain | Montaña |
| Valley | Valle |
| Forest | Bosque |
| Countryside | Campo |
| Tree | Árbol |
| Caves | Cuevas |
| Lakes | Lagos |
| Fauna | Fauna |
| Flora | Flora |
| Rocks | Rocas |
| Plants | Plantas |
| Flowers | Flores |
| Bugs | Insectos |
| Waterfall | Catarata |
| Volcano | Volcán |
| Mount | Monte |
| Island | Isla |

A. Complete the following questions with your personal information. Use the frequency adverbs.

How often do you go to the volcanoes? _____

How often do you visit the beaches in Guanacaste? _____

How often do you swim in a river? _____

How often do you walk in a mountain? _____

SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Use the Simple Past to express the idea that an action started and finished at a specific time in the past. Sometimes, the speaker may not actually mention the specific time, but they do have one specific time in mind.

We form the Simple Past in *positive statements*:

- a) With regular verbs: base form + - ed
- b) With irregular verbs: 2nd column of the irregular verbs' table. (See Annex 1 p.68).

Examples: Last year, I **traveled** to Japan.
I **saw** a movie yesterday.

We form the Simple Past in *negative statements*:

- a) With regular verbs: **did not (didn't)** + base form
- b) with irregular verbs: **did not (didn't)** + base form

Examples: Last year, I **didn't** travel to Japan.
I **didn't** see a movie yesterday.

| PRONOUNS | POSITIVE STATEMENT | NEGATIVE STATEMENT |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| I She He It You We They | Regular verb: infinitive + - ed Irregular verb: table of irregular verbs | Didn't + Base form of the verb |

Structure: Subject + Verb in past tense + Complement

Past Expressions: yesterday
Last night / week / year
ago

Nota: Recuerde que si un verbo no se encuentra dentro de la lista de verbos irregulares, se considera regular, por lo que para hacer el pasado debe agregársele **ed**.

A. Put the verbs in the correct form of the simple past tense.

1. Last year, I (go) _____ to Coco Island.
2. The trip was (be) _____ fantastic.
3. I (visit) _____ beautiful beaches, when my family and I (be) _____ on vacations.
4. Last weekend, Sandra (run) _____ in the afternoons.
5. I (not go) _____ to the Irazú National Park because it (be) _____ raining.
6. Last summer on the beach, we (see) _____ beautiful sunsets.
7. Melissa (play) _____ on the sand, when she (have) _____ the opportunity.
8. I (read) _____ a book at nights in the hotel.
9. Michael (spend) _____ \$80 at lunch, we (eat) _____ too much!
10. Last winter I (choose) _____ a rainforest to visit.

B. Rewrite the sentences in Simple Past Tense

1. They bring some sandwiches to the picnic in the countryside.

2. He doesn't ride a horse

3. My siblings and I swim in the swimming pool.

4. In my trip I don't see any dolphins on the sea.

5. Yesterday, I go to the restaurant with a client.

6. We drive around the parking lot for 20 minutes in order to find a parking space.

7. When we arrive at the restaurant, the place is full.

8. The waitress asks us if we have reservations.

9. I say, "No, my secretary forgets to make them."

10. The waitress tells us to come back in two hours.

11. My client and I slowly walk back to the car.

12. Then we see a small grocery store.

13. We stop in the grocery store and buy some sandwiches.

14. That is better than waiting for two hours.

C. Correct the mistakes in the following simple past sentences:

1. Last night, Samantha have pizza for supper.

2. My pet lizard was died last month.

3. Yesterday I spend two hours cleaning my living room.

4. This morning before coming to class, Jack eats two bowls of cereal.

5. What was happened to your leg?

D. Read the following text and answer the questions.

My favorite trip



Hi, my name is Cristina. Two years ago, in June I went to one of my favorite places, Brazil. I visited that country because of the World Cup was there. I love soccer and I thought it was a great opportunity to visit that place and enjoy the games. I saved money for that trip many time before. I bought the tickets two months before the

Championship. I went with my best friend Albert and we enjoyed the trip too much. That was the best trip of my life!

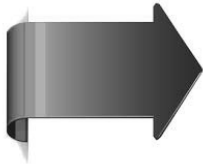
Questions

1. When did they go to Brazil?

2. Who did Cristina go with?

3. What were the reasons to go to Brazil?

4. How many tickets did they buy?



MODALS VERBS

Modals (also called **modal verbs**, **modal auxiliary verbs**, **modal auxiliaries**) are special verbs which behave irregularly in English. They are different from normal verbs like "work, play, visit..." They give additional information about the **function** of the main verb that follows it. They have a great variety of **communicative functions**.

Here are some characteristics of modal verbs:

- a) They never change their form. You can't add "s", "ed", "ing"...
- b) They are always followed by an infinitive without "to" (e.i. the bare infinitive.)
- c) They are used to indicate modality allow speakers to express certainty, possibility, willingness, obligation, necessity, ability.
- d) To form the negative form just add **not** after the modal: **cannot (can't)**, **could not (couldn't)**, **should not (shouldn't)**.

Some modals are:

- **CAN**

Can is one of the most commonly used modal verbs in English. It can be used to express ability or opportunity, to request or offer permission, and to show possibility or impossibility.

Examples: I **can** ride a horse. *ability*
We **can** stay with my brother when we are in Paris. *opportunity*
She **cannot** stay out after 10 PM. *permission*
Can you hand me the stapler? *request*
Any child **can** grow up to be president. *possibility*

- **COULD**

Could is used to express possibility or past ability as well as to make suggestions and requests. "Could" is also commonly used in conditional sentences as the conditional form of "can."

Examples: A simple rain **couldn't** cause the river to flood the city. *possibility*
Nathalie **could** ski like a pro by the age of 11. *past ability*
You **could** see a movie or go out to dinner. *suggestion*
Could I use your computer to email my boss? *Request*

- **SHOULD**

Should is most commonly used to make recommendations or give advice. It can also be used to express obligation as well as expectation.

Examples: When you go to Berlin, you **should** visit the palace. *recommendation*
You **shouldn't** focus less on work and more on your family. *advice*
I really **should** be in the office by 7:00 AM. *obligation*
By now, they **should** already be in Dubai. *expectation*

A. According to the sense of the sentence write can, can't, could, couldn't, should, shouldn't.

1. _____ you help me please? I don't find the hotel.
2. You _____ do more sport if you want to lose weight.
3. You _____ do the homework first, if you to play outside.
4. He has just broken his leg so he _____ play football.
5. I _____ speak Chinese: it's too difficult!
6. She _____ take an umbrella: it's going to rain!

7. We _____ take photos in the trip. The camera didn't function.
8. I _____ swim very well. I'm an excellent swimmer.
9. Late at night, you _____ eat too much candies.
10. _____ you bring me a suns cream from the supermarket, please?

B. Choose the more natural-sounding option:

1. She looks pretty sick. I think she _____ go to a doctor.
a) can
b) should
2. You've been driving all day. You _____ be exhausted!
a) could
b) should
3. You _____ smoke so much. It's bad for your health.
a) can't
b) shouldn't
4. Hey I'm lost. _____ you help me?
a) should
b) can
5. You have such a beautiful voice. You _____ sing for us!
a) should
b) can
6. I know he speaks five languages, but _____ he speak Arabic?
a) should
b) can
7. That looks very expensive. It _____ have cost a fortune!
a) should
b) could
8. I _____ believe that you failed your test!
a) shouldn't
b) can't

9. I'm on my way. I _____ be there in about 10 minutes.

a) should

b) can

10. I _____ afford that.

a) shouldn't

b) can't

COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Some nouns in English are **countable**, we can use them in singular and plural forms, and some nouns are **uncountable**, they only have one form.

• COUNTABLE NOUNS

We often use **a/an** with singular countable nouns and **some** with plurals.

Examples: She has eight oranges in her purse.

I want to buy **a** new blouse.

My mom prefers to eat some bananas and apples in the mornings.

When we want to know the quantity or amount of something, we ask questions starting with **How many**.

HOW MANY ...? - (Quantity)

How many is used when we want to know the QUANTITY of something.

It is only used with plural countable nouns.

HOW MANY + PLURAL NOUN

Examples: **How many** days are there in January?

How many books did you buy?

How many students are in the class right now?

How many pieces of chocolate would you like?

- **UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS**

We can use **some** with uncountable nouns.

Examples: She has **some** food in the bag.
I have **some** money for the gift.
This recipe needs **some** butter and oil.

When we want to know the quantity or amount of something, we ask questions starting with **How much**.

HOW MUCH ...? - (Quantity)

HOW MUCH + UNCOUNTABLE NOUN

Example: **How much** time do we have to finish the test?
How much sugar would you like in your coffee?
How much are those shoes?
How much did your jacket cost?

A: Decide if the underlined nouns are countable (C) or uncountable (U)

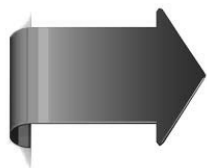
1. The **children** are playing in the garden. _____
2. I don't like **milk**. _____
3. I prefer **tea**. _____
4. **Scientists** say that the environment is threatened by pollution. _____
5. My mother uses **butter** to prepare cakes. _____
6. There are a lot of **windows** in our classroom. _____
7. We need some **glue** to fix this vase. _____
8. The **waiters** in this restaurant are very professional. _____
9. My father drinks two big **glasses** of water every morning. _____
10. The **bread** my mother prepares is delicious. _____

11. **Drivers** must be careful; the road is slippery. _____
12. Some **policemen** are organizing road traffic to avoid any accidents. _____
13. I bought three **bottles** of mineral water for our picnic. _____
14. I'd like some **juice** please! _____
15. Successful **candidates** will join the camp later this year. _____
16. A rise in **oil** prices is inevitable since there is more and more world demand for energy. _____
17. The **exercises** on this website are interesting. _____
18. Dehydrated babies must drink a lot of **water**. _____
19. Adult illiterates learn through a special government **program**. _____
20. I met some nice **people** when I was walking along the beach. _____

B. Use how much or how many to complete the questions.

1. _____ stars are there in the sky?
2. _____ people live on islands?
3. _____ birds are in National Park Tapantí?
4. _____ water is in the ocean?
5. _____ money is in a bank?
6. _____ countries are there in the world?
7. _____ bread is eaten per day?
8. _____ bones are there in the human body?
9. _____ sand is in the deserts?
10. _____ information is on the internet?
11. _____ eggs did you buy ?

12. _____ coffee did you drink last night?
13. _____ girls are there in your classroom?
14. _____ cans of beer do you want?
15. _____ are the oranges?



DESCRIBING NATIONAL HOLIDAYS AND CELEBRATIONS



VOCABULARY

| ENGLISH | MEANING | ENGLISH | MEANING |
|----------------|---------------------|------------|-------------|
| Christmas tree | árbol de navidad | saint | santo |
| celebration | celebración | wine | vino |
| parade | desfile | guest | invitado |
| flag | bandera | host | anfitrión |
| fireworks | juegos pirotécnicos | gift | regalo |
| custom | traje | balloon | globo |
| party | fiesta | happiness | felicidad |
| candle | candela | gratitude | gratitude |
| presents | regalo | friendship | amistad |
| wreath | guirnalda | decoration | decoración |
| lights | luces | relatives | familiares |
| cake | queque | gather | unir |
| carols | villancicos | meeting | reunion |
| candies | confites | bands | bandas |
| cards | tarjetas | anthems | himnos |
| love | amor | pilgrimage | peregrinaje |

Holidays originally represents special religious days. This word has evolved in general usage to mean any extra special day of rest (as opposed to regular days of rest such as the weekend).

In the case of Costa Rica, every citizen loves good celebrations, delicious food, make some friends, learn the traditions and get in the spirit with any number of parties, parades, and carnivals celebrated throughout the country.

Some of the main holidays and celebrations in Costa Rica are:

- February 14th: Valentine's Day.
- April 11th: Juan Santamaria's Day.
- March – April: Holy Week.
- May 1st: Labor's Day.
- June: Father's Day.
- July 25th: Annexation of Guanacaste Day.
- August 2nd: Virgen de Los Ángeles Day.
- August 15th: Mother's Day
- September 15th: Día de la Independencia.
- December 25th: Christmas Day.
- December 31st: New Year's Eve.

A. Associate each drawing with the correspondent holiday





WH - QUESTIONS

We use question words to ask certain types of questions and we often refer to them as **WH questions** or **Question Words** because they include the letters **WH** (for example **WHy**, **HoW**).

| QUESTION WORD | FUNCTION | EXAMPLE |
|------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| What | asking for information about something | What is your name? |
| Where | asking for information of a place. | Where do you live? |
| When | asking about time | When is your birthday? |
| Which | asking about choice | Which is your favorite color? |
| Who | asking for a person | Who is your mom? |
| Why | asking for a reason | Why do you come late? |
| What time | asking about time | |
| How | asking about a condition | How are you today? |
| How old | asking about age | How old are you? |

A. Choose the correct question words

1. _____ do you live? - I live in London.
2. _____ is that girl? - She's my sister.
3. _____ do you go to school? - By bus.
4. _____ are you wearing that coat? - Because it's hot!
5. _____ is your mother? - She is in the house
6. _____ do you get up? – I get up at 6 o'clock
7. _____ is your brother? – He is 18 years old.
8. _____ is your favorite blouse? – My favorite blouse is the black one.

B. According to your own information about holidays answer the following questions.

1. When do you celebrate your birthday?

2. What do you eat in Christmas time?

3. How is your house decorated in Christmas?

4. What is your favorite holiday?

5. What do you do each September 15th?

6. Where do you go on Holi week?

7. Who do you share Valentine's Day with?

8. What do you buy to your mom for the Mother's Day?

FUTURE WITH GOING TO

To talk about future plans we can use **going to**. This expression expresses a conclusion regarding the immediate future or an action in the near future that has already been planned or prepared.

Example:

a) an action in the near future that has already been planned or prepared

Example: I am **going to** study harder next year.
She is **going to** travel next month

b) a conclusion regarding the immediate future

Example: The sky is absolutely dark. It is **going to** rain.
My team is playing very good, it is **going to** win.

| PRONOUN | VERB TO BE | GOING TO | BASE FORM OF THE VERB | COMPLEMENT |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------|
| I | am | going to | base form of the verb | complement |
| She He It | is | | | |
| You We They | are | | | |

Structure: Subject + Verb to be + going to + Base form of the verb + Complement

Examples: I **am going to** swim in the ocean.
She **is going to** visit Manuel Antonio National Park.
We **are going to** stay there for two weeks.

Future expressions: next week / month / year ...
tomorrow
in one / two ... years

A. Write the correct form of the verb using the future going to.

1. It _____ (rain) later.
2. They _____ (eat) grapes and oranges.
3. I _____ (wear) blue shoes tonight.
4. We _____ (help) you.
5. Jack _____ (walk) home.
6. You _____ (cook) a delicious dinner.
7. Sue _____ (share) her biscuits.
8. They _____ (leave) the house next month.
9. Danna _____ (take) an English exam next week.
10. I _____ (spend) my money on the next trip.

B. Choose the sentence written grammatically correct.

1.
 - a) He am going to buy a car.
 - b) He are going to buy a car.
 - c) He is going to buy a car.
2.
 - a) I am going to cook a meal.
 - b) I is going to cook a meal.
 - c) I are going to cook a meal.
3.
 - a) We are going to have a drink.
 - b) We is going to have a drink.
 - c) We am going to have a drink.
4.
 - a) It am going to eat the green grass.
 - b) It are going to eat the green grass.
 - c) It is going to eat the green grass.

5.
a) They am going to get dressed.
b) They is going to get dressed.
c) They are going to get dressed.
6.
a) We is going to go out for a walk.
b) We am going to go out for a walk.
c) We are going to go out for a walk.
7.
a) They are going to play.
b) They am going to play.
c) They is going to play.
8.
a) It are going to rain.
b) It is going to rain.
c) It am going to rain.
9.
a) You are going to ride a horse.
b) You is going to ride a horse.
c) You am going to ride a horse.
10.
a) They are going to swim.
b) They am going to swim.
c) They is going to swim.
11.
a) You is going to go to school.
b) You are going to go to school.
c) You am going to go to school.
12.
a) She is going to watch television.
b) She am going to watch television.
c) She are going to watch television.
13.
a) I am going to write a note.
b) I are going to write a note.
c) I is going to write a note.

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

We use many different prepositions for talking about time, but we are studying ***in***, ***on***, and ***at***.

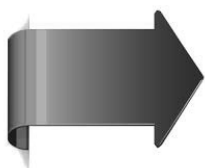
| PREPOSITION | FUNCTION | EXAMPLES |
|-------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| IN | Months | in January / in December |
| | Seasons | in Summer / in Winter |
| | Years | in 1984 / in 2017 |
| | Centuries | in 20 century |
| | Times of day | in the morning |
| | Longer periods of time: | in the past / in the 1990's / in the holidays |
| ON | Days of the week | on Tuesday |
| | Days + parts of days | on Sunday morning |
| | Dates | on December 31 st |
| | Special days | on my birthday / on New Year's Eve |
| AT | Clock times | at 7:30pm |
| | Festivals | at Christmas |
| | Exceptions | at night / at lunch / at weekend |

A. Complete the sentences with the appropriate preposition in each case.

1. My classmates and I always go to school _____ nights.
2. I go to church _____ Sundays.
3. _____ the mornings, my mother goes to the gym.
4. My sister washes my father's car _____ weekends.
5. All my family gets together _____ dinnertime.
6. My birthday is _____ November 10th.
7. The soccer game is _____ 8:00pm
8. I was born _____ 1995.
9. I am going to see you _____ Wednesday.
10. They are going to the beach _____ summer.

B. Write five sentences talking about your life and your activities.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____



KNOWING NUMBERS

| Cardinal Numbers: tell 'how many' of something, they show quantity. | | Ordinal Numbers: tell the order of how things are set, they show the position or the rank of something. Used to say dates. | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 0 = zero 1 = one 2 = two 3 = three 4 = four 5 = five 6 = six 7 = seven 8 = eight 9 = nine 10 = ten 11 = eleven 12 = twelve 13 = thirteen 14 = fourteen | 15 = fifteen 16 = sixteen 17 = seventeen 18 = eighteen 19 = nineteen 20 = twenty 21 = twenty one 30 = thirty 40 = forty 50 = fifty 60 = sixty 70 = seventy 80 = eighty 90 = ninety 100 = one hundred 1000 = one thousand 5000 = five thousand | 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 22nd = twenty second 23rd = twenty third 30th = thirtieth 31st = thirty first 40th = fortieth 50th = fiftieth 60th = sixtieth 70th = seventieth |

A. Make the following additions and write the amount with words

$54 + 12 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$87 + 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$21 + 31 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$55 + 14 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$12 + 19 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$35 + 45 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$12 + 66 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$58 + 27 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$32 + 42 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$19 + 72 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

B. According to the spelling write the correct ordinal number

Seventeenth _____

Twentieth _____

First _____

Thirty third _____

Fourth _____

Twelfth _____

C. Match the number.

7th

46th

90th

22nd

16th

55th

73rd

29th

38th

81st

ninetieth

fifty-fifth

eight-first

thirty-eighth

twenty-nineth

sixteenth

forty-sixth

twentieth

seventh

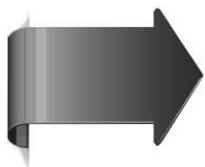
seventy-third

D. Write the correct spelling of the number.

a) 4215

b) 1058

c) 3896



DAYS OF THE WEEK AND MONTHS OF THE YEAR

DAYS OF THE WEEK

| ENGLISH | MEANING |
|-----------|-----------|
| Sunday | Domingo |
| Monday | Lunes |
| Tuesday | Martes |
| Wednesday | Miércoles |
| Thursday | Jueves |
| Friday | Viernes |
| Saturday | Sábado |



MONTHS OF THE YEAR

| ENGLISH | MEANING |
|-----------|-----------|
| January | Enero |
| February | Febrero |
| March | Marzo |
| April | Abril |
| May | Mayo |
| June | Junio |
| July | Julio |
| August | Agosto |
| September | Setiembre |
| October | Octubre |
| November | Noviembre |
| December | Diciembre |



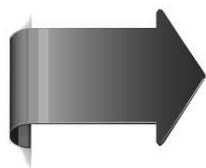
A. Look the following calendar and answer the questions by writing the correct name of the days of the week.

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | |

1. Which day is the 6th? _____
2. Which day is the 9th? _____
3. Which day is the 22nd? _____
4. Which day is the 31st? _____
5. Which day is the 7th? _____

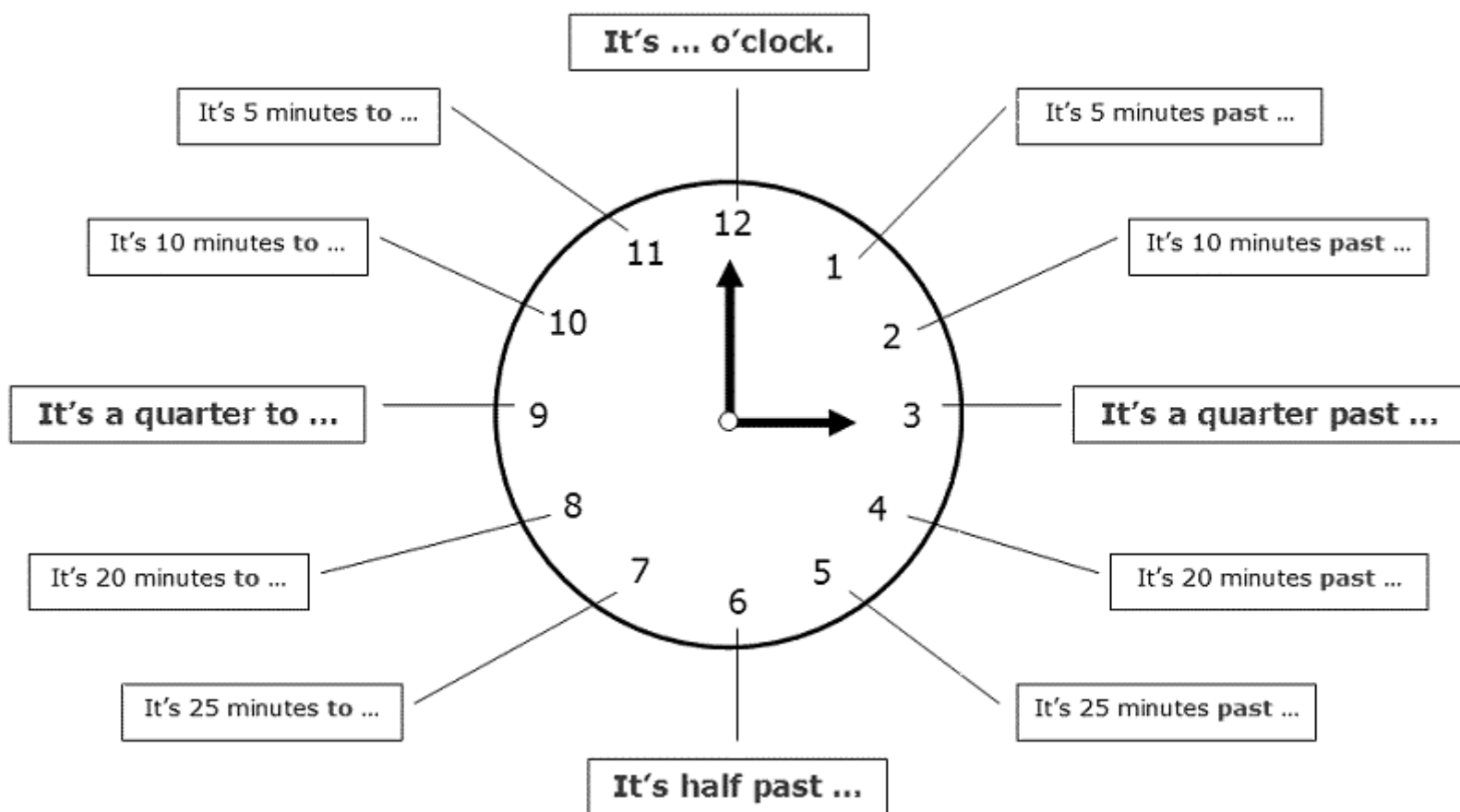
B. Complete the following sentences using the correct day of the week or month of the year.

1. Today is _____
2. Yesterday was _____
3. Tomorrow will be _____
4. My favorite day of the week is _____
5. My birthday is in _____
6. The Mother's Day is in _____
7. Christmas is in _____
8. The Costa Rica's Independence Day is in _____
9. After March follows _____
10. The tenth month is _____



TELLING THE TIME

WHAT TIME IS IT?



Examples:

11:00 It's eleven o'clock.

7:30 It's seven-thirty / It's half past seven.

6:15 It's six-fifteen / It's fifteen after six.

10:45 It's ten forty-five / It's a quarter to eleven.

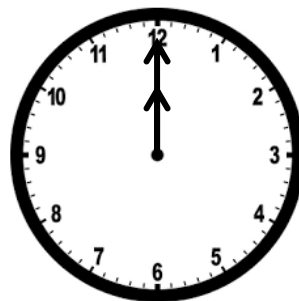
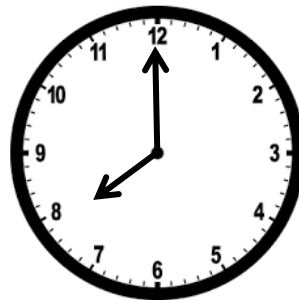
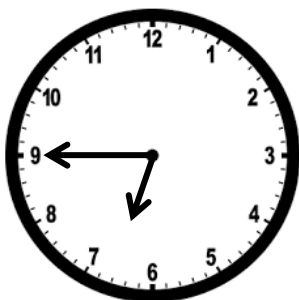
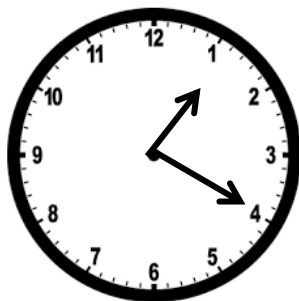
12:00 am It's midnight

12:00 pm It's noon

2:05 It's two-oh-five / It's five past two

A. Look the following pictures and write the time.

WHAT TIME IS IT?



B. Associate the time.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. 10:05 in the evening | () It's a quarter past eight p.m. |
| B. 02:00 at night | () It's two o'clock p.m. |
| C. 03:45 in the afternoon | () It's five to ten p.m. |
| D. 07:30 in the evening | () It's two o'clock a.m. |
| E. 02:00 in the afternoon | () It's a quarter to five p.m. |
| F. 03:45 at night | () It's five past ten a.m. |
| G. 09:55 in the morning | () It's five to ten a.m. |
| H. 07:30 in the morning | () It's a quarter past eight a.m. |
| I. 08:15 in the morning | () It's a quarter to five a.m. |
| J. 10:05 in the morning | () It's half past seven a.m. |
| K. 08:15 in the evening | () It's five past ten p.m. |
| L. 09:55 in the evening | () It's half past seven p.m. |



ANNEX 1

| Verb | Past Simple | Meaning |
|-------------|--------------------|----------------|
| be | was / were | ser/estar |
| begin | began | empezar |
| break | broke | romper |
| bring | brought | llevar |
| build | built | construir |
| buy | bought | comprar |
| catch | caught | capturar |
| choose | chose | escoger |
| come | came | venir |
| cost | cost | costar |
| cut | cut | cortar |
| do | did | hacer |
| drink | drank | beber |
| drive | drove | manejar |
| eat | ate | comer |
| feel | felt | sentir |
| find | found | encontrar |
| forget | forgot | olvidar |
| get | got | conseguir |
| give | gave | dar |
| go | went | ir |
| have | had | tener |
| keep | kept | mantener |
| know | knew | saber |
| leave | left | dejar |
| make | made | hacer |
| meet | met | reunir |
| pay | paid | pagar |
| read | read | leer |
| ride | rode | montar |
| run | ran | correr |
| say | said | decir |
| see | saw | ver |
| sleep | slept | dormir |
| spend | spent | gastar |
| swim | swam | nadar |
| take | took | tomar |
| teach | taught | enseñar |
| think | thought | pensar |
| wear | wore | usar |
| write | wrote | escribir |

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