



Inglés
2.º de ESO

Repaso del primer trimestre

Present simple y present continuous, past simple de verbos regulares e irregulares, was / were y comparativos: lo del examen de diciembre. Con solucionario.



Nombre y apellidos: _____ Fecha: _____

Recuerda

Present simple para hábitos y verdades generales: «She plays tennis on Mondays». **Present continuous** (am / is / are + -ing) para lo que pasa **ahora** o en este periodo: «She is playing tennis now». Palabras pista: «every day, usually, on Mondays» (simple); «now, at the moment, today, look!» (continuous). Los verbos de estado («like, love, want, know, understand») no suelen ir en continuous.

Trucos

Antes de elegir el tiempo, busca la **palabra pista**. Si no la hay, pregúntate: ¿pasa siempre o está pasando ahora?

Responde a las preguntas

1. Complete: a) Look! The baby (sleep) _____. b) My mum usually (drive) _____ to work.
2. Complete: a) I (not watch) _____ TV at the moment. b) _____ you (go) _____ to the gym every week?
3. Choose: I (know / am knowing) the answer.

4. Write the -ing form: swim, write, play, run.

5. Correct the mistake: «He is wanting a new phone».

Recuerda

Past simple para acciones terminadas en el pasado. Regulares: **-ed** («played, studied, stopped»). Irregulares: hay que aprenderlos («go → went, see → saw, buy → bought, eat → ate, have → had»). Negativa con **didn't** + infinitivo: «I didn't go». Pregunta con **did**: «Did you go?». **Was / were** es el pasado de «to be»: I / he / she / it **was**; you / we / they **were**. Palabras pista: «yesterday, last week, ago, in 2020».



Responde a las preguntas

6. Write the past simple: study, stop, go, buy, see, eat.

7. Complete: a) We (visit) ___ our grandparents last weekend. b) She (not eat) ___ breakfast yesterday.

8. Write a question: you / watch the match / last night? → _____

9. Complete with was or were: a) I ___ tired yesterday. b) They ___ at the cinema.

10. Correct the mistake: «Did you went to the party?»

11. Write three sentences about what you did last summer.

Recuerda

Comparativos: adjetivos cortos + **-er than** («taller than»); largos con **more ... than** («more expensive than»). **Superlativos:** **the -est** («the tallest») o **the most** («the most expensive»). Irregulares: «good → better → the best», «bad → worse → the worst», «far → further → the furthest». Igualdad: **as ... as** («as tall as»).

Responde a las preguntas

12. Write the comparative and the superlative: big, happy, interesting, good.

13. Complete: a) My bag is (heavy) ___ than yours. b) This is (bad) ___ film I've ever seen.

14. Rewrite with as ... as: «Tom is 1.60 m. Ann is 1.60 m.» → _____

15. Correct the mistake: «Maths is more easy than History».

16. Write two sentences comparing two places you know.

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17. Write a short diary entry (six lines) about yesterday: three regular and three irregular verbs.



18. Look out of the window and write four sentences in present continuous about what people are doing.

19. Compare three of your favourite films or series with comparatives and superlatives.

20. Explain to someone, without looking at your notes, the difference between «I play» and «I am playing».



Solucionario

1. a) is sleeping b) drives.
2. a) am not watching (I'm not watching) b) Do ... go.
3. I know the answer (know es un verbo de estado).
4. swimming, writing, playing, running.
5. «He wants a new phone».
6. studied, stopped, went, bought, saw, ate.
7. a) visited b) didn't eat.
8. Did you watch the match last night?
9. a) was b) were.
10. «Did you go to the party?» (después de did, el infinitivo).
11. Respuesta libre.
12. bigger / the biggest · happier / the happiest · more interesting / the most interesting · better / the best.
13. a) heavier b) the worst.
14. Tom is as tall as Ann.
15. «Maths is easier than History».
16. Respuesta libre.
17 a 20. Respuesta libre.

Recuerda

Qué mirar en el resultado. Si fallan el 1 y el 2, el problema no es la forma sino la elección: hay que buscar la palabra pista. En el pasado (6 a 10), el error estrella es repetir el pasado después de «did» o «didn't» («did you went»). Y en los comparativos, conviene repasar la ortografía de los adjetivos que doblan consonante («big → bigger») o cambian la -y por -i («happy → happier»).