

Present simple – affirmative and negative; Present simple – Yes/No questions and short answers; *wh*-questions; Adverbs of frequency

- 1 Complete this paragraph with the present simple form of the verbs in the box. There are three extra verbs.**

buy • cry • do • draw • find • get up • go • know •
listen • paint • play • relax • say • watch • write

In my free time, I (1) in a band with a group of friends, Leo and Sarah. We (2) our own songs. I (3) to music a lot – rock, pop and, sometimes, the blues I haven't got time for other things, like sport or computer games. And I (4) a lot of TV because my parents (5) it's bad for me. Sarah (6) a lot of arts; she (7) and (8) pictures of people. She's amazing! I (9) where she (10) the time to do these things. Leo is like me. He (11) out a lot, and at the weekend, he just (12) at home.

- 2 Write questions using the words, then write a short answer – positive (+) or negative (–).**

- 1 read/books in English/you (+)
.....
- 2 your baby brother/a lot/cry (–)
.....
- 3 her homework/every day/Jessica/do (–)
.....
- 4 your friends/in class/use their smartphones (–)
.....
- 5 flowers for your grandmother/you/buy (+)
.....

- 3 Find and correct the mistakes. Three sentences are incorrect.**

- 1 What does your mum do?
- 2 Why does a musician need the Internet?
- 3 Where does she writes her book reviews?
- 4 How often you play online games?
- 5 When do she do her hobby?
- 6 How many languages do you speak?

- 4 Rewrite these sentences with a frequency adverb in the correct place. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.**

- 1 I'm passionate about reading but I read book reviews.
.....
- 2 We watch TV at lunchtime and dinnertime – it's like a member of the family.
.....
- 3 She doesn't send text messages – she prefers talking on the phone.
.....
- 4 My parents don't bring money with them – they pay by credit card.
.....
- 5 I like watching TV, but I think it has a negative influence on young people.
.....
- 6 TV adverts show a perfect world that doesn't exist.
.....

- 5 Choose the best answer to complete this text.**

(1) stories to their children? New surveys show that the brains of children (2) better when parents read to them. Watching stories on TV (3) creates the same response. (4) is the difference between books and films? When there are no pictures, the child (5) the action, the places and the people. When (6) to them, children learn new words. Experts also say that when children (7) new words from a TV programme, they (8) them. But if they hear them from their parents, they (9) remember them better because if children (10) the new words, their parents can explain their meaning to them.

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 1 | A Parents read | B Parent read | C Do parents read |
| 2 | A works | B work | C doesn't work |
| 3 | A always | B never | C usually |
| 4 | A Which | B Who | C What |
| 5 | A imagines | B imagine | C does imagine |
| 6 | A do parents read | B parents read | C parents don't read |
| 7 | A hears | B don't hear | C hear |
| 8 | A forget often | B often forget | C don't often forget |
| 9 | A sometimes | B usually | C never |
| 10 | A don't understand | B understand | C do understand |