

Bloque 8. Unit 3.

The past

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0. Introducción

En este tema vamos a empezar a usar el **pasado**. ¿Recuerdas los tiempos verbales en presente que ya hemos visto, presente simple y presente continuo? En pasado también existe un **pasado simple** y otro **continuo**, que aprenderemos a utilizar. También hablaremos de viajes, vacaciones y de como expresar tu opinión.

1. Grammar

Antes de empezar a ver el **Pasado Simple** en profundidad, hemos de aclarar una cuestión en relación a los verbos. Hasta ahora hemos estado trabajando con tiempos presentes, y por tanto hemos manejado la **FORMA BASE** de los verbos. **La FORMA BASE es igual a decir INFINITIVO SIN TO**. Es decir,

- La forma base del verbo TO BE es BE;
- La forma base del verbo TO PLAY es PLAY;
- La forma base del verbo TO GO es GO.

A la hora de estudiar el Pasado Simple verás que hay dos tipos de verbos:

a.- **Regulares** añaden **–ED** a su forma base para hacer tanto su forma en pasado simple como para participio pasado. Son ejemplos de verbos regulares: PLAY, STUDY, WATCH, TRAVEL, NEED, WANT, etc.

b.- **Irregulares** tienen una forma distinta a la forma base tanto para pasado simple como para participio pasado que tendrás que estudiar. Ejemplos de verbos irregulares: BE, GO, DO, SEE, READ, EAT, WRITE, etc.

Conviene por tanto aclarar que los verbos (sean regulares o irregulares) tienen tres formas:

1.- Presente corresponde a la forma base (+s/-es para he/she/it). - Ej. I work at a factory. / She works at a hospital.

2.- Pasado sólo se utiliza en la afirmativa del pasado simple. - Ej. He studied at Osford. / They taught at Oxford.

3.- Participio pasado para los tiempos compuestos (presente perfecto, pasado perfecto, modales perfectos, etc.) - Ej. I have never been to Africa /Have you ever eaten snake?

Mira algunos ejemplos:

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
Be	was / were	been
Do	did	done
Have / has	had	had
Go	went	gone

Para saber más

Visita el siguiente enlace para aprender la diferencia entre verbos regulares e irregulares y ver una lista de los 100 verbos básicos que necesitas conocer.

<http://www.ompersonal.com.ar/ELEMENTARY/unit16/page2.htm>

1.1. Simple past

SIMPLE PAST		
Verb structure	Regular verbs	They add –ed (see spelling changes below)
	Irregular verbs	Second column
Sentence structure	(+)	Subject+ V-ed + Complements Ex.1: “I / He / She was here last summer” Ex.2: “We / You / They were in the same class at school” Ex.3: “I watched TV last night” Ex.4: “Pete played football last weekend” Ex.5: “They went to London two years ago”
	(-)	Subject+ DID + NOT + Verb in bare infinitive + Complements Ex.1: “I / he / she was not here last summer” or wasn’t Ex.2: “We / You / They were not at school yesterday” or weren’t Ex.3: “I did not watch TV last night” or “I didn’t... ” Ex.4: “Pete didn’t play football last weekend” or “Tom didn’t...” Ex.5: “They did not go to London two years ago” o “They didn’t ”
	(?)	DID + Subject+ Verb in bare infinitive +Complements+? Ex.1: “ Was I / he / she here last summer?” Ex.2: “ Were we / you / they here last summer?” Ex.3: “ Did you watch TV last night?” Ex.4: “ Did Pete play football last weekend?” Ex.5: “ Did they go to London two years ago?”

Auxiliary Verb	The verb TO BE is its own auxiliary verb	
	DID is the auxiliary verb for other verbs in all persons. o para he / she / it)	
Use	Finished actions in the past	Ex. "I lived in Manchester for 5 years"
	Short actions in the past	Ex. "The bomb exploded at 8:00am"
Time expressions	Time expressions go at the end of the sentence as they are complements.	yesterday last night, last weekend, last Monday, last month, last year one day ago, two weeks ago, five minutes ago, half an hour ago In 1997, in the 19th century, in the past From 9 to 12, from Monday to Friday, from April to October For two years, for three weeks, for ten minutes
		Ten en cuenta que AGO se coloca detrás de una cantidad de tiempo determinada y significa 'HACE'. El esquema es el siguiente: Number + Period of Time + AGO Ten seconds ago = hace diez segundos Five hours ago = hace cinco meses Three months ago = hace tres meses Years ago = hace años

!!!MUCHO CUIDADO!!! El verbo TO BE actúa como su propio auxiliar. Por tanto, es el único verbo que **no necesita de DID** para las preguntas y negativas, como puedes ver en todos los ejemplos 1 y 2 de la tabla. Además, es irregular y es el único verbo que distingue dos formas en pasado:

- **Was** para las personas del singular(I / He / She / It), excepto 'You'
- **Were** para todas las personas del plural (We / You / They)

CAMBIOS EN LA GRAFÍA DE VERBOS REGULARES

Algunos verbos regulares tienen que cambiar la grafía antes de añadir “-ed” para formar el pasado simple.

- a. Los verbos que acaban en –E muda (que no suena) sólo añaden -d.

Wave – Wave + D → He waveD goodbye

Smoke – Smoke + D → She smokeD a lot yesterday

- b. Verbos de una sílaba que acaban en CVC, es decir, consonante + vocal+ consonante, doblan la última consonante.

Stop – StoppED → She stopPED to have coffee

Beg – BeggED → We beGGED pardon

- c. Los verbos que acaban en –Y con una consonante delante, cambian la –Y por –I antes de añadir -ED.

Study – Study + I + ED → He studiED a lot for the exam

Carry – Carry + I + ED → I carriED all the heavy books

OJO, los verbos que acaban en –X no doblan la última consonante

Fix – Fixed → The mechanic fixED my car

Mix – MixED → Susan mixED blue and yellow

OJO, los verbos de dos sílabas que acaban en –L doblan la última consonante

Travel – Travelled → I travelLED to Dublin last year

Cancel – CancelLED → BA cancellED our flight

Actividad nº 1

1. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verb in SIMPLE PAST.

- Lisa really _____ (like) eating chocolate ice-creams when she was a child.
- Last weekend I _____ (work) at the Barnabeez restaurant.
- My school friends and I _____ (go) to Malta last summer.
- I _____ (run) for one hour last night.
- Fred _____ (take) a lot of pictures on his holiday last summer.
- What _____ (you/get) for your birthday?

- g. They _____ (forget) the bread this morning!
- h. Alice _____ (play) tennis this morning.
- i. Where _____ (you/go) last weekend?
- j. I _____ (want) to buy that computer, but it was too expensive.
- k. Why _____ (they /come)?
- l. Paul and Jeannie _____ (stay) at home last night.
- m. Samantha _____ (drive) for an hour.
- n. She _____ (take) three books from the library last week.
- ñ. Lucy _____ (buy) a new dress yesterday.
- o. They _____ (watch) a movie last night.
- p. Ann _____ (go) to the supermarket last month.
- q. He _____ (study) all night but he didn't pass the exam.
- r. Sheila _____ (write) a letter to her mother yesterday.

2. Write the next sentences in negative.

- a. I did my homework last night.
I _____ my homework last night.
- b. My parents went to Italy for one month.
My parents _____ to Italy for one month.
- c. Tommy broke that vase two days ago.
Tommy _____ that vase two days ago.
- d. We gave mum a bunch of flowers for her birthday.
We _____ mum a bunch of flowers for her birthday.

3. Order the next words to form interrogative sentences.

- a. Susan / sing / on a TV programme?

- b. You / like / reggae music?

- c. They / drive / all the way to Sweden?

- d. Your children / ride / a horse on your last holiday?

4. Write the simple past of the next verbs:

work		miss		try		drink	
walk		cry		dance		drive	
copy		marry		happen		eat	
stay		mix		be		find	
plan		stop		build		get	
carry		play		buy		give	
enjoy		explain		come		go	
rob		travel		do		have	
know		read		say		see	
sell		take		tell		think	
write							

Actividades online.

1. Visita el siguiente enlace para practicar DO-DOES-DID

<http://a4esl.org/q/h/lb/dodoesdid.html>

2. Visita el siguiente enlace para practicar DON'T-DOESN'T-DIDN'T

<http://a4esl.org/q/h/lb/dontdoesnt.html>

3. Visita el siguiente enlace para ver y practicar la forma afirmativa del pasado simple

<http://www.learn-english-online.org/Lesson29/Course/Lesson29.htm>

4. Visita el siguiente enlace para ver y practicar la forma negativa del pasado simple

<http://www.learn-english-online.org/Lesson30/Course/Lesson30.htm>

5. Visita el siguiente enlace para ver y practicar la forma interrogativa del pasado simple

<http://www.learn-english-online.org/Lesson31/Course/Lesson31.htm>

6. Visita el siguiente enlace para practicar la forma en pasado al lado de cada verbo regular

<http://www.aulafacil.com/CursoIngles/Ejercicios9.htm>

7. - VERBOS IRREGULARES - Como hemos visto anteriormente, los verbos irregulares tienen una forma propia para pasado simple (2ª columna) y participio pasado (3ª

columna). Esos verbos tendrás que estudiarlos poco a poco y con constancia. Prueba con 5 ó 10 cada día hasta que acabes la lista que te indicábamos anteriormente. En cualquier caso, volvemos a adjuntar el enlace a continuación:

8. Visita el siguiente enlace para estudiar los verbos irregulares. Como consejo, ten abierta la lista que te facilitábamos en el enlace anterior para ir comprobando.

<http://www.eflnet.com/grammar/iverbs.htm>

9. Visita el siguiente enlace para practicar la forma en pasado de verbos irregulares. Rellena los huecos en las frases eligiendo el verbo que corresponda de la lista y escribiéndolo en pasado.

<http://perso.wanadoo.es/autoenglish/gr.pastsim.i.htm>

10. Visita el siguiente enlace para practicar la forma pasada de los verbos irregulares. Para cada verbo que te dan, escribe la forma correspondiente en pasado simple en el hueco y pulsa 'CHECK' para comprobar. Después, avanza hasta la siguiente pregunta pulsando la flecha.

<http://www.xtec.es/%7Eeromo2/englishgate/elementary/iv3.htm>

11. Visita el siguiente enlace para aprender y practicar el pasado

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

12. Visita el siguiente enlace para practicar el pasado simple. Rellena los huecos en las oraciones con la forma correcta del pasado simple. Ya sea afirmativa, negativa o interrogativa.

<http://www.aulafacil.com/CursoIngles/Ejercicios8.htm>

13. Visita el siguiente enlace para practicar el pasado simple. Elige la forma correcta de entre las opciones que se plantean. Recuerda lo que hemos visto y no te dejes engañar.

http://www.englishclub.com/grammar/verb-tenses_past_quiz.htm

14. Visita el siguiente enlace para practicar más pasado simple. Verás un texto en el que faltan verbos en pasado. Para cada oración, elige el verbo que corresponde entre las cuatro opciones que se plantean.

<http://www.better-english.com/grammar/pastsimple1.htm>

15. Visita el siguiente enlace para practicar el pasado simple. En el texto que te dan, faltan los verbos en pasado simple, tanto regulares como irregulares. Escribe los verbos entre paréntesis en la forma que corresponda del pasado simple.

<http://www.learn-english-online.org/Lesson29/TestIt/SimplePast.htm>

16. Visita el siguiente enlace para hacer un ejercicio como el anterior.

<http://www.better-english.com/grammar/pastsimple2.htm>

17. Visita el siguiente enlace para practicar preguntas y respuestas en pasado simple. Tendrás que elegir la respuesta correcta para cada pregunta. Comprueba en qué respuesta está la información que necesitas.

<http://www.better-english.com/grammar/pastsimple3.htm>

1.2. Past Continuous

The past continuous tense, also known as the past progressive tense, refers to a continuing action or state that was happening at some point in the past. The past continuous tense is formed by combining the past tense of to be (i.e., was/were) with the verb's present participle (-ing word).

There are many situations in which this verb tense might be used in a sentence. For example, it is often used to describe conditions that existed in the past.

Ex: The sun was shining every day that summer.

Ex: As I spoke, the children were laughing at my cleverness.

It can also be used to describe something that was happening continuously in the past when another action interrupted it.

Ex: The audience was applauding until he fell off the stage.

Ex: I was making dinner when she arrived.

The past continuous can shed light on what was happening at a precise time in the past.

Ex: At 6 o'clock, I was eating dinner.

It can also refer to a habitual action in the past.

Ex: She was talking constantly in class in those days.

One final caution: Though the irregularities are few, not every verb is suited to describing a continuous action. Certain verbs can't be used in the past continuous tense. One common example is the verb **to arrive**.

PAST CONTINUOUS		
Verb structure	Verb TO BE in the past (WAS / WERE) + main verb ending in -ing	
Sentence structure	(+)	S + was/were + V-ing + C Ex: I was running when I fell
	(-)	S + wasn't/weren't + V-ing + C Ex: It wasn't raining when I arrived
	(?)	Was/were + S + V-ing + C + ? Ex: Were you having lunch at 3:00?
Auxiliary verb	Verb TO BE	

Uses	Long actions interrupted by a short one	EX: The teacher was talking when a student's telephone rang
	Simultaneous actions in the past	EX: Paul was watching TV while Mary was reading a book and the children were playing with the dog
Time expressions	Time expressions go at the end of the sentence. They refer to specific moments in the past.	Examples: I was having a shower at 10:30PM Albert was driving at 8:00am this morning They were playing basketball at 12:00 last Sunday morning

- CAMBIOS EN LA GRAFÍA DEL VERBO - RECUERDA QUE...

Hay verbos que necesitan algunos cambios en su grafía antes de añadir la “-ING”.

a. Los verbos que acaban en –E muda (que no suena) eliminan esta letra.

Come – Come + ING → He is **comING** by car

Smoke – Smoke + ING → She is **smokING** a cigar

Write – Write + ING → I am **writING** a postcard

b. Verbos de una sílaba que acaban en CVC, es decir, consonante + vocal + consonante, doblan la última consonante.

Sit – SittING → She is **sittING** on a chair

Swim – SwimmING → I am **swimmING** in the sea

OJO, los verbos que acaban en –X no doblan la última consonante

Fix – Fixing → The mechanic is **fixING** my car

Mix – Mixing → The baby is **mixING** colours

c. Los verbos de una sola sílaba y que acaban en –IE, cambian estas letras por –Y antes de añadir la –ING. (Si no, quedaría muy raro)

Lie – Lie + y + ING → I am not **lyING** to you!

Die – Die + y + ING → The fish is **dyING** out of water

d. Los verbos que acaban en –Y, ya sea precedida de vocal o consonante, añaden la –ING normalmente, sin hacer ningún cambio.

Study – Studying → I am **studying** English right now

Play – Playing → I am **playing** with my son

Actividad nº 2

1. Complete the sentences according to what Susan, Will and Christopher were doing at each moment. Aquí tienes todo lo que hicieron ayer Susan, Will y Christopher.

Example:

- **Was** Paul **chatting** to his wife at 8 am? **No, he wasn't. He was chatting to his wife at 9 am**

	Susan	Christopher	William
9:00 am	walk to work	drive to work	chat to his wife
12:30 am	chat to friends	read the newspaper	tell jokes
5:30 pm	work on a new project	study Japanese	go to the gym
7:00 pm	play a game with her children	watch TV	watch TV
9:30 pm	have something to eat	have a drink	have something to eat

a. _____ Christopher _____ the newspaper at 5.30 pm?

b. _____ Christopher and Susan _____ Japanese at 5.30 pm?

c. _____ Christopher _____ something to eat at 9.30 pm?

d. _____ Susan and William _____ a drink at 9.30 pm?

Para saber más

If want to continue practising the **Past Continuous** you can do the next exercises online.

[Exercise 1](http://www.isabelperez.com/happy/tenses/exercises/past_cont_1.htm) http://www.isabelperez.com/happy/tenses/exercises/past_cont_1.htm

[Exercise 2](http://www.isabelperez.com/happy/tenses/exercises/past_cont_4.htm) http://www.isabelperez.com/happy/tenses/exercises/past_cont_4.htm

[Exercise 3](http://www.isabelperez.com/happy/tenses/exercises/past_cont_2.htm) http://www.isabelperez.com/happy/tenses/exercises/past_cont_2.htm

1.3. Differences between Simple Past and Past Continuous

Como has leído antes, el **Pasado Simple** se utiliza para expresar acciones que ocurrieron en pasado, es decir, que empezaron y acabaron en un momento pasado. En cambio, el **Pasado Continuo** se utiliza para expresar acciones que estaban ocurriendo en un momento concreto del pasado. Es decir, cuando se podría pillar a alguien 'in fraganti', en pleno desarrollo de la actividad.

En ocasiones podemos combinar ambos tiempos, cuando una acción interrumpe otra más prolongada. La acción más prolongada, la que lleva un tiempo realizar, se expresa con Pasado Continuo y la más breve, la que 'corta' la otra, con Pasado Simple. En ocasiones la acción más prolongada se seguirá desarrollando y en otras no.

Mira los siguientes ejemplos:

Ej.1: I was reading when the phone rang

Ej. 2: She was driving when she had the accident

En el ejemplo 1, yo estaba leyendo (acción prolongada) cuando sonó el teléfono (acción breve) y me interrumpió, pero después seguí leyendo.

En el ejemplo 2, una persona que estaba conduciendo (acción prolongada) tuvo un accidente (acción breve), por lo que podemos deducir que no siguió conduciendo después.

Cuando tengas que combinar ambos tiempos verbales ten en cuenta lo siguiente:

WHEN + PASADO SIMPLE

When I arrived they were having lunch

(acción corta que interrumpe) (acción larga)

WHILE + PASADO CONTINUO

While I was walking in the park I saw my friends

(acción larga) (acción corta que interrumpe)

When introduce un Pasado Simple, algo que ocurre en un momento concreto.

While introduce un Pasado Continuo, algo que se desarrolla en el tiempo.

Actividad nº 3

1. Complete the next sentences with the verb in Past Simple or Past Continuous:

- What _____ you _____ (do) when the accident _____ (happen)?
- I _____ TV (watch) and suddenly I _____ (hear) all the noise.
- When my parents _____ (arrive) home, we _____ (chat) to our friends.
- When I _____ (wake up) this morning it _____ (rain) and my father _____ (sing) in the kitchen.
- I _____ (walk) home, whistling happily, when I _____ (see) two masked men run out of the bank.

Para saber más

Continue practicing doing the next exercises online:

Exercise 1 <http://a4esl.org/q/h/vm/pastpastcont.html>

Exercise 2 <https://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/verbs3.htm>

Exercise 3 <https://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/verbs4.htm>

Exercise 4 http://www.isabelperez.com/happy/tenses/exercises/past_cont_3.htm

Exercise 5 http://www.isabelperez.com/happy/tenses/exercises/pastsimple_conti_2.htm

2. Vocabulary: travelling and holidays

Actividad nº 4

1. Order the letters of the words below to form correct words related to holidays and trips. The first letter of each word is underlined.

1. We arrived at the _____ (tirpaor) and got on a plane.
2. Did you carry your _____ (eaggbag) onto the train?
3. When did you _____ (kchec-ni) at the hotel?
4. What do you know about the _____ (rultuce) of Japan?
5. Let's hurry! The airplane will _____ (tepadr) soon!
6. I want to buy some things at the _____ (ifgt psho).
7. He stayed at a very nice 5-star _____ (eholt).
8. Thomas really likes _____ (nteirnatolna) travel.
9. When will you leave (elaev)?
10. Of course, we took a _____ (pam), so we didn't get lost.
11. Jenny had to show her _____ (ppoassrt) at the airport.
12. She wants to buy a _____ (osctarpd) and send it to her friend.

13. My father bought some _____ (siovuens) to remember his time in Paris.
14. I forgot to bring my train _____ (ckiett), so I couldn't get on the train.
15. There were many _____ (sstoiurt) taking pictures with their cameras.
16. We flew to New Zealand to _____ (tivsi) our relatives.

Actividad nº 5

Question: Which 4 words below are kinds of people? Listen to the words to learn how to pronounce them.

Audio: ACING_3_Bloque_08_Tema_3_Audio_Vocabulary.mp3 (Portal de Educación de personas adultas)

airport	entrance	
airport terminal	exchange rate	
arrive	exit	pickpocket
arrival	ferry	postcard
back pack	foreign currency	resort
baggage	gate number	sight
book	gift shop	sightsee
border	guide book	souvenir
budget	hostel	suitcase
check-in	hotel	sign
check-out	information desk	take photos
cruise ship	international	ticket
culture	jet lag	tourist
custom	landmark	tour group
customs	leave	tour guide
depart	lost-and-found	transportation
departure	location	travel agency
destination	luggage	trip
domestic	map	view
duty free	pack	visit
eco-tourism	passport	visa
embassy	phrase book	

Para saber más

Do the next exercises online to practice vocabulary related to holidays.

[Exercise 1](https://www.esolcourses.com/uk-english/beginners-grammar/question-words/lesson-10/picture-quiz.html) <https://www.esolcourses.com/uk-english/beginners-grammar/question-words/lesson-10/picture-quiz.html>

[Exercise 2](https://www.esolcourses.com/uk-english/beginners-grammar/question-words/lesson-10/vocabulary.html) <https://www.esolcourses.com/uk-english/beginners-grammar/question-words/lesson-10/vocabulary.html>

[Exercise 3](https://www.esolcourses.com/uk-english/elementary-course/travel-and-holidays/travel-picture-quiz.html) <https://www.esolcourses.com/uk-english/elementary-course/travel-and-holidays/travel-picture-quiz.html>

[Exercise 4](https://www.esolcourses.com/uk-english/elementary-course/travel-and-holidays/travel-picture-vocabulary.html) <https://www.esolcourses.com/uk-english/elementary-course/travel-and-holidays/travel-picture-vocabulary.html>

3. Pronunciation: -ed and -ing

Ahora que hemos visto el **Pasado Simple** y el **Pasado Continuo** es el mejor momento para ver cómo se pronuncian los verbos después de haberles añadido la **-ED** en Pasado Simple y la **-ING** en Pasado Continuo. Empezaremos con la pronunciación de la **-ED** que es algo más compleja y dejaremos la **-ING** para el final por ser más sencilla.

Pronunciación de la -ED final en Pasado Simple

La pronunciación de la **-ED** en los pasados regulares varía dependiendo del último sonido que haya en el verbo regular antes de añadir la **-ED**.

- La **-ed** suena como **/t/** cuando el último sonido que se oiga en la palabra sea un **sonido oclusivo** (que el aire salga de golpe) o un sonido parecido a la 's'
- La **-ed** suena como **/d/** cuando el último sonido que se oiga en la palabra sea un **sonido más suave**, como cualquier **vocal** o una **consonante** en la que el aire no salga de golpe, como **/m/, /n/, /l/, /v/, /r/, /g/, /h/, etc.**
- La **-ed** suena como **/id/** cuando el último sonido que se oiga en la palabra sea uno de los anteriores, es decir, **/t/** o **/d/**

Hemos subrayado el último sonido de cada verbo para que te sea más sencillo identificarlos. Observa:

/t/	/d/	/id/
Stopp ED	Play ED	Need ED Create ED
Park ED	Studi ED	
Miss ED	Comb ED	
Wash ED	Travell ED	
Mix ED	Barr ED	

Pronunciación de la -ING final en Pasado Continuo

En el caso de la **-ING** no vamos a depender de nada, siempre se pronuncia igual.

En este caso, el símbolo fonético que vamos a utilizar es **/ɪŋ/** y se pronuncia como una **/n/** algo más alargada, sin llegar a pronunciar claramente la **/g/**

Actividad nº 6

1. Put the next verb in the correspondent column according to the pronunciation of -ED

watched attacked helped pushed kissed liked talked closed
 smelled promised approved called smiled decided
 lived painted pointed waited started sounded

/t/	/d/	/id/

Para saber más

Do the next exercise online

[Exercise 1](http://www.better-english.com/grammar/pastsimplepronunciation.htm) <http://www.better-english.com/grammar/pastsimplepronunciation.htm>

4. Reading: your last holidays

Question: When was the last time you traveled on holiday?

Read the article below and then answer the questions.

My Holiday in Vancouver

My summer holidays are often a little boring, but my summer holiday last year was great – my family and I got onto an airplane and flew to Vancouver! It was our first time to visit Canada. We got up very early almost every day and did lots of really fun and interesting things. On our first day, we visited Stanley Park and the Vancouver Art Gallery. Later in the week, we visited some museums and then got on a special boat to watch whales. It was fantastic! I took lots of photos. Of course, we also visited our cousins who live in Vancouver. One evening, they had a barbeque and we ate at **their** home. After we finished our food, we invited them to come to our home one day. Unfortunately, we didn't swim in the ocean because the water was too cold, but we did many other fun things. Finally, after two weeks, before we left Vancouver, my family and I went shopping and bought lots of souvenirs to help us remember our time in Canada. Maybe we can travel again during my next summer holiday. Maybe we can make plans to visit Japan or Brazil!

Actividad nº 7

1. What is the article about?

- ☐ (a) Vancouver
- ☐ (b) A person's holiday
- ☐ (c) Things to do in Canada

2. Who did the person travel with?

- ☐ (a) his friends
- ☐ (b) his cousins
- ☐ (c) his family

3. On his first day in Vancouver, he visited a park and some museums.

- ☐ (a) TRUE
- ☐ (b) FALSE
- ☐ (c) It doesn't say.

4. What did he probably take with him on a boat?

- ☐ (a) a camera
- ☐ (b) a sandwich to eat
- ☐ (c) a book

5. What does the word 'their' refer to?

- ☐ (a) food
- ☐ (b) the barbeque
- ☐ (c) his cousins

6. How does he describe the barbeque?

- ☐ (a) It was cold.
- ☐ (b) It was delicious.
- ☐ (c) He doesn't say.

7. Which of these things is most probably a 'souvenir'?

- ☐ (a) fruits and vegetables
- ☐ (b) a T-shirt with the word 'Vancouver' on it
- ☐ (c) a special boat to watch whales

8. He wants to go to another country next year.

- ☐ (a) TRUE
- ☐ (b) FALSE
- ☐ (c) He doesn't say.

5. Listening and speaking: expressing opinion

Some people think it's a good idea to travel on holiday. Other people think it's better to stay at home. Listen and complete the gaps.

Listen to the pronunciation of each vowel and practice.

Audio: ACING_3_Bloque_08_Tema_3_Audiotravel_write_opinion.mp3 (Portal de Educación de personas adultas)

Actividad nº 8

Some people believe it's a good idea to travel on holiday but other people think it's (1) _____ to stay at home. I (2) _____ that it's better to travel on holiday. In this (3) _____ I will give you three excellent reasons for my (4) _____. First of all, you can't learn many things when you just stay at home. For (5) _____, last year I (6) _____ to Iceland on holiday and I learned many things about Icelandic culture. Secondly, you might not make many new (7) _____ if you stay at home all the time. (8) _____, you will probably meet lots of new people when you travel. Last year, for example, I (9) _____ three new friends while I was in Iceland. (10) _____, when you stay at

home on holiday, you will probably feel very (11) _____. It's just not fun! On the other hand, travel is exciting! You never know what you will see or who you will meet! For all these (12) _____, I think it's better to travel on holiday. What do you think?

- **What do you think about travelling?**
- **Where in the world have you traveled to?**
- **When did you travel there?**

Now, read the sentences below. Express your opinions. Then, compare your answers with your classmates. Give reasons. Use these expressions to introduce your opinion:

I completely agree	In my opinion...
I mostly agree	From my point of view...
I'm not sure	In my view...
I mostly disagree	I think...
I disagree completely	I don't think

1. *Traveling is fun*
2. *Traveling is dangerous*
3. *Traveling is expensive*
4. *Traveling with a tour group is better than traveling by yourself*
5. *Traveling by air is dangerous*
6. *Stay at a hostel is better than staying at a hotel*

7. *Life would be impossible without airplanes*
8. *It would be great to have a job as a tour guide*
9. *Traveling is a great way to improve your English*
10. *It's fun to stay at a hotel*
11. *Everyone should travel so that they can learn about other cultures and people*
12. *You should learn the language of the country that you travel to*

6. Writing: past events

NARRATIVE WRITING: “Write a paragraph about some place you traveled to on holiday.”

Soluciones a los ejercicios propuestos

Actividad nº 1

1. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verb in SIMPLE PAST.

- a. Lisa really LIKED (like) eating chocolate ice-creams when she was a child.
- b. Last weekend I WORKED (work) at the Barnabeez restaurant.
- c. My school friends and I WENT (go) to Malta last summer.
- d. I RAN (run) for one hour last night.
- e. Fred TOOK (take) a lot of pictures on his holiday last summer.
- f. What DID YOU GET (you/get) for your birthday?
- g. They FORGOT (forget) the bread this morning!
- h. Alice PLAYED (play) tennis this morning.
- i. Where DID YOU GO (you/go) last weekend?
- j. I WANTED (want) to buy that computer, but it was too expensive.
- k. Why DID THEY COME (they /come)?
- l. Paul and Jeannie STAYED (stay) at home last night.
- m. Samantha DROVE (drive) for an hour.
- n. She TOOK (take) three books from the library last week.
- ñ. Lucy BOUGHT (buy) a new dress yesterday.
- o. They WATCHED (watch) a movie last night.
- p. Ann WENT (go) to the supermarket last month.
- q. He STUDIED (study) all night but he didn't pass the exam.
- r. Sheila WROTE (write) a letter to her mother yesterday.

2. Write the next sentences in negative.

- a. I did my homework last night.
I DIDN'T DO my homework last night.
- b. My parents went to Italy for one month.
My parents DIDN'T GO to Italy for one month.
- c. Tommy broke that vase two days ago.
Tommy DIDN'T BREAK that vase two days ago.
- d. We gave mum a bunch of flowers for her birthday.
We DIDN'T GIVE mum a bunch of flowers for her birthday.

3. Order the next words to form interrogative sentences.

- a. Susan / sing / on a TV programme?
Did Susan sing on a TV programme?

b. You / like / reggae music?

Did you like reggae music?

c. They / drive / all the way to Sweden?

Did they drive all the way to Sweden?

d. Your children / ride / a horse on your last holiday?

Did your children ride a horse on your last holiday?

4. Write the simple past of the next verbs:

work	<u>worked</u>	walk	<u>walked</u>	copy	<u>copied</u>	stay	<u>stayed</u>	plan	<u>planned</u>
carry	<u>carried</u>	enjoy	<u>enjoyed</u>	rob	<u>robbed</u>	miss	<u>missed</u>	cry	<u>cried</u>
marry	<u>married</u>	mix	<u>mixed</u>	stop	<u>stopped</u>	play	<u>played</u>	explain	<u>explained</u>
travel	<u>travelled</u>	try	<u>tried</u>	dance	<u>danced</u>	happen	<u>happened</u>	be	<u>was/were</u>
build	<u>built</u>	buy	<u>bought</u>	come	<u>came</u>	do	<u>did</u>	drink	<u>drank</u>
drive	<u>drove</u>	eat	<u>ate</u>	find	<u>found</u>	get	<u>got</u>	give	<u>gave</u>
go	<u>went</u>	have	<u>had</u>	know	<u>knew</u>	read	<u>read</u>	say	<u>said</u>
see	<u>saw</u>	sell	<u>sold</u>	take	<u>took</u>	tell	<u>told</u>	think	<u>thought</u>
write	<u>wrote</u>								

Actividad nº 2

a. Was Christopher reading the newspaper at 5.30 pm? No, he wasn't. He was reading the newspaper at 12.30

b. Were Christopher and Susan studying Japanese at 5.30 pm? No, they weren't
Christopher was studying Japanese and Susan was working on a new project at 5.30

c. Was Christopher having something to eat at 9.30 pm? No, he wasn't. He was having a drink at 9.30

d. Were Susan and William having a drink at 9.30 pm? No, they weren't. They were having something to eat

Actividad nº 3

- What were you doing (do) when the accident happened (happen)?
- I was watching TV (watch) and suddenly I heard (hear) all the noise.
- When my parents arrived (arrive) home, we were chatting (chat) to our friends.
- When I woke up (wake up) this morning it was raining (rain) and my father was singing (sing) in the kitchen.
- I was walking (walk) home, whistling happily, when I saw (see) two masked men run out of the bank.

Actividad nº 4

1. We arrived at the airport (tirpaor) and got on a plane.
2. Did you carry your baggage (eaggbag) onto the train?
3. When did you check-in (kchec-ni) at the hotel?
4. What do you know about the culture (rultuce) of Japan?
5. Let's hurry! The airplane will depart (tepadr) soon!
6. I want to buy some things at the gift shop (ifgt psho).
7. He stayed at a very nice 5-star hotel (eholt).
8. Thomas really likes international (nteirnationa) travel.
9. When will you leave (elaev)?
10. Of course, we took a map (pam), so we didn't get lost.
11. Jenny had to show her passport (ppoassrt) at the airport.
12. She wants to buy a postcard (osctarpd) and send it to her friend.
13. My father bought some souvenirs (siovuenrs) to remember his time in Paris.
14. I forgot to bring my train ticket (ckiett), so I couldn't get on the train.
15. There were many tourists (sstoiurt) taking pictures with their cameras.
16. We flew to New Zealand to visit (tivsi) our relatives.

Actividad nº 5

ANSWER: pickpocket ; tourist ; tour group ; tour guide

Actividad nº 6

/t/	/d/	/id/
<u>watched</u>	<u>closed</u>	<u>decided</u>
<u>attacked</u>	<u>smelled</u>	<u>painted</u>
<u>helped</u>	<u>promised</u>	<u>pointed</u>
<u>pushed</u>	<u>approved</u>	<u>waited</u>
<u>kissed</u>	<u>called</u>	<u>started</u>
<u>liked</u>	<u>smiled</u>	<u>sounded</u>
<u>talked</u>	<u>lived</u>	

Actividad nº 7

1. What is the article about?

☐ (b) A person's holiday

2. Who did the person travel with?

☐ (c) his family

3. On his first day in Vancouver, he visited a park and some museums.

☐ (b) FALSE

4. What did he probably take with him on a boat?

☐ (a) a camera

5. What does the word 'their' refer to?

☐ (c) his cousins

6. How does he describe the barbeque?

☐ (c) He doesn't say.

7. Which of these things is most probably a 'souvenir'?

☐ (b) a T-shirt with the word 'Vancouver' on it

8. He wants to go to another country next year.

☐ (a) TRUE

Actividad nº 8

Some people believe it's a good idea to travel on holiday but other people think it's (1) BETTER to stay at home. I (2) BELIEVE that it's better to travel on holiday. In this (3) PARAGRAPH I will give you three excellent reasons for my (4) OPINION . First of all, you can't learn many things when you just stay at home. For (5) EXAMPLE , last year I (6) FLEW to Iceland on holiday and I learned many things about Icelandic culture. Secondly, you might not make many new (7) FRIENDS if you stay at home all the time. (8) HOWEVER , you will probably meet lots of new people when you travel. Last year, for example, I (9) MET three new friends while I was in Iceland. (10) FINALLY , when you stay at

home on holiday, you will probably feel very (11) BORED . It's just not fun! On the other hand, travel is exciting! You never know what you will see or who you will meet! For all these (12) REASONS , I think it's better to travel on holiday. What do you think?