

Listening

A true story

1 You are going to hear the true story of how David Platonoff's Russian grandmother came to live in London. Look at the photos and discuss these questions.

- a Which country do you think they show and which period?
- b What kind of life do you think David's grandmother had in Russia?

2 a **17.0** **17.3** Read the statements below and check the words in bold. Then listen and mark the statements true or false.

b Listen again and read the tapescript on page 169. What is your reaction to the story?

3 What do you know about the lives of your grandparents? Do you know any other older people who had an interesting life? What happened to them?

Part 1

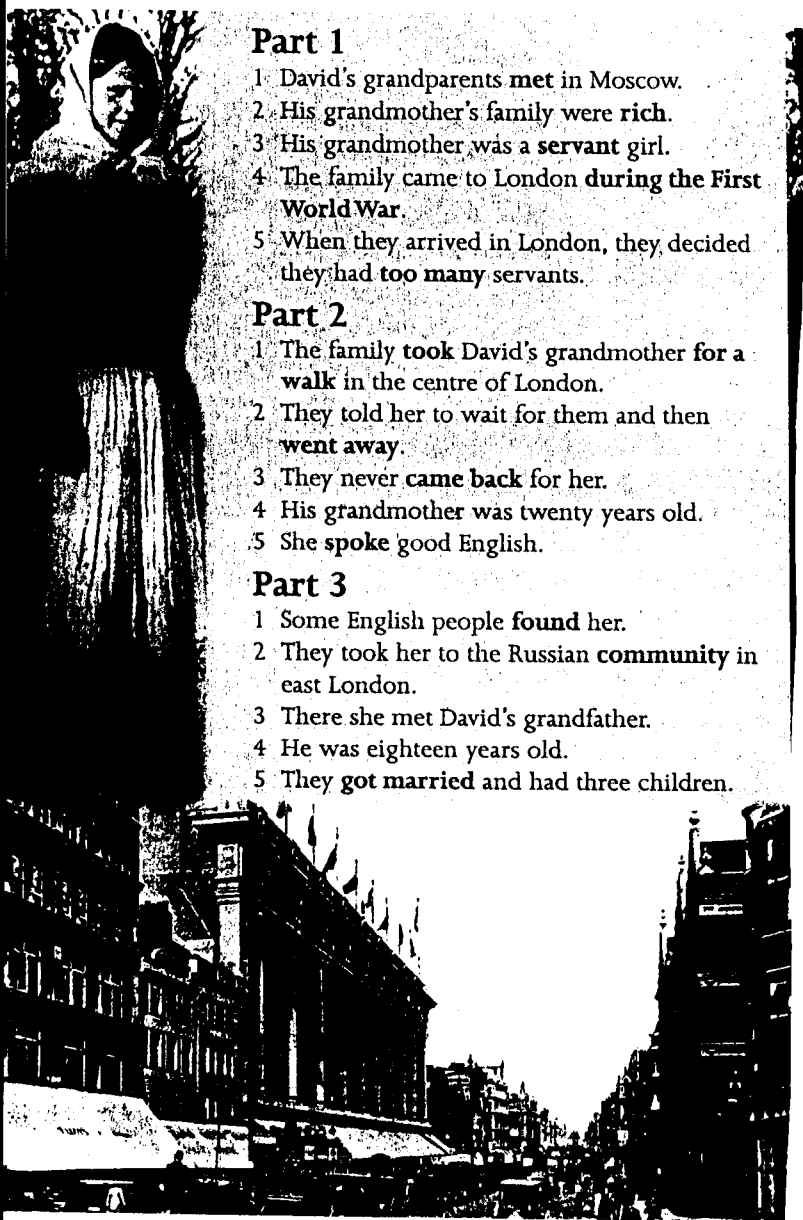
- 1 David's grandparents **met** in Moscow.
- 2 His grandmother's family were **rich**.
- 3 His grandmother was a **servant** girl.
- 4 The family came to London **during the First World War**.
- 5 When they arrived in London, they decided they had **too many** servants.

Part 2

- 1 The family **took** David's grandmother for a **walk** in the centre of London.
- 2 They told her to wait for them and then **went away**.
- 3 They never **came back** for her.
- 4 His grandmother was twenty years old.
- 5 She **spoke** good English.

Part 3

- 1 Some English people **found** her.
- 2 They took her to the Russian **community** in east London.
- 3 There she met David's grandfather.
- 4 He was eighteen years old.
- 5 They **got married** and had three children.



FUTURE TENSES – FORMS AND USE

Examples

Usage

Will Verb (base form)

It will snow tomorrow.
She won't win the election.

Used for predictions

Will Verb (base form)

The concert will begin at 8 o'clock.
When will the train leave?

Used for scheduled events

Will Verb (base form)

Will you marry me?
I'll help you with your homework after class

Used for promises

Will Verb (base form)

I'll make you a sandwich.
They'll help you if you want.

Used for offers

Will Verb (base form)

He will telephone as soon as he arrives.
Will you visit me when you come next week?

Used in combination with time clauses (as soon as, when, before, after)

Be going to Verb (base form)

Frank is going to study Medicine.
Where are they going to stay when they come?
She isn't going to buy the new house after all.

The future with 'going to' is used to express planned events or intentions. These events or intentions are decided on *before* the moment of speaking.

NOTE

'Going to' or '-ing' are often both correct for planned events. 'Going to' should be used for distant future intentions (example: He's going to study Law)

Be going to Verb (base form)

Oh no! Look at those clouds. It's going to rain.
Be careful! You're going to drop those dishes!

Used for future predictions based on physical (usually visual) evidence.

Present Continuous (be '-ing')

He's coming tomorrow afternoon.
What are we having for dinner?
I'm not seeing the doctor until Friday.

Used for planned or personally scheduled events. Usually used with principle verbs such as: come, go, begin, start, finish, have, etc.

NOTE

'Going to' or '-ing' are often both correct for planned events. 'Going to' should be used for distant future intentions (example: He's going to study Law)

Simple Present

The class begins at 11.30.
The plane leaves at 6 o'clock.

Used for scheduled public events such as train and plane schedules, course schedules, etc.

Common future time expressions include:

next (week, month, year), tomorrow, in X's time (amount of time, i.e. two week's time), in year, time clauses (when, as soon as, before, after) simple present (example: I will telephone as soon as I arrive.) soon, later

Future Tenses Review Quiz 1

1. Peter (is / is going to be) fifty next Friday.
2. Oh no! I've broken the vase. What (am I going to say / will I say)?
3. Jack (is having / will have) a dinner party next Saturday.
4. By the time you arrive, I'll (have been / be) working for two hours.
5. John hasn't eaten. - Don't worry (I will make / I am going to make) him a sandwich.
6. We'll go out for dinner when he (gets in / will get in).
7. Unless he arrives soon, we (will not go/ are not going) to the party.
8. (I will be studying / I will have studied) at 9 tomorrow evening.
9. (We will have finished / We will finish) by 9 o'clock.
10. Look at those clouds! It (is going to rain / will rain)!

Future Forms Quiz 2

I'm hungry - Oh, I

-- (make) you a sandwich.

He -- (study) Law at UCLA next year.

Oh darling! I love you so much,
-- (you/marry) me?

The flight -- (leave) at 8 p.m.

Look at those clouds! It
-- (rain) any minute.

Jack -- (meet) Tom tomorrow afternoon.

I think he -- (be) very successful.

When -- (visit) me next year?

Class -- (begin) at 9,
it -- (begin) at 10.

As soon as she arrives in Dallas she -- (give) you a call.

Look at those clouds on the horizon! It is -- (rain) soon.

Who do you think -- (win) the next national elections?

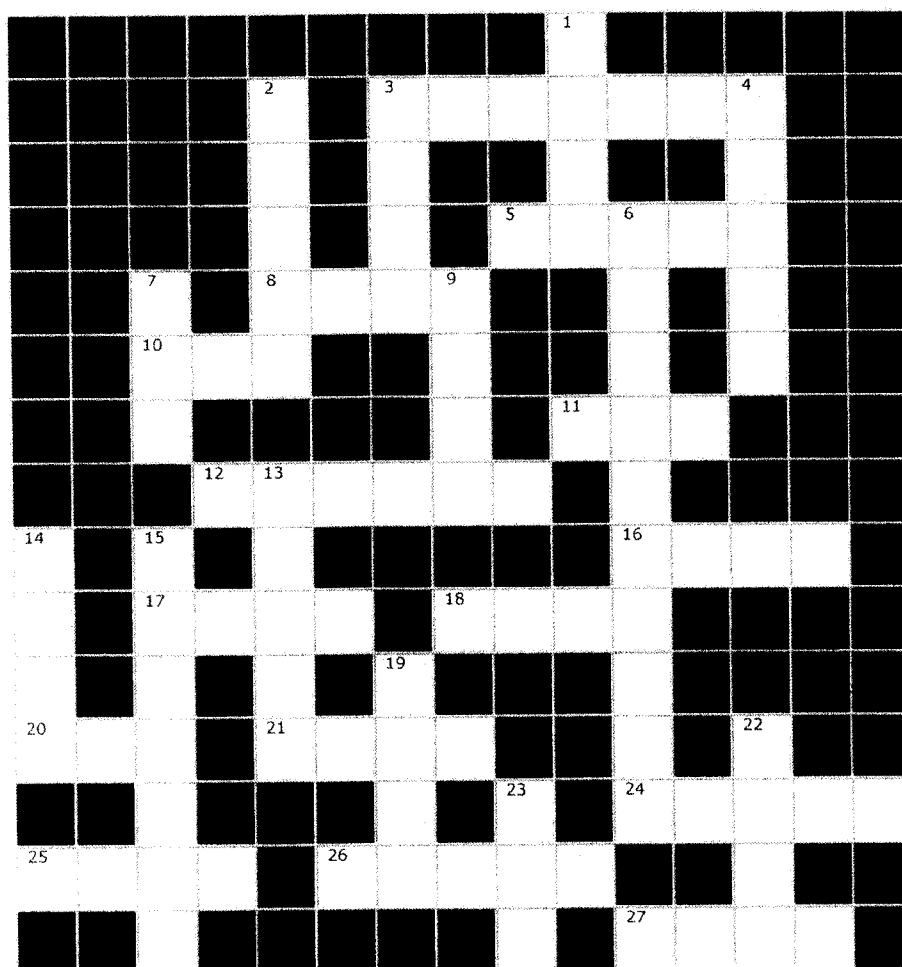
We are -- (fly) to Austin next week for a meeting with the advisory board.

I promise you: I -- (finish) my homework on time next week.

I'll take this letter to the post office when I -- (go) into town this afternoon.

1. Irregular Verbs - Crossword

Complete the crossword with the correct form of the irregular verbs.



Across:

- 3) Simple Past of BRING
- 5) Simple Past of STICK
- 8) Simple Past of SING
- 10) Simple Past of EAT
- 11) Simple Past of FEED
- 12) Past Participle of SHAKE
- 16) Past Participle of SELL
- 17) Past Participle of READ
- 18) Simple Past of LEAVE
- 20) Simple Past of MEET
- 21) Simple Past of DRAW
- 24) Simple Past of DRINK
- 25) Simple Past of FLY
- 26) Past Participle of STAND
- 27) Past Participle of MAKE

Down:

- 1) Simple Past of HURT
- 2) Simple Past of CHOOSE
- 3) Past Participle of BE
- 4) Past Participle of TAKE
- 6) Simple Past of UNDERSTAND
- 7) Simple Past of SIT
- 9) Past Participle of GO
- 13) Simple Past of HEAR
- 14) Past Participle of SWIM
- 15) Past Participle of WRITE
- 19) Simple Past of GO
- 22) Simple Past of PAY
- 23) Simple Past of WIN

2. Regular or irregular verbs - Odd one out

Find the regular verb in each line and write it into the gap.

Example: say, lose, dance, sing - _____ Answer: say, lose, dance, sing - **dance**

1) read, feel, play, see - _____

2) listen, do, go, make - _____

3) know, help, say, think - _____

4) like, write, forget, eat - _____

5) take, bring, cut, clean - _____

6) watch, be, have, meet - _____

7) put, buy, cook, teach - _____

8) catch, find, answer, lose - _____

9) want, tell, win, sit - _____

10) sell, build, drink, open - _____

3. Positive statements in the Simple Past

Put the correct forms of the verbs into the gaps. Use the **Simple Past** in the statements.

Example: She _____ her mother in the kitchen. (**to help**)

Answer: She **helped** her mother in the kitchen.

1) They _____ something to drink. (**to order**)

2) Last summer I _____ to Stuttgart. (**to go**)

3) She _____ her homework in the afternoon. (**to do**)

4) He _____ to 10. (**to count**)

5) Our cat _____ a big mouse. (**to catch**)

6) In 2001 our class _____ a trip to Norwich. (**to make**)

7) The weather _____ really nice. (**to be**)

8) The secretary _____ the file yesterday. (**to delete**)

9) Paul _____ nothing to me. (**to say**)

10) The people _____ something to each other. (**to whisper**)

Present Simple or Present Continuous?

Choose the correct form for each verb.

1. You won't find Jerry at home right now. He _____ in the library.
A. studies B. is studying
2. Don't give Jan any cheese. She _____ it!
A. hates B. is hating
3. Salman is rich — he _____ a Mercedes.
A. drives B. is driving
4. Look! Junko _____ into the water.
A. Juks B. is jumping
5. It _____ quite hard — perhaps we shouldn't go out tonight.
A. snows B. is snowing
6. Once a week, I _____ to an art class at the college.
A. go B. am going
7. I _____ to Toronto next Thursday. Do you want to come?
A. go B. am going
8. I _____ you're crazy!
A. think b. am thinking
9. I _____ lunch in the cafeteria every day.
A. Have B. am having
10. Marie-Claude isn't a Canadian. I _____ she comes from France.
A. Believe B. am believing

English tenses in affirmative sentences - Exercise 1

Form affirmative sentences in the given tenses using the following words:

he - to write - letters

Example: Simple Present - _____

Answer: Simple Present - **He writes letters.**

1) Simple Present - _____

- 2) Present Progressive - _____
- 3) Simple Past - _____
- 4) Past Progressive - _____
- 5) Present Perfect - _____
- 6) Present Perfect Progressive - _____
- 7) Past Perfect - _____
- 8) will-future - _____
- 9) going to-future - _____
- 10) Conditional - _____

Tenses in English, statements - Exercise 1

Put in the verbs in brackets in the correct tenses.

Example: The weather _____ nice at the weekend. (*to be*)

Answer: The weather **will be** nice at the weekend.

- 1) I _____ to the cinema yesterday. (*to go*)
- 2) Peter _____ 13 tomorrow. (*to be*)
- 3) My friend _____ to music every evening. (*to listen*)
- 4) They _____ their car. It looks new again. (*to clean*)
- 5) Listen! Mr Jones _____ the piano. (*to play*)
- 6) She _____ her left arm two weeks ago. (*to break*)
- 7) We _____ a test now. (*to write*)
- 8) Danny _____ a book this evening. (*to read*)
- 9) Ken and Emily often _____ lunch at school. (*to have*)
- 10) He _____ his money. So he can't buy this hamburger. (*to lose*)

Tenses in English, statements - Exercise 2

Put in the verbs in brackets in the correct tenses.

Example: The sun _____ now. (*to shine*)

Answer: The sun **is shining** now.

- 1) We _____ TV when it started to rain. **(to watch)**
- 2) I _____ to visit you yesterday, but you _____ not at home. **(to want)**
(to be)
- 3) Look! It _____, so we can't _____ to the beach. **(to rain) (to go)**
- 4) There are a lot of clouds! It _____ soon. **(to rain)**
- 5) The sun _____ in the East. **(to rise)**
- 6) Since 2003 they _____ their son every year. **(to visit)**
- 7) While the doctor _____ Mr Jones, his son _____ outside this morning. **(to examine) (to wait)**
- 8) I _____ for my girlfriend for two hours. **(to wait)**
- 9) After Larry _____ the film on TV, he decided to buy the book. **(to see)**
- 10) Wait a minute, I _____ this box for you. **(to carry)**

Negative sentences in English - Exercise 1

Form **negative** sentences in the given tenses using the following words.

he - to write - letters

Example: Simple Present - _____

Answer: Simple Present - **He does not write letters. He doesn't write letters.**

- 1) Simple Present - _____
- 2) Present Progressive - _____
- 3) Simple Past - _____
- 4) Past Progressive - _____
- 5) Present Perfect - _____
- 6) Present Perfect Progressive - _____
- 7) Past Perfect - _____
- 8) will-future - _____
- 9) going to-future - _____
- 10) Conditional - _____

Questions in English - Exercise 1

Use the words

he - to write - letters

and form **questions** in the given tenses.

Example: Simple Present - _____

Answer: Simple Present - ***Does he write letters?***

- 1) Simple Present - _____ ?
- 2) Present Progressive - _____ ?
- 3) Simple Past - _____ ?
- 4) Past Progressive - _____ ?
- 5) Present Perfect - _____ ?
- 6) Present Perfect Progressive - _____ ?
- 7) Past Perfect - _____ ?
- 8) will-future - _____ ?
- 9) going to-future - _____ ?
- 10) Conditional - _____ ?

13 Adjectives to describe people

1 That was a silly thing to do

Use these pairs of adjectives in the sentences:

wise / sensible
horrible / nasty
careless / silly
strange / funny

- I locked my keys in the house this morning.
> That was a very thing to do.
- I gave my neighbours' little boy some money for his holidays and his parents took it from him!
> Really? What a thing to do.
- I'm thinking of getting myself a private pension.
> Good idea. That's a very thing to do.
- They've been married for 25 years and then one day she just walked out and never came back.
> Really? What a thing to do!

2 It's very brave of you

Match the beginnings and endings of the following sentences:

- It was a bit cheeky of you
- It's very brave of you
- It was very generous of you
- It was very clever of you
- It was a bit dishonest of you
- to finish this crossword so quickly.
- not to tell them they'd given you too much change.
- to go to India on your own.
- to ask the teacher how old she is.
- to pay for all the drinks.

Now complete the following dialogues with the phrases below:

very kind
a bit clumsy
very tactful
very rude

- I invited Sue and Gerry for dinner. They turned up an hour and a half late and didn't even apologise!
> Really, that was of them, wasn't it?

- Sarah spilt coffee all over the carpet. It made a terrible mess.
> Oh dear. That was of her, wasn't it?

- Mary knew how busy I was, so she offered to collect the kids from school for me.
> That was of her.
- Sue said she had a headache, but she knew that Chris, her first husband, was going to be at the party.
> That was of her. It would have been very embarrassing if she'd turned up.

3 Aren't you being a bit selfish?

Complete the following dialogues with the words below:

fussy
pessimistic
pushy
selfish
intolerant
optimistic

- I know I'm going to get this job – the interview went so well.
> I think you're being a bit Hundreds of people have applied for it.
- I'm trying to persuade Liz to give up her job and come and live with me in Scotland.
> Aren't you being a bit? You know how important her career is.
- I've looked at fifteen flats and I haven't seen one I really like.
> Don't you think you're being a bit? You'll never find one that's perfect.
- Why haven't they phoned me back? I know I'm not going to get this job.
> Aren't you being a bit? You only had the interview yesterday.
- Do you think Ann will come on holiday with me?
> Slow down! You've only just met her! Aren't you being a bit? I hope Bob doesn't become manager. I don't like his accent.
- Don't you think you're being a bit? You can't dislike him just because of the way he speaks!

4 Wordbuilding

Complete the following sentences with a noun formed from the adjective at the end of each sentence:

- Thousands would have died in last year's famine in Ethiopia, if it wasn't for the of ordinary people. (generous)
- They've always shown me great (kind)
- The theatre's sent me tickets for the wrong day again. I can't believe their (careless)
- Considering how ill I've been, I thought my boss would show a bit more (sympathetic)
- She handled the situation very well. She showed great (sensitive)
- You've been such a great help. I'd like to buy you dinner as an expression of my (grateful)
- I do wish those children would show a little more sometimes. (patient)
- He just told me to shut up and walked off. I've never known such (rude)
- You don't like him because of his accent? You could show a bit more sometimes. (tolerant)
- I think one day we might doubt the of this decision. (wise)

Did you notice how many of these words were used with the verb *show*? Go back and underline the *show* + noun expressions.

5 What a nasty thing to say

Which words fit in the two examples below?

nice
mean
sweet
kind
spiteful
nasty
lovely
unkind
rude
horrible

- He said I was fat.
> Really? What a(n) thing to say.
- I can't believe you're forty-five. You look much younger than that.
> What a thing to say. Thank you.

6 Don't be so impatient

Complete the following sentences with the words below. Then add the comments at the end.

nosey
impatient
pessimistic
childish

- Haven't you finished? Come on! Hurry up! I've got to go out in ten minutes.
> Oh, don't be so!
- How much do you earn?
> Don't be so!
- Well, if you won't let me watch what I want to watch, I'm not doing the washing up.
> Oh, don't be so!
- I know I won't get this job. I don't know why I bothered applying.
> Don't be so!
- Why don't you grow up?
b. I've only got one pair of hands!
c. Why not look on the bright side?
d. It's none of your business!

Add your own words and expressions

Future tenses in English - Exercise

Use **will-future**, **going to-future**, **Simple Present** or **Present Progressive**.

Example: The weather _____ nice on Sunday. (*to be*)

Answer: The weather **will be** nice on Sunday.

- 1) The train _____ at 11:45. (*to leave*)
- 2) We _____ dinner at a nice restaurant on Saturday. (*to have*)
- 3) It _____ in the mountains tomorrow evening. (*to snow*)
- 4) On Sunday at 8 o'clock I _____ my friend. (*to meet*)
- 5) They _____ to London on Friday evening. (*to fly*)
- 6) Wait! I _____ you to the station. (*to drive*)
- 7) The English lesson _____ at 8:45. (*to start*)
- 8) I _____ my sister in April. (*to see*)
- 9) Look at the clouds - it _____ in a few minutes. (*to rain*)
- 10) Listen! There's someone at the door. I _____ the door for you. (*to open*)

will-future or going to-future - Exercise

Example: I hope, that the sun _____ tomorrow. (*to shine*)

Answer: I hope, that the sun **will shine** tomorrow.

- 1) Philipp _____ 15 next Wednesday. (*to be*)
- 2) They _____ a new computer. (*to get*)
- 3) I think, my mother _____ this CD. (*to like*)
- 4) Paul's sister _____ a baby. (*to have*)
- 5) They _____ at about 4 in the afternoon. (*to arrive*)
- 6) Just a moment. I _____ you with the bags. (*to help*)
- 7) In 2020 people _____ more hybrid cars. (*to buy*)
- 8) Marvin _____ a party next week. (*to throw*)
- 9) We _____ to Venice in June. (*to fly*)

Vocabulary and speaking

Going out and staying in

- 1 What did you do last weekend? Was it busy or quiet? tiring or relaxing? boring or fun?

My weekend was really boring. I stayed at home and did nothing!

- 2 **MD** Read the questionnaire about the weekend. Mark the activities 1–4.

- 1 = I **never** do this
2 = I **occasionally** do this
3 = I **sometimes / quite often** do this
4 = I **usually / always** do this

- 3 Compare your answers in small groups. Explain what you do and why.

I often study at the weekend, because I don't have time in the week. How about you?

- 4 a Match the words and phrases that go together in A and B. Use the questionnaire to check.

A	B
1 stay	a walk
2 stay	for the weekend
3 do	at home
4 have a	swimming
5 go	the country
6 go to	the gym
7 go to	with friends
8 go for	in bed
9 go out	the housework
10 go away	party

- b Spend a few minutes remembering the phrases. Then test your partner.

the country

go to the country

- 5 What's your idea of a perfect weekend? Which of the activities above does it include?

How do you spend weekends?

A Work and rest

At the weekend, do you ever:

- work or study?
- do the housework or the shopping?
- stay in bed until lunchtime?
- stay at home and just relax?

B Sport and exercise

How often do you:

- go to the gym or go swimming?
- go for a long walk?
- play football or another game?
- watch sport on TV?

C Social life

How often do you:

- go out for a meal?
- see relatives?
- have a party or a barbecue at your house?
- go out with a group of friends to a bar or a club?

D Culture

Do you ever:

- go to a concert?
- go to an exhibition or a museum?
- go to the cinema or the theatre?
- read a book?

E Going away for the weekend

Do you ever:

- go away on business for the weekend?
- visit relatives in another part of the country?
- go to the country or to the beach?
- spend the weekend in another city?

2 verbs that are easily confused

Infinitive	Simple past	Past participle	Infinitive	Simple past	Past participle
shake	shook	shaken	fall	fell	fallen
shine	shone /ʃɒn/	shone /ʃɒn/	feel	felt	felt
shoot	shot	shot	fill	filled	filled
show	showed	shown	find	found	found
shrink	shrank/shrunk	shrunk	(= get back something lost)		
shut	shut	shut	found	founded	founded
sing	sang	sung	(= start up an organisation or institution)		
sink	sank	sunk	flow	flowed	flowed
sit	sat	sat	(of a liquid = move)		
sleep	slept	slept	fly	flew	flown
slide	slid	slid	(= move in the air)		
smell	smelt/smelled	smelt/smelled	lay	laid	laid
speak	spoke	spoken	(= put down flat)		
speed	sped	sped	lie	lay	lain
spell	spelt/spelled	spelt/spelled	(= be down)		
spend	spent	spent	lie	lied	lied
spill	spilt/spilled	spilt/spilled	(= say things that are not true)		
spin	span/spun	spun	For more details of these three verbs, see 316.		
spit	spat	spat	leave	left	left
split	split	split	live	lived	lived
spoil	spoilt/spoiled	spoilt/spoiled	raise	raised	raised
spread	spread	spread	(= put up)		
stand	stood	stood	rise	rose	risen
steal	stole	stolen	(= go/get up)		
stick	stuck	stuck	strike	struck	struck
sting	stung	stung	(= hit)		
strike	struck	struck	stroke	stroked	stroked
swear	swore	sworn	(= pass the hand gently over)		
sweep	swept	swept	wind /waɪnd/	wound /waʊnd/	wound /waʊnd/
swing	swung	swung	(= turn, tighten a spring etc)		
swim	swam	swum	wound /waʊnd/	wounded	wounded
take	took	taken	(= injure in a battle)		
teach	taught	taught			
tear	tore	torn			
tell	told	told			
think	thought	thought			
throw	threw	thrown			
understand	understood	understood			
wake	woke	woken			
wear	wore	worn			
win	won	won			
wind /waɪnd/	wound /waʊnd/	wound /waʊnd/			
write	wrote	written			

Present Simple

Use

1) repeated actions: My friend often draws nice posters.

2) things in general: The sun rises in the East.

3) fixed arrangements, scheduled events

The plane flies to London every Monday.

4) actions in the present - one follows after the other

First I get up, then I have breakfast.

5) instructions

Open your books at page 34.

6) with special verbs

I understand English.

Signal words

every day, often, always, sometimes, never

Form

infinitive (3rd person singular he, she, it: infinitive + -s)

Examples

Affirmative sentences:

I read books.	My brother reads books.
We sing pop songs.	She sings pop songs.
I play handball.	John plays handball.

Negative sentences:

You must not negate a full verb in English. Always use the auxiliary do for negations.

I	like	computers.
I	don't	like computers at all.

My friend	likes	computers.
My mum	doesn't	like computers at all.

Questions:

Use the auxiliary do: Do you play football? Does he play football?

Simple Present - Spelling

Be careful with some words when using the 3rd person singular.

1) verbs ending in a sibilant [s] [z] [ʒ] [ʒ] [ʒ] [ʒ] or verbs ending in -o preceded by a consonant

We add -es to the infinitive.

Examples:

I watch - he watches; I pass - he passes; I go - he goes; I do - he does

2) verbs ending in -y

verbs ending in 'y' preceded by a vowel (a, e, i, o, u): Add -s.

Example: I play - he plays

verbs ending in 'y' preceded by a consonant: Change 'y' to 'i' and add 'es'.

Example: I hurry - he hurries

Special verbs in the Simple Present

1) have as a full verb

affirmative sentence

I, we, you, they:

I have a book.

he, she, it:

He has a book.

negative sentence

I do not have a book.

He does not have a book.

question

Do I have a book?

Does he have a book?

2) be as a full verb

affirmative sentence

I am from Britain.

he, she, it:

He is from Britain.

we, you, they:

We are from Britain.

negative sentence

I am not from Britain.

He is not from Britain.

We are not from Britain.

question

Am I from Britain?

Is he from Britain?

Are we from Britain?

We often use the short forms with this verb.

3) do as a full verb

affirmative sentence

I, we, you, they:

negative sentence

question

I do an exercise.	I do not do an exercise.	Do I do an exercise?
he, she, it:		
He does an exercise.	He does not do an exercise.	Does he do an exercise?

4) modal auxiliaries can, could, may, must, need, will etc.

<i>affirmative sentence</i>	<i>negative sentence</i>	<i>question</i>
every time regardless the subject (I, he, she, it, we, you, they):		
I can play tennis.	I cannot play tennis.	Can I play tennis?

NOTE:
We can substitute don't (can't) for do not (cannot).

Modals have the same form every time regardless the subject. We do not add an -s to the infinitive.

Long forms and short forms in the Simple Present

We often use short forms of the auxiliaries. The Simple Present is formed with a full verb. Short forms are only used in negative phrases.

affirmative	long form	short form
I, we, you, they:	-	-
I read	-	-
he, she, it:	-	-
he reads	-	-

negative (do not)	long form	short form
I, we, you, they:	I, we, you, they:	I, we, you, they:
I do not read	I don't read	I don't read
he, she, it:	he, she, it:	he, she, it:
he does not read	he doesn't read	he doesn't read

Your Test

A) Form questions.

Example: where / they / to have / breakfast

Where do they have breakfast?

1) to be / Peter / from Austria

what / they / to eat / for breakfast

B) Which answers are correct?

1) Which sentences/questions are in the Simple Present?

- Do you speak Spanish?
He's 15.
I'm in room 201.
She didn't help her mother.
She doesn't like milk.
She drives a car.
We are reading a book.

2) Which of the following words are used with the Simple Present (signal words)?

always, at the moment, every day, now, often, sometimes, yesterday

C) Fill in the verbs in brackets into the gaps.

Example: He never **writes** a letter.

1) The boys _____ computer games. (*not/to play*)

2) I often _____ to the cinema. (*to go*)

D) Fill in the correct verb forms.

1) Mr. Black _____ e-mails in the evenings.

2) Every morning my mother _____ at 6 o'clock.

E) Negate the sentences.

Example: He works on the computer. - **He does not work on the computer.**

- 1) Sandy washes her hair.
2) I run to school.

1 You and me

I HOPE YOU DON'T MIND MY ASKING



- 1 You're going to hear part of a radio programme in which three different people are asked some personal questions. Before you hear it, discuss with a partner what kind of answers *you* would both give to the six questions below.

First speaker	Second speaker	Third speaker
What do you enjoy most in life?		
What is your greatest ambition?		
What has been your greatest achievement?		
Which person do you admire most?		
Who do you get on with best of all?		
What was the nicest thing that happened to you yesterday?		

- 2 Listen to the recording and make notes to help you to remember what each speaker says. Try to make your notes as brief as possible.

- 3 Compare your notes with a partner, then discuss which of the speakers you think you'd get on with best and which you don't like the sound of much.

- 4 Look at the questions on the right. Find a new partner and start asking him or her the questions. After you've asked about four questions, change partners again and continue with the *next* question on your list.

What do you do in your spare time?
What do you enjoy most in your work?
Why are you studying English?
What is the nicest thing that's happened today?
What things do you dislike most in life?
What is the most exciting thing that's ever happened to you?
Do you find it easy to make friends?
What's your favourite food?
What are your ambitions?
Who do you admire most of all?
What are you looking forward to most of all this week?
... now start again at the top!

- 5 Decide which of the questions produced the most interesting answers. Change partners again and spend more time on these questions.

WHAT KIND OF PERSON ARE YOU?

- 1 Fill in the answers in the questionnaire about yourself. Be as honest as you dare. Then find a partner – if possible someone you know quite well already. See if your partner agrees with your own picture of your personality.

HOW WELL DO YOU KNOW YOURSELF?

Answer each question with: ☐ 1 Yes, definitely! ☐ 4 I'm not really sure.

☐ 2 Yes. ☐ 5 No.

☐ 3 Yes and no. ☐ 6 Definitely not!

Do you...

- like to get up early? ☐ work hard?
work best in the mornings? ☐ find it easy to make friends?
like to spend time outdoors? ☐ like children?
like to stay up late? ☐ enjoy travelling?
feel envious of other people? ☐ try to be careful with money?
make decisions quickly? ☐ live for the moment?
plan ahead? ☐ enjoy life?

- 2 Discuss what you discovered about your own and your partner's personalities. Can questions like these really show someone's personality?

Ask your partner these questions:

What things in life make you happy?

What things make you sad or angry?

If you could have one wish come true, what would it be?

I think I'm ... I didn't know that you ...
I'm sure I don't ... I always thought that you ...
Would you say I was ...? That's funny, I'd have said you ...

MOODS

Look at the girl in this photograph. What kind of person do you think she is?
Can you find some suitable adjectives to describe her personality or her mood?
Work in pairs.



Here are some more shots of the same girl in different moods. Take it in turns to describe the photographs and get your partner to find the ones you're describing. (Don't start with the first one, but make the game a bit difficult for your partner.)



Do you have rapid changes of mood? Do you show your feelings in your expression or in the way you speak? Or do you tend to hide your feelings?

NICE PEOPLE

Look at the adjectives below. Decide with a partner which of them you can use to describe each of the other people in your class – and yourselves, too, if you like.

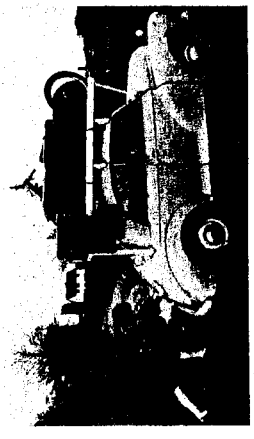
amusing	efficient	hard-working	open-minded	sincere
artistic	energetic	helpful	organised	sociable
capable	enthusiastic	honest	patient	spontaneous
careful	flexible	humorous	perceptive	sympathetic
cheerful	friendly	imaginative	polite	tactful
clever	generous	intelligent	practical	thoughtful
confident	gentle	interesting	rational	unselfish
considerate	good-humoured	kind	reliable	versatile
creative	good-natured	lively	sensible	wise
easygoing	happy	loyal	sensitive	witty

Try to find at least *three* for each person in the class. Use a dictionary to find the meanings of the words you don't know.

WORKING TOGETHER

The aim of this activity is to give you experience of working *together* with a partner to solve various problems. Make sure that you and your partner *discuss* each problem and don't just try to solve it on your own. Try each problem with a different partner and make sure you co-operate!

- 1 Rearrange each of these sentences to make a well-known saying or proverb:
 - a) Cooks many too broth the spoil.
 - b) The be is or not question to to that.
 - c) Safe sorry than better.
 - d) A hand the bird two in worth the bush is in.
 - e) Late never than better.
 - f) Another good one deserves turn.
 - g) Day in built Rome wasn't a.
 - h) Shortest people two distance smile is a the between.
 - i) Way a there's there's will where.
 - j) One two better heads are than.
- 2 Look carefully at this photograph and decide what's going on. Make up a story to show what happened before and after it was taken.



- 3 Rearrange the sentences below to make a well-known children's story.

The prince and the princess got married and lived happily ever after.
The next morning she came down to breakfast looking very cross.
So the queen thought of a plan: the next girl who came was asked to stay the night.
Forty mattresses were placed on top of it.
The problem was that all the girls who came to the palace said they were princesses.
'How did you sleep, my dear?' asked the queen.
One dried pea was placed on the bed in the guest room.
His mother, the queen, wanted to make sure that he married a *real* princess.
When bedtime came, everyone said goodnight and went to their rooms.
Once upon a time a handsome prince was looking for a wife.
'The bed was so uncomfortable that I didn't sleep a wink!' she replied.
The guest climbed up onto the fortieth mattress and put her head on the pillow.
So they knew she must be a real princess.
But how could they be sure if they were telling the truth?

- 4 Imagine that you're both in a ship which has hit an iceberg and is sinking fast.

Which five of these things from your cabin will you take with you?

camera	radio	whisky	wallet
glass	torch	sheet	book
comb	lipstick	towel	knife
soap	pen	swimming	
		costume	
- 5 Can you solve these two problems?
 - a) Two Americans are in bed together. One of them is the father of the other one's son. How are they related?
 - b) The father is four times as old as the son. In twenty years he'll be twice as old. How old are they both now?

JDx

1. PAST SIMPLE TENSE

I **studied** at University at that time. I **lived** with my friends Paco and Javi in a big and old flat. We **didn't study** much and we **enjoyed** our life. Every weekend we **went** to the disco and **met** new girls. I remember I **had** a girlfriend called Margarita.

I **finished** my studies in 1995. A year later I **started** to work as a Language teacher in a Secondary school. Life is not too bad, but those days **were** fantastic!

• Form

Affirmative		Negative	Interrogative
I studied You studied	I went You went	I didn't study/ go You didn't study/ go	Did I study/go? Did you study/ go?
He studied She studied It studied	He went She went It went	He didn't study /go She didn't study/ go It didn't study/ go	Did he study/ go? Did she study/ go? Did it study/ go?
We studied You studied They studied	We went You went They went	We didn't study/ go You didn't study/ go They didn't study/ go	Did we study/ go? Did you study/ go? Did they study/ go?

• Use

Uses	Examples
Actions that started and finished in the past	I didn't go to the beach last Sunday
Actions that happened one after the other in the past (like in a story)	I went into the disco and I saw my favourite girl, then I asked her to dance,.....
With the Past Continuous to refer to a short action that interrupts a longer one.	The TV broke when she was watching the football match

Form sentences:

arrive When you did ?
 wait long for she How did me ?
 phone night last Why you did me ?
 meet days two ago Did you her ?
 party? see the Who did you in
 concert start When did the ?

Choose the appropriate option:

1	My parents bought this house six months ago
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action that started and finished in the past
<input type="checkbox"/>	Actions that happened one after the other in the past
<input type="checkbox"/>	A short action in the past that interrupts a longer one.

2	The firemen <u>had</u> an accident while they were practicing emergency procedures
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action that started and finished in the past
<input type="checkbox"/>	Actions that happened one after the other in the past
<input type="checkbox"/>	A short action in the past that interrupts a longer one.

3	The door opened and a tiny dog entered the room
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action that started and finished in the past
<input type="checkbox"/>	Actions that happened one after the other in the past
<input type="checkbox"/>	A short action in the past that interrupts a longer one.

4	In 1943 Jacques-Yves Cousteau invented the aqualung, a breathing apparatus that supplied oxygen to divers
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action that started and finished in the past
<input type="checkbox"/>	Actions that happened one after the other in the past
<input type="checkbox"/>	A short action in the past that interrupts a longer one.

5	I was watching a terror film when someone with a mysterious voice <u>phoned</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action that started and finished in the past
<input type="checkbox"/>	Actions that happened one after the other in the past
<input type="checkbox"/>	A short action in the past that interrupts a longer one.

6	Christopher Columbus discovered America in 1492
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action that started and finished in the past
<input type="checkbox"/>	Actions that happened one after the other in the past
<input type="checkbox"/>	A short action in the past that interrupts a longer one.

2. PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

While I **was studying** to be a secretary he **was studying** to be a teacher and we lived in the same street in Granada.

When I **was going out** with his best friend Javi, Pablo **was going out** with my best friend Margarita. This is an old story but I like thinking about the past.

I met Pablo again two years ago in our English Club in Mijas called The Happy Verby Gang. We **were talking** for hours about the past times.

Soon I met him again. He surprised me last evening; we **were having dinner** when he invited me to go on holidays together.

- Form

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I was dancing You were dancing He was dancing She was dancing It was dancing We were dancing You were dancing They were dancing	I wasn't dancing You weren't dancing He wasn't dancing She wasn't dancing It wasn't dancing We weren't dancing You weren't dancing They weren't dancing	Was I dancing? Were you dancing? Was he dancing? Was she dancing? Was it dancing? Were we dancing? Were you dancing? Were they dancing?

- Use

Uses	Examples
Actions in the past that take place at a particular time	What were you doing last evening at 8:45? I was watching "el informal"
With the Past Simple to refer to a long action that is interrupted by a shorter one. ("When" or "While" are the habitual conjunctions)	We were talking about our last holidays <i>when</i> the boss came into the office and got angry
Two actions developing at the same time in the past ("While" is the habitual conjunction)	While my boss was talking to me, I was dreaming of my last holidays in Cancún

Form sentences:

1 We / talk / the beach

- 2 My sister / travel / in Asturias
- 3 We / visit / monastery / China
- 4 Some women / dance / temple
- 5 We / eat / fish / in the afternoon
- 6 I / swim / the Caribbean

Past Continuous- Negative

- 1 When the accident happened, the plane was landing.
- 2 When I arrived, the telephone was ringing.
- 3 They were having dinner in a very expensive restaurant.
- 4 Last night she was dancing with me.
- 5 Ann was writing an e-mail in her room.
- 6 When he came, we were watching TV.

Past simple or continuous?

- a) 1 My brother and sister playing tennis at 11am yesterday.
 - 2 you still working at 7pm last night?
 - 3 At 8.30am today driving to work.
 - 4 We sleeping at 11pm.
 - 5 Why he having lunch at 4pm?
 - 6 I (meet) John in town yesterday. He (shop)
 - 7 Mary (wait) for me when I (arrive)
 - 8 (He/have) a shower when I (call)?
 - 9 I (not/know) what to say when he asked that.
 - 10 The telephone rang while we (watch) TV.
- b) 1. A: What (you, do) when the accident occurred?
B: I (try) was trying to change a light bulb that had burnt out.
 2. After I (find) the wallet full of money, I (go, immediately) to the police and (turn) it in.
 3. The doctor (say) that Tom (be) too sick to go to work and that he (need) to stay at home for a couple of days.
 4. Sebastian (arrive) at Susan's house a little before 9:00 PM, but she (be, not) there. She (study, at the library) for her final examination in French.
 5. Sandy is in the living room watching television. At this time yesterday, she (watch, also) television. That's all she ever does!

6. A: I (call) you last night after dinner, but you (be, not) there. Where were you?

B: I (work) out at the fitness center.

7. When I (walk) into the busy office, the secretary (talk) on the phone with a customer, several clerks (work, busily) at their desks, and two managers (discuss, quietly) methods to improve customer service.

8. I (watch) a mystery movie on TV when the electricity went out. Now I am never going to find out how the movie ends.

9. Sharon (be) in the room when John told me what happened, but she didn't hear anything because she (listen, not)

10. The Titanic (cross) the Atlantic when it (strike) an iceberg.

11. When I entered the bazaar, a couple of merchants (bargain, busily) and (try) to sell their goods to naive tourists who (hunt) for souvenirs. Some young boys (lead) their donkeys through the narrow streets on their way home. A couple of men (argue) over the price of a leather belt. I (walk) over to a man who (sell) fruit and (buy) a banana.

13. The firemen (rescue) the old woman who (be) trapped on the third floor of the burning building.

14. She was so annoying! She (leave, always) her dirty dishes in the sink. I think she (expect, actually) me to do them for her.

15. Samantha (live) in Berlin for more than two years. In fact, she (live) there when the Berlin Wall came down.

Homework:

Last weekend Carmela to the cinema to see "The Others". Carmela it because it about ghosts and she is afraid of them. When she home with her friend Lola, she very strange.

There a noise behind them, but they could not see anyone. It a lot and there any taxis on the street, so they to go home walking. The noise still behind them and while they to see what or who it, the lights on the street out and they for five minutes. Do you know what happened next?

c)

1 We a terror film when the door

..... were watching / opened

☐ were watching / was opening

2 Suddenly the noise _____

☐ was stopping

☐ stopped

3 The fire _____ when I _____ an omelette

☐ was starting / was cooking

☐ started / was cooking

4 The little boy _____ because he _____ an ice cream

☐ was crying / was wanting

☐ was crying / wanted

5 He _____ to the news while he _____ home

☐ was listening / was driving

☐ listened / drove

6 What _____ you _____ when the fire started?

☐ were you doing

☐ was you doing

7 _____ your sister _____ at that time?

☐ Did your sister sleep..

☐ Was your sister sleeping...

8 _____ you _____ the film last night?

☐ was you seeing

☐ Did you see