



PABLO NERUDA HIGH SCHOOL
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

FOURTH GRADES ENGLISH HANDOUT UNIT 0

EFL Teachers

Ms Marion Carrera

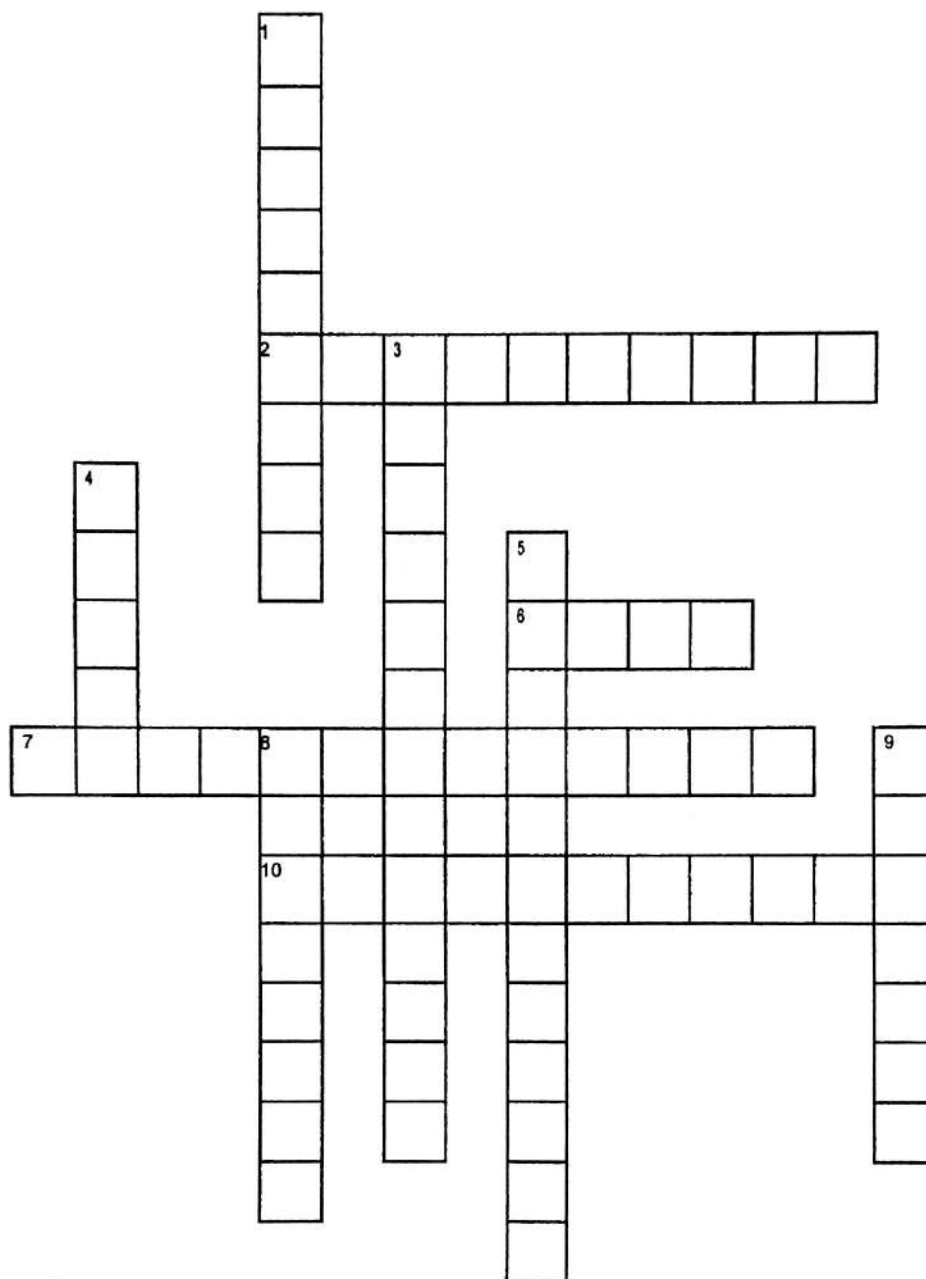
Ms Teresa Tenorio

Ms Raquel Barrales

Ms Claudia Molina

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Connected lives - words



Across

2. Methods, systems and devices that are the result of scientific knowledge
6. To correct and make changes to something in order to improve it
7. Joining in to be a part of something
10. Connected with customs, methods or beliefs that have existed for a long time

Down

1. The possibility for success
3. Sharing information with people, for example, by talking or writing
4. Television, radio, magazines and other things that provide information
5. The way people feel and act toward each other, or the way they are connected
8. To talk, spend time or work together
9. A society with its own beliefs or a way of life

POTENTIAL – MEDIA – PARTICIPATION
 TRADITIONAL – COMMUNICATION –
 EDIT – CULTURE – RELATIONSHIP –
 INTERACT – TECHNOLOGY

What do you know about Elena Caffarena ?

- A) She founded the Caffarena Industry for women's clothes.
- B) She was a teacher and a very close friend of Gabriela Mistral.
- C) She was a Chilean lawyer and a feminist.
- D) She was one of the Chilean President's wife.



ELENA CAFFARENA.

Died on July 19, 2005 in Santiago, Chile.

Been born on the 23 of March 1903, she was one of the first women to become a lawyer in Chile, and during her career she made a strong defense in the patrimonial subjects of the married women and the trials for food.



Elena Caffarena in a speech to support Pdt. Aguirre Cerda

Leader of the feminism in Chile and

of unquestionable social vocation, she did of feminism her flag of fight. In this context she participated actively in the creation of the Pro Emancipation Movement of the Chilean Woman (MEMCH), in 1935, in which she was the General Secretary during five years.

Elena Caffarena stood out due to her wide knowledge about law and her vision on the idea of changes that had to be introduced to finish with the legal inferiority that women had in Chile.

One of her most important contributions was the creation of the law proposal on feminine suffrage, which became reality in 1949 when President González Videla promulgated it almost at the same time when he ordered the suspension of her civil rights, accusing her of communist and to instigate to the sedition. Although she never militated in a party, together with her husband, Jorge Jiles, communist leader, participated in the denunciation of González Videla's treason actively, and in the aid to the prisoners in the concentration camp of Pisagua.

New generations of women maintain their flags raised and vindicate with energy the role of the woman in the society, dream for which Elena Caffarena lived and fought without giving up.

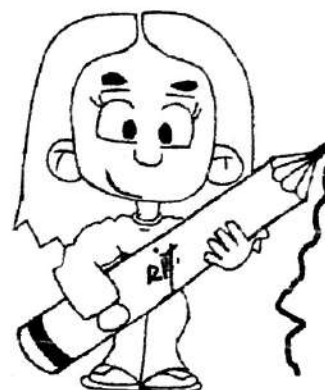


I. What does MEMCH stand for in Spanish ?

.....

II. TRUE - FALSE.

1. She was against the women's situation on that time. ____
2. She defended poor women on trials. ____
3. She was in favour of food trials. ____
4. She was against men's rights. ____
5. She and her husband helped prisoners. ____
6. Gonzalez Videla was against the feminine vote. ____
7. She intended to make women rebel against the authority. ____
8. She devoted her life to the fight of feminist causes. ____



III. PAIR OFF TO COMPLETE THE IDEA.

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Elena Caffarena lived a | __ follow. |
| 2. Elena didn't belong to the communist | __ 1949. |
| 3. She is an example to | __ rights. |
| 4. She was an outstanding woman in | __ party. |
| 5. Thanks to her, women were allowed to vote in | __ sedition. |
| 6. Elena took office as general Secretary of | __ law. |
| 7. She was very concerned about married women's | __ century. |
| 8. Gonzalez Videla accused her of | __ MEMCH |



IV. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS IN ENGLISH. GIVE COMPLETE ANSWERS

1. Who was Elena Caffarena?
2. When was she born?
3. Why has she been considered as a leader woman of the feminism in Chile?
4. What happened in 1935?
5. Which was one of her most important contributions?
6. What did President Gonzalez Videla accuse her of?
7. Which was Elena Caffarena's activity in MEMCH?
8. Which party did she belong to?
9. Who was her husband?
10. Where did she die?
11. How long did she stay as general secretary?
12. What did Jorge Jiles and his wife do during Videla's government?
13. Which was her profession?
14. How did she help women during her career?

V. PAIR OFF THE DEFINITIONS AND THE CONCEPTS.

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. The crime of betraying one's country | _____ instigate |
| 2. To be easily seen or recognized | _____ proposal |
| 3. The right to vote in political elections | _____ knowledge |
| 4. Words or actions intended to make people oppose the activity of the state | _____ sedition |
| 5. All the rules established by authority | _____ law |
| 6. A formal examination or evidence in a law court | _____ defend |
| 7. The action of fighting against attack | _____ camp |
| 8. A place where people are gathered or enclosed | _____ lawyer |
| 9. Person trained and qualified in the law who does legal work for other people | _____ give up |
| 10. The information, understanding and skills acquired through experience or education | _____ right |
| 11. Suggestion | _____ treason |
| 12. Person kept in prison | _____ trial |
| 13. A just, proper or legal claim | _____ stand out |
| 14. To make something begin or happen | _____ prisoner |
| 15. Help | _____ aid |
| 16. Defence to show or prove the truth, justice of something has been disputed to | _____ vindicate |
| 17. Abandon an attempt to do something | _____ suffrage |

VI. PAIR OFF THE OPPOSITE MEANINGS.

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------|
| 1. Knowledge | _____ narrow |
| 2. Aid | _____ accuse |
| 3. Vindicate | _____ maintain |
| 4. Right | _____ misunderstanding |
| 5. Proposal | _____ deny |
| 6. Creation | _____ Rejection |
| 7. Wide | _____ start |
| 8. Finish | _____ demolishing |
| 9. Maintain | _____ unfair |
| 10. Give up | _____ obstacle |

VII. PAIR OFF THE SIMILAR MEANINGS.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Creation | _____ end |
| 2. Due to | _____ in spite of |
| 3. Wide | _____ foundation |
| 4. Finish | _____ keep on |
| 5. Contribution | _____ ending |
| 6. Proposal | _____ because of |
| 7. Suffrage | _____ vote |
| 8. Order | _____ command |
| 9. Suspension | _____ guide |
| 10. Although | _____ belong |
| 11. Militate | _____ abandon |
| 12. Leader | _____ broad |
| 13. Aid | _____ suggestion |
| 14. Maintain | _____ benefits |
| 15. Give up | _____ help |





What Respect Is

Respect means a lot of different things. On a practical level it seems to include taking someone's feelings, needs, thoughts, ideas, wishes and preferences into consideration. We might also say it means taking all of these seriously and giving them worth and value. In fact, giving someone respect seems similar to valuing them and their thoughts, feelings, etc. It also seems to include acknowledging them, listening to them, being truthful with them, and accepting their individuality and idiosyncrasies.

Respect can be shown through behavior and it can also be felt. We can act in ways which are considered respectful, yet we can also feel respect for someone and feel respected by someone. Because it is possible to act in ways that do not reflect how we really feel, the feeling of respect is more important than the behavior without the feeling. When the feeling is there, the behavior will naturally follow.

WHY IT IS IMPORTANT

Going back in time, respect played an important role in survival. If we think of a small tribe wandering in the desert we can imagine that a person not respected by anyone could be left behind and die. Such a person was considered to have no worth, no importance, no value to the group. This, I believe is the foundation of our psychological need to feel respected.

Nowadays it seems much more possible to survive without being respected. Someone could, for example, inherit a large sum of money, have many servants and employees and have salesmen constantly calling on him and catering to him, yet not be respected in the least. Someone could also make a lot of money through having a particular talent which is valued, such as being able to dunk a basketball yet not really be respected, perhaps because of the way he treats others.

Still, there is a value to respect which money can't buy. Though someone's life might not depend on it, there are times, many times in fact, when another person has the chance to make a personal decision - a judgment call. When that person feels sincere respect for someone else, they will make a different decision than if they feel no respect, even if they have customarily shown a false, pseudo-respect to the person.

We can all sense whether we are respected or not. This holds true for those with money and power as well. Moreover, it is quite possible that those who pursue money and power are actually trying to gain a type of respect that they never have truly felt.

When we are respected we gain the voluntary cooperation of people. We don't have to use as much of our energy and resources trying to get our needs met. When people respect one another there are fewer conflicts. In summary, it is for both evolutionary and practical reasons that respect is important, and also why we simply feel better when we are respected.



A Brief History of Festivals

- Both ancient Greeks and Romans celebrated festivals, many of which were associated with political processes and social organization. One such festival was *Saturnalia*, which Romans organized in honor of god Saturn. *Saturnalia* was traditionally celebrated with a sacrifice at the Temple of Saturn, followed by a public banquet and a carnival.
- Another early festival was established by an ancient Egyptian pharaoh (leader) in order to celebrate his victory over the Libyans.
- Considering the importance of food for every community, many festivals originate as agricultural ceremonies, initially organized to either celebrate a good harvest, or hope for it. In the Alps, for instance, the return of the cattle from the mountain is celebrated at the *Almabtrieb* festival.
- Recently, the arts festivals took over all other kinds of festivals, as now every major city has at least one music festival, in addition to theater, literary, science and film festivals.
- Nearly all modern festivals are not contained to the local community anymore, but are open for guests and tourists, who are expected to behave as the locals do and respect their traditions.



Holi, India

One of the oldest Indian festivals Holi is celebrated as a symbol of good over evil, the arrival of spring and the end of winter. Also known as the Festival of Colors, this event lasts for a night and a day, starting in the evening of a Full Moon Day, normally in February or March.

Holi celebrations begin with a performance of religious rituals in front of a big bonfire, hoping that the prayers will destroy the internal evil. In the morning, people smear each other with colors, using powder, water guns and water-filled balloons. Holi has become so popular that it is also celebrated in other Southeast Asian countries.

Rio de Janeiro Carnival, Brazil

The Carnival in Rio de Janeiro is the biggest carnival in the world, dating back to 1723. With more than 2 million people on the streets every single day, this carnival parade offers a real spectacle. Held just before Lent starts, the festival officially lasts from Friday night until Wednesday morning, but many Brazilians continue celebrating for a few days more.

A typical parade includes happy revelers, colorful floats, as well as performances by samba schools – groups of local people dancing. The most famous dance is, of course, samba, a traditional Brazilian dance influenced by African traditions. Each year, the Queen of the Carnival and up to two princesses are pronounced publicly.

Pingxi Lantern Festival, Taiwan

Having started in 1990, this is a relatively young festival, celebrated on the fifteenth day of the first month of the lunar calendar, at the very end of the Chinese New Year. Inspired by traditional folklore, this ceremony lasts whole night, when thousands of sky lanterns light over the Pingxi District in Taiwan. The lanterns are released to ward off the evil and let people know the town is safe.

The main lanterns are always over ten meters tall and they normally reflect Chinese zodiac signs. Each of them has its own theme music, which makes the whole performances even more magical. In addition to the main lanterns, there are also hundreds of smaller ones, usually carried by children. These lanterns portray images of historical figures or a specific theme.

La Tomatina, Spain

The biggest tomato fight you will ever see happens every year on the last Wednesday of August in Bunol near Valencia, Spain. Since 1945, La Tomatina participants have traditionally been throwing tomatoes at each other purely for entertainment purposes.

History suggests that the event started by accident – by youngsters attending the *Gigantes y Cabezudos* festival with enormous figures with big heads. They grabbed some tomatoes from a nearby stall and threw them at one of the giant figures who accidentally fell down.

The next year, these same young people came back with their own tomatoes and started a tomato fight. Today, La Tomatina is so popular that tomatoes are delivered in big trucks for thousands of people from all over the world.



Comprehension Exercises

Vocabulary Questions

1. What does "reveler" mean?
 - A. person disapproving of the party
 - B. person passing by
 - C. person enjoying themselves in a lively way
2. What does "Lent" mean?
 - A. period during which food is restricted for religious purposes
 - B. delicious vegetable dish made with lentils
 - C. traditional carnival season in South America
3. What does "stall" mean?
 - A. old house normally used as a museum
 - B. stand, compartment where goods are sold
 - C. giant figure
4. What does "sacrifice" mean?
 - A. dancing by the fire to honor the gods
 - B. offering something to the gods, normally killing an animal
 - C. religious ceremony held every year for Christmas
5. What does "smear" mean?
 - A. carefully distribute
 - B. mark something messily with a substance
 - C. fire a weapon from a long distance

Collocation Questions

6. Thousands of sky lanterns _____ over the Pingxi District.
- A. light
 - B. shine
 - C. glow
7. The Queen of the Carnival is _____ pronounced each year.
- A. nationally
 - B. universally
 - C. publicly
8. People throw tomatoes at each other for _____ purposes.
- A. entertainment
 - B. comedy
 - C. pleasure
9. Holi celebrations begin with a performance of religious _____.
- A. observances
 - B. rituals
 - C. manifestations
10. The lanterns are released to ward _____ the evil.
- A. out
 - B. away
 - C. off
11. Saturnalia was celebrated in _____ of god Saturn.
- A. glory
 - B. honor
 - C. merit

18. **Who** usually carries smaller lanterns at the Pingxi Festival?

- A. musicians
- B. tourists
- C. children

19. **When** is the Rio Carnival held?

- A. before Lent
- B. on Christmas
- C. right after Brazilian Thanksgiving

20. **How** was Saturnalia celebrated?

- A. by walking on fire
- B. with fireworks
- C. with a sacrifice and a banquet

Evaluating Statements

21. Based on the information in this lesson, which statement is **true**?

- A. Officially, the Carnival in Rio lasts for a week.
- B. Officially, the Carnival in Rio is less than a week long.

22. Based on the information in this lesson, which statement is **false**?

- A. The Pingxi Festival was inspired by a similar festival in the U.S.
- B. The Pingxi Festival was inspired by Taiwanese folklore.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?
PRESENT SIMPLE AND PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Present Simple	Present Continuous
Things which are always true: Water boils at 100 degrees.	Things which are happening at the moment of speaking: The water is boiling now, so you can put in the pasta.
Permanent situations (or nearly permanent; true for a few years at least): Julie lives in London.	Temporary situations: Julie is living in Paris for a few months (usually she lives in London). Situations which are slowly changing: I'm getting better and better at speaking English.
Habits or things we do regularly: I drink coffee every morning.	Temporary or new habits: I'm drinking too much coffee these days because I'm so busy at work. Annoying habits (usually with 'always'): My flatmate is always leaving the kitchen in a mess!
Future events which are part of a timetable: My plane leaves at eight tonight. To talk about the future after certain words ('when' 'until' 'after' 'before' 'as soon as'): I'll call you when I get home.	Definite future plans: I'm meeting John after class today.
To talk about what happens in books, plays and films: At the end of the book, the detective catches the killer.	To talk about people in pictures and photos: In this photo, my mother is walking beside a lake.

WHAT CHARACTERISTICS ARE TYPICAL FOR THE **PAST SIMPLE** AND THE **PAST CONTINUOUS**?

Although the two different tenses **past simple** (take a look at the explanation) and the **past progressive** or **continuous** are both ways to express the **past** in English, they describe the action or the event that took place in the past in different ways. Depending on the point the speaker wants to emphasise, such an **event** can be in the simple or in the continuous form. It is not possible to exchange them randomly. Compare the following details in the table:

Comparison with peculiarities of regular and irregular verbs

Past simple	Past progressive
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'did' (is irregular; 2nd column of the irregular verbs) • 'talked' (is regular; verb + '-ed') 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'was doing' (<i>I, he, she, it</i>) • 'were doing' (<i>we, you, they</i>) • All main verbs end with '-ing'.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A fixed point in time is not mentioned (unless it is an action that took place for a very short time). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An action is happening (ongoing) at a certain (fixed) point in time in the past.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the statement contains a number of actions, they took place one after the other (consecutively). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In case of more than one action, they were happening at the same time.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habits and regular actions in the past 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habits are not expressed as only one action can be described.

PRESENT SIMPLE VS PRESENT CONTINUOUS EXERCISES

1. Put the verbs into the correct tense (present simple OR present continuous):

The train always _____ (1: leave) on time.

"What's the matter? Why _____ (2: cry/you)?"

That's strange. They _____ (3: not to watch) TV.

He _____ (4: not to speak) very good English.

Please be quiet! I _____ (5: do) my homework.

Where _____ (6: live/they)?

Listen! John _____ music! (7: play)

I never _____ (8: go) to the swimming pool.

Harold Black's a famous pianist. He _____ (9: give) two or three concerts every week. He _____ (10: travel) a lot and this week he's in New York. He _____ (11: stay) at an expensive hotel. He's at his hotel now. He _____ (12: have) his breakfast in the dining-room. He _____ (13: drink) a cup of coffee and he _____ (14: read) a newspaper. Harold's always very busy. He _____ (15: play) the piano regularly. He _____ (16: practise) for four hours every day. He _____ (17: go) to bed late and he always _____ (18: get up) early. But he sometimes _____ (19: get) dressed too quickly, and this morning he _____ (20: wear) one blue sock and one red one!

2. Complete the sentences below using one of the verbs in the box in the correct form. You may use each verb once only.

enjoy	play	work	know	wait	finish
prefer	produce	seem	interview	talk	

1. I always _____ tennis on Fridays.
2. He _____ his report. He will bring it into the office when it is complete.
3. "My parents phoned me this morning. They _____ themselves in

- the Seychelles. Champagne every night! In fact, they don't want to leave."
4. We _____ to entertain our guests in a local restaurant rather than the canteen. Although it is expensive, we can talk freely there.
 5. I _____ the answer to your problem. Get a new computer.
 6. "Where is John?" "In his office _____ for an important telephone call."
 7. I can't make the meeting tomorrow. I _____ the applicants for the sales manager's job.
 8. My brother _____ for Shink Inc. which makes bathroom fittings.
 9. Who _____ to Bill? Is it the new secretary?
 10. The new contract _____ fine to me. However, could you just check it through once more?

3. Choose the correct form for each verb.

1. Marie-Claude isn't a Canadian. I _____ she comes from France.
A. ☒ believe
B. ? am believing
2. Look! Junko _____ into the water.
A. ? jumps
B. ? is jumping
3. I _____ you're crazy!
A. ? think
B. ? am thinking
4. Don't give Jan any cheese. She _____ it!
A. ? hates
B. ? is hating
5. I _____ to Toronto next Thursday. Do you want to come?
A. ? go
B. ? am going
6. Once a week, I _____ to an art class at the college.
A. ? go

B. ? am going

7. I _____ lunch in the cafeteria every day.

A. ? have

B. ? am having

8. Salman is rich — he _____ a Mercedes.

A. ? drives

B. ? is driving

9. You won't find Jerry at home right now. He _____ in the library.

A. ? studies

B. ? is studying

10. It _____ quite hard — perhaps we shouldn't go out tonight.

A. ? snows

B. ? is snowing

4. Put the verb in brackets in the correct form (present simple or present continuous)

Next week, my friends and I _____ (go) camping in the woods. I _____
(organize) the food, because I _____ (like) cooking.
Dave _____ (have) a big car with a trailer, so he _____ (plan)
the transportation. Sam _____ (bring) the tent — he _____ (go)
camping every year, so he _____ (have) a great tent and lots of other equipment.
My wife _____ (think) we're crazy. She (like) _____ holidays in
comfortable hotels, so she _____ (take) a trip to Paris instead.

5. Present Simple or Continuous? Choose the correct alternative(s) in the sentences 1-8 below.

- 1 Today she 's spending/spends time with her grandmother.
- 2 They usually are going/go to the gym on Sundays.
- 3 We 're having/have a barbecue later on. Do you want to come?
- 4 No, she can't answer the phone, she has/is having a shower.

5 I always have/am having a coffee before I 'm leaving/leave for work in the morning.

6 They sometimes fly/are flying to Sweden, but usually they are going/go by boat.

7 Where are you? I 'm sitting/sit outside in the sunshine!

8 He always brings/is bringing a monolingual dictionary to his English class.

1. Select the correct verb form either in Simple Past or Past Continuous

- a) Mary **prepared / was preparing** lunch when they **came / was coming**.
- b) Tom was very unlucky. It **rained / was raining** every day during his holidays.
- c) Who was that nice girl you **talked / were talking** to when I **walked / was walking** by the pub?
- d) Last weekend Susan **fell / was falling** and **broke / was breaking** her leg.
- e) When I **entered / was entering** the cafeteria Mary **had / was having** lunch with Peter.
- f) We **drove / were driving** to Berlin in Robert's new car.
- g) The sun **shone / was shining** brightly when I **got up / was getting up** this morning.
- h) Ann finally **told / was telling** us the whole story about Peter.

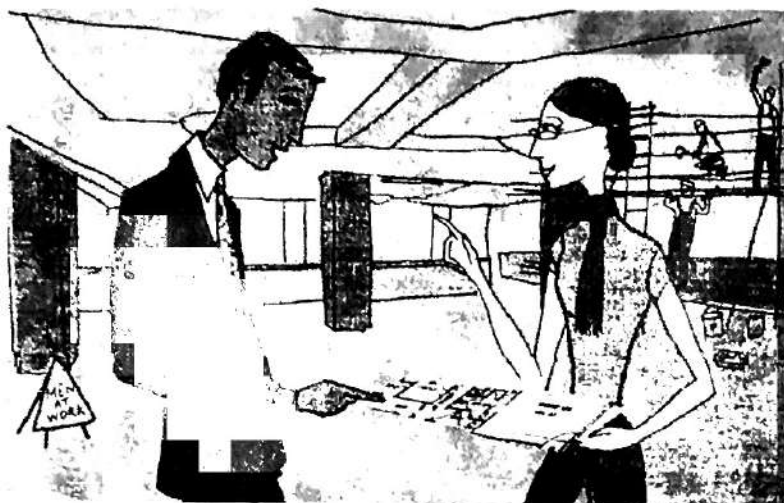
2. Read the following sentences and put the verbs in brackets in either the Past Simple or the Past Continuous. Put any other words in brackets in the correct place.

- a) As Sophie _____ (walk) up Regent Street she _____ (meet) an old friend from college.
- b) When _____ (father/arrive) yesterday?
He _____ (arrive) late. The train _____ (be) delayed due to an accident.
- c) Who _____ (you/ speak) to on the phone when I _____ (come) in?
- d) Mary _____ (read) in bed when she _____ (hear) a strange noise downstairs.
- e) When Mr. Lawrence _____ (leave) home at 8.30 this morning, the sun _____ (shine) brightly. However, by 10 o'clock it _____ (rain) heavily.
- f) Sebastian _____ (arrive) at Susan's house a little before 11 a.m., but she _____ (not/be) there. She _____ (study) at the library.
- g) The fireman _____ (rescue) a 75-year-old woman who _____ (be) trapped on the second floor of the burning building.
- h) _____ (you/do) any shopping yesterday?
- i) Yesterday Jane _____ (fall) and _____ (hurt) herself when she _____ (ride) her bicycle.
- j) What _____ (Peter / do) when you _____ (knock) on his door?
- k) Helen _____ (wear) her dress to the party last night.

WHAT DO YOU DO?

Simple or continuous?

1 T 2.5 Read and listen to the conversation.



- A What do you do?
 B I'm an interior designer. I decorate people's homes and give them ideas for furniture and lighting.
 A And what are you working on these days?
 B Well, I'm not working on a home at the moment. I'm working on a hotel. I'm designing a new lobby for the Plaza.
 A Do you like your job?
 B Yes, I love it.

Memorize the conversation and practise it with a partner.

2 Work with a partner. Have similar conversations with some of these jobs.

an architect a research scientist an artist an actor
 a rock musician a web page designer a journalist
 a film director a football player a zookeeper

3 Ask each other about your own jobs or studies.

GRAMMAR SPOT

1 Some verbs are used in both simple and continuous forms. These are called action verbs.

She usually drives to work, but today she isn't driving. She's walking.

2 Some verbs are almost never used in the continuous form. These are called state verbs.

I like black coffee. (NOT I'm liking black coffee.)

3 Seven of these verbs are *not* usually used in the Present Continuous. Underline them.

like know understand work enjoy think (= opinion)
 come play have (= possession) love want

►► Grammar Reference 2.3 p136

PRACTICE

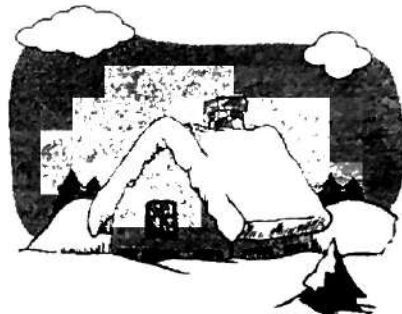
Discussing grammar

- Are these sentences correct (✓) or incorrect (X)? Correct the mistakes.
 - What do you want to drink? ✓
 - I'm not understanding this word. X
I don't understand this word.
 - I'm loving you a lot.
 - Do you think Michiko plays golf well?
 - I'm sorry. I'm not knowing the answer.
 - We're enjoying the lesson very much.
We're working hard.
 - I'm thinking you speak English very well.
 - The lions are fed once a day. They're being fed at the moment.
- Complete the pairs of sentences using the verb in the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.
 - come
Alec and Marie are French. They _____ from Paris.
They'll be here very soon. They _____ by car.
 - have
Lisa can't come to the phone. She _____ dinner now.
She _____ a beautiful new car.
 - think
I _____ that all politicians tell lies.
I _____ about my girlfriend at the moment. She's in Australia.
 - not enjoy
We _____ this party at all. The music is too loud.
We _____ big parties.
 - watch
Be quiet! I _____ my favourite programme.
I always _____ it on Thursday evenings.
 - see
Joe isn't here. He _____ the doctor at the moment.
I _____ your problem, but I can't help you. I'm sorry.
 - use (Careful!)
This room _____ usually _____ for big meetings.
But today it _____ being _____ for a party.

SIMPLE PAST V PAST CONTINUOUS

A) CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION

- 1.-Anthony called/was calling while I parked/was parking the car.
- 2.-Miranda drove/was driving to work when she saw/was seeing the accident.
- 3.-Thomas didn't watch/wasn't watching the film when Sonia arrived home.
- 4.-Did he lie/was he lying on the sofa at 5,30 yesterday?
- 5.-When I left/was leaving the office, the phone rang/was ringing.
- 6.-It snowed/was snowing in the mountains when we got up yesterday.
- 7.-Barbara was living/lived in Paris when she was 15 years old.
- 8.-I was writing/wrote my blog on the Internet while you slept/were sleeping.
- 9.-While David was recovering/recovered in hospital, I decorated the flat.
- 10.-When I was waking /woke up, I realized that it was getting /got dark.



B) COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING PAST SIMPLE OR PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

- 1.-Yesterday at 9,30 pm my parents (sit) in the garden (drink) some Coke.
- 2.- The chambermaid (make) my bed in the hotel and (clean) the bathroom while I was having breakfast.
- 3.- Somebody (knock) on the door while I (read) the newspaper.
- 4.-My brother (buy) a lot of books when he (live) in Cambridge.
- 5.-William (not meet) Sally at the airport last Sunday.
- 6.-Jerry (have) dinner when the lights (go) out.
- 7.-The girl (feel) ill so she (not go) to work.
- 8.-When I (arrive) at the wedding, Miriam (introduce) me to some friends.
- 9.-Sarah (run) to catch the bus, when she (fall) down and (break) her ankle.
- 10.-Richard (teach) at the university when he (meet) his wife.

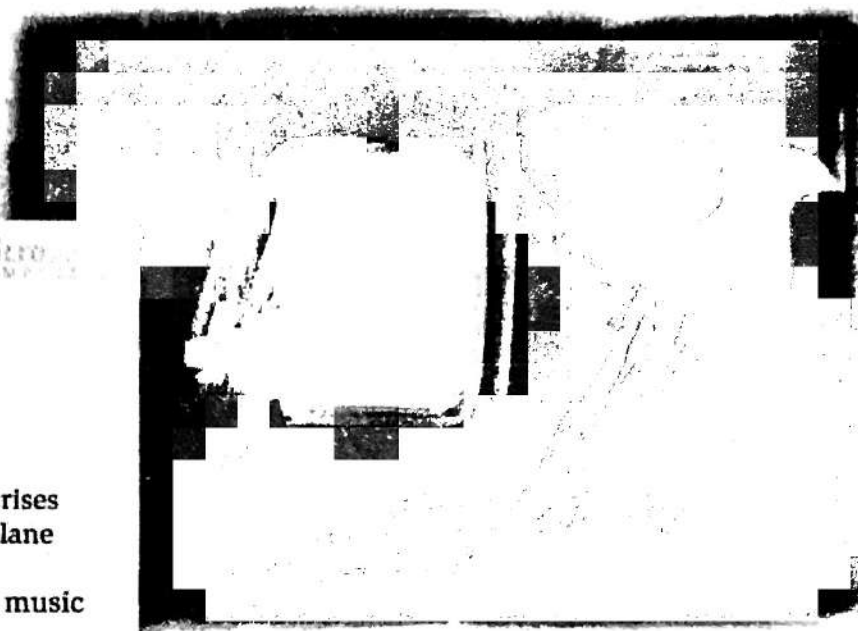
PRACTICE

What was she doing?

- 1 Judy works for MicroSmart Computers in London. Read about what she did yesterday.

6.30	got up
6.45 - 7.15	packed her suitcase
7.30 - 8.30	drove to the airport
9.20 - 10.15	flew to Glasgow
11.00 - 12.45	had a meeting
1.00 - 2.15	had lunch
2.30 - 4.15	visited Dot Com Enterprises
5.30 - 6.15	wrote a report on the plane
8.00 - 8.45	put the baby to bed
9.00 - 11.00	relaxed and listened to music

MULTI
CHOOSE



- 2 Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions about what Judy was doing at these times.

7.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	11.30 a.m.
1.30 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	8.30 p.m. 10.00 p.m.

What was she doing at 7 o'clock yesterday morning?

She was packing her suitcase.

- T 3.3** Listen and check.

- 3 Write a similar list about what you did yesterday. Ask and answer questions with your partner.

What were you doing at 7 o'clock yesterday morning?

I was having a shower.

Had you heard it before?

- 4 Work with a partner.

Student A Read a statement from your box.

Student B Answer with the correct response from your box.

STUDENT A

- I didn't laugh at his joke.
- Were you surprised by the ending of the film?
- I went to the airport, but I couldn't get on the plane.
- I was homesick the whole time I was living in France.
- The hotel where we stayed on holiday was awful.
- I met my girlfriend's parents for the first time last Sunday.
- My grandfather had two sons from his first marriage.

STUDENT B

- Why? Had you left your passport at home?
 Why? Had you heard it before?
 That's a pity. Hadn't you stayed there before?
 Really? I didn't know he'd been married before.
 Really? I thought you'd met them before.
 No, I'd read the book, so I already knew the story.
 That's really sad! Had you never lived abroad before?

- T 3.4** Listen and check, then listen and repeat.

- 5 Choose two of the conversations and continue them.

I didn't laugh at his joke.

Why? Had you heard it before?

No, I hadn't. I just didn't think it was very funny, that's all.

Really? I thought it was hilarious!