


## Grammar exercises

5. Fill in the blanks with the Past Simple or Past Continuous form of the verbs in brackets (5 )

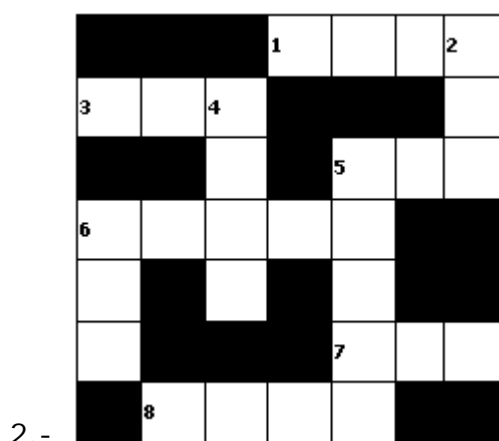
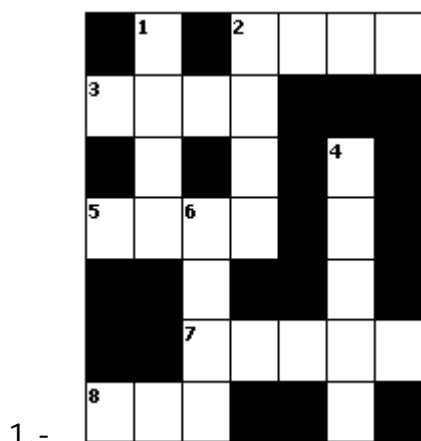
- a) The first day I.....(go) to school.....(meet) my best friend, Peter.
- b) I.....(sleep) when the alarm clock.....(ring).
- c) We .....(play) tennis when the rain.....(start).
- d) .....(he/see) the Queen while he.....(stay) in London?
- e) I.....(wake up) at seven,.....(get up),  
.....(go) to the bathroom and .....(wash) my face with cold water.
- f) Last year she.....(study) a lot, but unfortunately she.....(not pass)  
the exam.
- g) Who.....(cry) in the hall while we.....(take) our English exam?
- h) Last month my parents.....(sell) their house and.....(buy)  
a new one in Madrid.
- i) What .....(they/do) when the fire.....(break out)?
- j) Yesterday morning, we.....(sunbathe) on the beach, but  
we.....(not swim) in the sea.
- k) What.....(you/do) when your grandmother  
.....(fall) down the stairs?
- l) The plane.....(land) while my wife.....(park)  
the car at the airport.

**SOLUCION:**

- a) went ----- met
- b) was sleeping ----- rang
- c) were playing ----- started
- d) did he see ----- was staying
- e) woke up ----- got up ----- went ----- washed
- f) studied ----- didn't pass
- g) was crying ----- were taking
- h) sold ----- bought
- i) were they doing ----- broke out
- j) were sunbathing ----- didn't swim
- k) were you doing ----- fell
- l) landed ----- was parking

## CRUCIGRAMAS PARA PRACTICAR OS VERBOS IRREGULARES

ESCRIBE AS FORMAS DO PASADO DOS VERBOS NAS CRUADRICULAS QUE CORRESPONDAN



Across:	Down:
2. know	1. give
3. make	2. keep
5. feel	4. drink
7. find	6. leave
8. get	

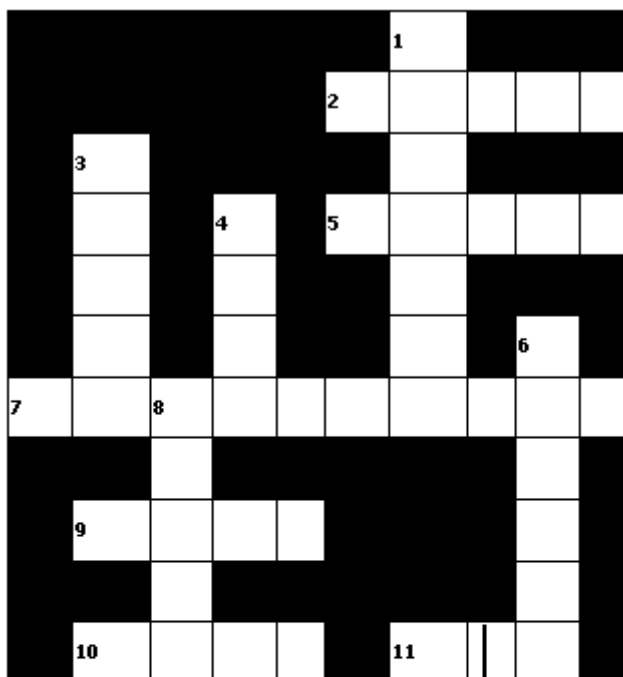
Across:	Down:
1. tell	2. do
3. meet	4. take
5. have	5. hear
6. speak	6. see
7. run	
8. read	

SOLUCIONS 1: Across: 2. KNEW  
3. MADE  
5. FELT  
7. FOUND  
8. GOT

Down: 1. GAVE  
2. KEPT  
4. DRANK  
6. LEFT

SOLUCIONS 2: Across: 1. TOLD  
3. MET  
5. HAD  
6. SPOKE  
7. RUN  
8. READ

Down: 2. DID  
4. TOOK  
5. HEARD  
6. SAW



**Across:**

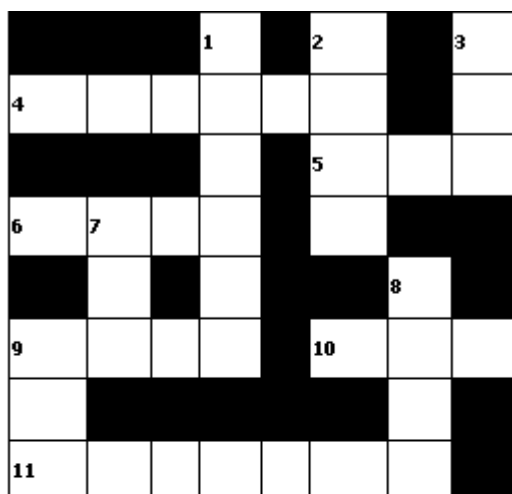
- |     |            |
|-----|------------|
| 2.  | write      |
| 5.  | build      |
| 7.  | understand |
| 9.  | wear       |
| 10. | go         |
| 11. | put        |

**Down:**

- |    |       |
|----|-------|
| 1. | bring |
| 3. | begin |
| 4. | come  |
| 6. | buy   |
| 8. | drive |

SOLUCIONS 3: Across: 2.Wrote  
5. Built  
7.Understood  
9. Wore  
10. Went  
11. Put

Down: 1. Brought  
3. Began  
4. Came  
6. Bought  
8. Drove



Across:	Down:
4. become	1. teach
5. light	2. fall
6. ring	3. cut
9. send	7. eat
10. win	8. lose
11. think	9. sit

SOLUCIONS 4: Across: 4. Became  
5. Lighted  
6. rang  
9. sent  
10. won  
11. thought

Down: 1. Taught  
2. Fell  
3. Cut  
7. Ate  
8. Lost  
9. Sat

## WRITE THE VERBS IN BRACKETS INTO THE SIMPLE/CONTINUOUS PAST

- 1.- Susan \_\_\_\_\_ on a school trip last Friday. (go)
- 2.- The Vietnam War \_\_\_\_\_ thirteen years. (last)
- 3.- Peter \_\_\_\_\_ cards with some friends at eight o'clock last night. (play)
- 4.- One morning, I \_\_\_\_\_ up early and \_\_\_\_\_ for a walk in the park. (get / go)
- 5.- When John got to the office, Susan \_\_\_\_\_ a memo and Peter \_\_\_\_\_ on the phone. (write / speak)
- 6.- While Susan \_\_\_\_\_ a bath, the phone \_\_\_\_\_ (have / ring)
- 7.- When I was young, I \_\_\_\_\_ a pet dog. It \_\_\_\_\_ fish and chips. (have got / love)
- 8.- As Peter \_\_\_\_\_ home, his mother \_\_\_\_\_ him. (leave / call)
- 9.- When I was born everyone said I \_\_\_\_\_ like my father. (look)
- 10.- Susan \_\_\_\_\_ her homework an hour ago. (finish)

1.- WENT
2.- LASTED
3.- WAS
PLAYING
4.- GOT / WENT
5.- WAS
WRITING / WAS
SPEAKING
6.- WAS
HAVING / RANG
7.- HAD GOT /
LOVED
8.- WAS
LEAVING /
CALLED
9.- LOOKED
10.- FINISHED

## Learning new expressions

Existen dúas expresións doadas de confundir '**USED TO**' e '**TO BE USED TO**'.  
"USED TO" utilízase para falar de hábitos e costumes no pasado e vai seguida de infinitivo.  
"TO BE USED TO" úsase para indicar a que estás acostumado e vai seguida de xerundio.

**Used TO + Infinitivo** → → → **ADOITAR**

**TO be used TO + Xerundio** → → → **ESTAR ACOSTUMADO/ AFEITO A**

I <b>used to</b> smoke	Adoitaba fumar
I <b>didn't use to</b> smoke	Non adoitaba fumar
<b>Did you use to</b> smoke?	Adoitabas fumar?
I <b>am used to</b> smoking	Estou afeito a fumar
I <b>am not used to</b> smoking	Non estou afeito a fumar
Are <b>you used to</b> smoking?	Estás afeito a fumar?

\* **TO BE USED TO** tamén pode ir acompañado dun sintagma nominal

I was used to **the routine there** → → → Estaba acostumado a aquela rutina

### TO GET USED TO "SOMETHING" OR "DOING SOMETHING"

A expresión "**To get used to + xerundio**" pode ir acompañada dun sintagma nominal ou dun verbo en xerundio e **tradúcese como acostumarse ou afacerse**.  
Usase cando falamos do proceso de ir acostumándose ou afacéndose a algo. Algo que nos resulta raro ou difícil ao principio e pasa a ser normal ou familiar.  
Fíxate nos exemplos:

- I can't **get used to** speaking English (it's still strange to me)
- I'm **getting used to** speaking English (it's becoming less strange)
- I've **got used to** speaking English (it isn't a problem now)

## PRACTICE

**SAY WHAT THESE PEOPLE “used to do”, “are used to doing” OR “get used to doing”**



a) I (FALL IN LOVE)

When I was a teenager.....  
.....with many girls.



b) I ( GO TO THE ZOO)

As a child.....  
.....every weekend.



c) MANY TEENAGERS ( DRINK ALCOHOL)

Unfortunately now.....  
.....very soon.



d) MY FATHER (GO FISHING)

Some years ago.....  
.....on Sundays.



e) MY GRANDPARENTS (OWN A HOUSE)

.....  
.....but now they live in the city.



f) MARY ( PLAY CARDS)

Mary cannot play with us because.....  
.....



g) I ( HAVE A CAT)

Although I don't like pets now.....  
.....when I was a child.



h) MY BROTHER ( TAKE MANY PHOTOGRAPHS)

.....  
.....but he has just bought a video camera.



i) A CHURCHGOER ( READ THE BIBLE)

.....  
.....every day.

**SOLUCION:**

- a) When I was a teenager I used to fall in love with many girls
- b) As a child I used to go to the zoo every weekend
- c) Unfortunately now many teenagers are getting used to drinking alcohol very soon
- d) Some years ago my father used to go fishing on Sunday
- e) My grandparents used to own a small house in the mountain but now they live in the city
- f) Mary cannot play with us because she is not used to playing cards
- g) Although I don't like pets now I used to have a cat when I was a child
- h) My brother used to take many photographs but he has just bought a video camera
- i) A churchgoer is used to reading the Bible every day



## Learning vocabulary:

### Adjective/Participle + preposition

AFRAID OF: (be) ter medo a	PLEASED WITH: encantado con
ANGRY ABOUT: enfadado por	POLITE TO: cortés con
ASHAMED OF: avergonzado de	PREPAREDE FOR: preparado para
AWARE OF: decatado de	PROUD OF: orgulloso de
FOND OF: afeccionado a	SORRY FOR: (be...) lamentar por
GOOD AT: bo en	SURPRISED AT: sorprendido de
INTERESTED IN: interesado en	SUSPICIOUS OF: sospeitoso de
KEEN ON: entusiasmado por	TERRIFIED OF: aterrado por
NERVOUS ABOUT: nervioso por	TIRED OF: canso de
NICE OF: amable de parte de	WORRIED ABOUT: preocupado por

## Practice

7. Complete the sentences using one of the following adjectives + the correct preposition (7 📖)

~~ashamed~~

worried

polite

nervous

afraid

pleased

sorry

tired

good

proud

- I'm.....**ashamed of**..... her behaviour at the party. She was completely drunk.
- We were not very..... the service in the restaurant because we had to wait ages before the waiter came.
- His parents were very .....his operation.
- I'm very..... my son. He has got excellent marks.
- I'm.....the noise last night. I was celebrating my birthday.
- She 's very.....playing tennis. She always wins.

- g) She's ..... dogs.
- h) I'm.....tomorrow's exam. I must have something to calm down.
- i) I was.....her lies. That 's why our marriage broke up.
- j) When we were introduced he was very.....me.

**SOLUCION:**

- a) ashamed of
- b) pleased with
- c) worried about
- d) proud of
- e) sorry for
- f) good at
- g) afraid of
- h) nervous about
- i) tired of
- j) polite to

## EXERCICIO SOBRE USED TO - BE/GET USED TO

Lembra que **be used to** e **get used to** usan o xerundio ( verbo + ing) e refírense ao presente mentras **used to** usa infinitivo e refírese ao pasado.

### exemplos:

I used to work in a restaurant - *solía traballar nun restaurante.*

I am used to working in a restaurant. *Estou acostumado a traballar nun restaurante*

Pódese tamén usar **get used to + ing** con outros tempos en inglés.

### exemplos:

I will have to get used to getting up early. *Terei que me acostumar a erguerme cedo.*

I had to get used to getting up early. *Tiven que acostumarme a erguerme cedo.*

I got used to getting up early. *Acostumeime a erguerme cedo.*

## Agora a practicar!

Choose the correct answer.

**Q1** - I'm not used to \_\_\_\_ up this early.

☐

get

☐

getting

**Q2** - I used to \_\_\_\_ a lot.

☐

read

☐

reading

**Q3** - You'll have to get used to \_\_\_\_ on the right when you live there.

☐

drive

☐

driving

**Q4** - I didn't use to \_\_\_\_ it, but I do now.

☐

like

☐

liking

**Q5** - I found it hard to get used to \_\_\_\_ in such a hot country.

☐

live

☐

living

**Q6** - Where did you use to \_\_\_\_ when you visited?

☐

stay

☐

staying

**Q7** - It took me a while to get used to \_\_\_\_ the language.

☐

speak

☐

speaking

**Q8** - I used to \_\_\_\_ hard when I was a student.

☐

work

☐

working

**Q9** - Have you got used to \_\_\_\_ it yet?

☐

do

☐

doing

**Q10** - I'm not used to \_\_\_\_ so much tea.

☐

drink

☐

drinking

## SOLUCIONS

**Q1** - I'm not used to \_\_\_\_ up this early.

☐

get

☒

getting

**Q2** - I used to \_\_\_\_ a lot.

☒

read

☐

reading

**Q3** - You'll have to get used to \_\_\_\_ on the right when you live there.

☐

drive

☒

driving

**Q4** - I didn't use to \_\_\_\_ it, but I do now.

☒

like

☐

liking

**Q5 -** I found it hard to get used to \_\_\_\_ in such a hot country.

- ☐ live  
☒ living

**Q6 -** Where did you use to \_\_\_\_ when you visited?

- ☒ stay  
☐ staying

**Q7 -** It took me a while to get used to \_\_\_\_ the language.

- ☐ speak  
☒ speaking

**Q8 -** I used to \_\_\_\_ hard when I was a student.

- ☒ work  
☐ working

**Q9 -** Have you got used to \_\_\_\_ it yet?

- ☐ do  
☒ doing

**Q10 -** I'm not used to \_\_\_\_ so much tea.

- ☐ drink  
☒ drinking

Taken from: <http://www.usingenglish.com/quizzes/115.html>



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## MORE EXERCISES ON PAST TENSE

*Put the following sentences into the correct tense, **Simple Past or Past Continuous***

1. George (fall) off the ladder while he (paint) the ceiling.
2. While Tom (cook) the dinner, the phone (ring).
3. Ann (wait) for me at home when I (arrive) yesterday.
4. Tim (take) a photograph of me while I (not /look).
5. What (you/do) at this time yesterday?
6. I (see) Carol at the party. She (wear) a really beautiful dress.
7. I (break) a plate last night. I (do) the washing up.
8. (you/watch) television when I (arrive)?
9. Last night I (read) in bed when suddenly I (hear) a scream.
10. We (not/go) out because it (rain).
11. We (do) our homework while our mum (cook) dinner.
12. I (see) Jim in the park. He (sit) on the grass and (read) a book.

## **SOLUCIONS**

George fell off the ladder while he was painting the ceiling  
While Tom was cooking the dinner, the phone rang  
Ann was waiting for me at home when I arrived yesterday  
Tim took a photograph of me while I was not looking  
What were you doing at this time yesterday?  
I saw Carol at the party. She was wearing a really beautiful dress  
I broke a plate last night. I was doing the washing up  
Were you watching television when I arrived?  
Last night I was reading in bed when suddenly I heard a scream  
We didn't go out because it was raining  
We were doing our homework while our mum was cooking dinner  
I saw Jim in the park. He was sitting on the grass and reading a book

Thanks to: Viljenka Šavli

### ELIXE A OPCIÓN CORRECTA

- 1.- She bought a car, \_\_\_\_\_?  
a) did she?                      b) didn't she                      c) does she?                      d) aren't you?
- 2.- You are happy, \_\_\_\_\_?  
a) don't you                      b) are you?                      c) aren't you?                      d) do you?
- 3.- They're not playing football, \_\_\_\_\_?  
a) are they?                      b) aren't they?                      c) do they?                      d) don't they?
- 4.- He didn't like it, \_\_\_\_\_?  
a) did you?                      b) didn't you?                      c) did he?                      d) didn't he?
- 5.- Lucy 's been to Ireland, \_\_\_\_\_?  
a) is she?                      b) hasn't she?                      c) isn't she?                      d) has she?
- 6.- Fernando Alonso will win, \_\_\_\_\_?  
a) won't he?                      b) can he?                      c) will he?                      d) can't he?



#### SOLUCIONS

1.- b      2.- c      3.- a      4.- c      5.- b      6.- a

### WRITE THE TAG QUESTIONS

- 1.- Luciano Pavarotti is a great singer, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 2.- It isn't very cold today, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 3.- I didn't bring enough money, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 4.- The movie received several Oscars \_\_\_\_\_?
- 5.- We can't keep our dog in the hotel room, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 6.- Basketball players don't have small feet, \_\_\_\_\_?

#### SOLUCIONS

1.- isn't he?                      3.- did I ?                      5.- can we?  
2.- is it?                      4.- didn't it?                      6.- do they?

Taken from : <http://a4esl.org/q/h/fb006-bp.html>

Lembra que, en inglés americano para a primeira persoa do verbo *to be* utilízase **aren't I?** como equivalente de **am I not?**:

I'm late, **aren't I?** (*Chego tarde, non?*)

I'm arriving late at night, **aren't I?** (*Chegarei tarde po la noite, non?*)

### TRADUCE AO INGLES

1.- Non fumes nesta habitación, vale?

.....?

2.- Ti sabes tocar o piano, non si?

.....?

3.- Vaíamos dar un paseo, si?

.....?

4.- Non estás moi canso, verdade?

.....?

5.- Vas vir o xoves comigo, non?

.....?

6.- Mario non foi ao concerto, verdade?

.....?

7.- Son un bo traballador, non si?

.....?

8.- Kate sabe que eu teño razón, verdade?

.....?

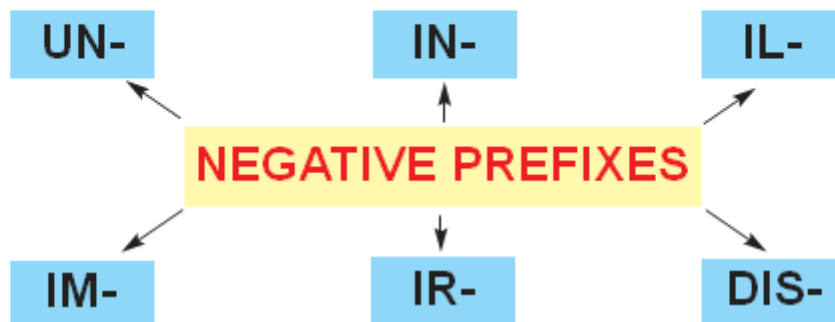


### SOLUCIONS

- 1.- **Don't** smoke in this room, **will you?**
- 2.- You **can** play the piano, **can't you?**
- 3.- **Let's** go for a walk, **shall we?**
- 4.- You **aren't** really tired, **are you?**
- 5.- You **are** coming with me on Thursday, **aren't you?**
- 6.- Mario **didn't** go to the concert, **did he?**
- 7.- I **am** a good worker, **aren't I?**
- 8.- .Kate **knows** I'm right , **doesn't she ?**

## Working with words

Os seguintes prefixos utilízanse para formar antónimos.



9. Use a prefix to form the opposite of the words in the box



a) Polite  
e) Obedient  
i) Patient

b) Helpful  
f) Relevant  
j) Loyal

c) Logical  
g) Lucky  
k) Mature

d) Friendly  
h) Efficient  
l) Tolerant

a).....

b).....

c).....

d).....

e).....

f).....

g).....

h).....

i).....

j).....

k).....

l).....

10. Which of these words have negative prefixes and which do not? Put a tick (✓) or a cross in the box (X).

Disillusion

Incautious

Unacceptable

Improbable

Unanimous

Improved

Diseased

Irradiated

Discriminated

Unarmed

Impulsive

Irreconcilable

Inaugurated

Irritated

Irregular

Incinerated

SOLUCION:

### EXERCISE 9

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| a) im-  | g) un-  |
| b) un-  | h) in-  |
| c) il-  | i) im-  |
| d) un-  | j) dis- |
| e) dis- | k) im-  |
| f) ir-  | l) in-  |

### EXERCISE 10

Disillusion	✓	Incautious	✓	Unacceptable	✓	Improbable	✓
Unanimous	X	Improved	X	Diseased	X	Irradiated	X
Discriminated	X	Unarmed	✓	Impulsive	X	Irreconcilable	✓
Inaugurated	X	Irritated	X	Irregular	✓	Incinerated	X



## Writing: A Narrative Text

Un texto narrativo consiste na presentación dun relato ou unha serie de feitos no tempo. Adoita constar de tres partes: presentación, nó e desenlace. Para elaborar un texto narrativo podes seguir a seguinte estrutura:

Na presentación (**opening**) introdúcense os personaxes do relato xunto coa especificación de cándo e ónde suceden os feitos. No nó do relato (**body**) desenvólvense os feitos acaecidos. O final do texto (**closing**) contén o desenlace da historia xunto coas consecuencias que o desenvolvemento dos devanditos feitos tivo para os personaxes.

### OPENING

Paragraph 1: sets the scene:  
who, when, where

### BODY

Paragraph 2: develops the plot

### CLOSING

Paragraph 3: ends the  
story with the final  
consequences

#### Expresións útiles:

**When** (cando) **Before** (antes de) **After** (despois de)

**As soon as** (tan pronto como) **During** (durante)

**Suddenly** (de súpeto) **Meanwhile** (mentres)

#### Expresións útiles:

**First** (primeiro) **Second** (segundo) **Next** (despois) **Then** (logo)

**Later** (máis tarde) **At last** (por fin) **In the end** (ao final)

12. In this section you are going to write a short story about an unusual or weird happening.



a) Choose an appropriate heading for each column in the brainstorming list

who?	what happened?	where?
how did it end?	when?	why?

b) Choose the ideas that you want to include from the list below. Cross out the ideas that you do not want to use. Complete the table with other ideas of your own.

**who?**

- ☐ An old lady
- ☐ A pilot
- ☐ A corpse
- ☐ .....
- ☐ .....

**.....?**

- ☐ On a summer day
- ☐ On a winter night
- ☐ On a rainy evening
- ☐ .....
- ☐ .....

**.....?**

- ☐ In a cemetery
- ☐ In an old house
- ☐ In the Bermuda Triangle
- ☐ .....
- ☐ .....

### What happened?

- ☐ woman disappears
- ☐ A murder
- ☐ you see an UFO
- ☐ .....
- ☐ .....

### .....?

- ☐ to visit your aunt
- ☐ to go on holidays
- ☐ to know an exotic country
- ☐ .....
- ☐ .....

### .....?

- ☐ It was a nightmare
- ☐ the old lady was a witch
- ☐ the corpse was alive
- ☐ .....
- ☐ .....

c) Write the story following the plan below. Use some of the following linking expressions:

firstly	later
when	by the time

after	before
while	until

## OPENING

Who? When? Where?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

## BODY

What happened first?

What happened next? Why?

How?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

## CLOSING

How did it end?

.....

.....

.....



# Vocabulary

**Arrow** : frecha

**Attend (-ed)**: asistir

**Bark (-ed)**: ladrar

**Bow** : arco

**Chase (-ed)**: perseguir

**Clearing** : claro do bosque

**Close** : preto de

**Corpse** : cadáver

**Cough (-ed)**: tusir

**Coward** : covarde

**Crazy** : tolo

**Dumb** : parvo

**Encourage (-ed)**: animar, alentar

**Faint (-ed)**: desmaiarse

**Fire Brigade**: corpo de bombeiros

**Helpful** : servizal, amable

**Hurt** : mancar, ferir, facer dano.

**Jewel** : xoia

**Kneel ( knelt)**: axeonllarse

**Knight** : cabaleiro

**Merry** : alegre

**Pick up (-ed)**: recoller

**Prick (-ed)**: picarse

**Pull (-ed)**: tirar, dar un tirón

**Register (-ed)**: matricularse, inscribirse

**Row** : fila

**Ruby** : de cor rubí

**Scarecrow** : espantallo

**Share(-ed)**: compartir, repartir

**Shout (-ed)**: berrar

**Siren** : sirena

**Slipper** : zapatilla

**Speed (sped )**: ir a toda velocidade

**Spin (spun )**: tecer

**Tax** : imposto

**Tin** : folla de lata

**UFO** : OVNI

**Unharmmed**: ileso

**Vin** : enredadeira, vide

**Wander (-ed)**: deambular

**Wicked** : malvado

**Witch** : bruxa

**Wizard** : mago, feiticeiro.

