

## IN1- Tema 2.3: Paco's dream comes true: Paco was visiting the city of Brighton when ...



Paco's dream comes true: Paco was visiting the city of Brighton when ...

### Inglés I

1.º Bachillerato

Contenidos

Paco's dream comes true

Paco was visiting the city of Brighton when ...



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# Mapa

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*Imagen de elaboración propia*



## Fuentes para el profesorado

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Descarga del archivo CMAP

- [Archivo fuente del mapa conceptual \(Ventana nueva\)](#).
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## Introducción

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In this topic we are going through the Past Continuous Tense in affirmative and negative.

We are also going to study Past Simple uses versus Past Continuous uses.

As for pronunciation, we will study the final -ed ending before a dental consonant (d, t) which is pronounced /id/.



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Click on the photograph and listen to this song: *All Good Things (Come To An End)* by Nelly Furtado.

There are some Past Continuous forms in the song. Can you identify them?

Nelly Furtado - All Good Things (C...



### All Good Things (Come To An End)

Honestly what will become of me  
don't like reality  
It's way too clear to me  
But really life is dandy  
We are what we don't see  
Missed everything daydreaming

*[Chorus:]*

Flames to dust  
Lovers to friends  
Why do all good things come to an end  
Flames to dust  
Lovers to friends  
Why do all good things come to an end

come to an end come to an  
Why do all good things come to end?  
come to an end come to an  
Why do all good things come to an end?

Traveling I only stop at exits  
Wondering if I'll stay  
Young and restless  
Living this way I stress less  
I want to pull away when the dream dies  
The pain sets in and I don't cry  
I only feel gravity and I wonder why

Flames to dust  
Lovers to friends  
Why do all good things come to an end  
Flames to dust  
Lovers to friends  
Why do all good things come to an end  
come to an end come to an  
Why do all good things come to end?  
come to an end come to an  
Why do all good things come to an end?

Well the dogs **were whistling** a new tune  
**Barking** at the new moon  
**Hoping** it would come soon so that they could  
Dogs **were whistling** a new tune  
**Barking** at the new moon  
**Hoping** it would come soon so that they could  
Die die die die die

Flames to dust  
Lovers to friends  
Why do all good things come to an end  
Flames to dust  
Lovers to friends  
Why do all good things come to an end  
come to an end come to an  
Why do all good things come to end?  
come to an end come to an  
Why do all good things come to an end?

Well the dogs **were barking** at a new moon  
**Whistling** a new tune

Hoping it would come soon  
And the sun **was wondering** if it should stay away for a day 'til the feeling went  
away  
And the sky **was falling** on the clouds **were dropping** and  
the rain forgot how to bring salvation  
the dogs **were barking** at the new moon  
**Whistling** a new tune  
**Hoping** it would come soon so that they could die.



## Reflexión

Remember that not all the verbs can be used with continuous tenses.

Do you remember that in unit 1 we studied the difference between **Stative** and **Dynamic** verbs? Well, here this distinction is valid as well. Remember that stative verbs are rarely used in continuous tenses. They can be divided into some small groups. If you are interested in refreshing, click below.

**ABSTRACT VERBS:** to be, to want, to cost, to seem, to need, to care, to contain, to exist...

*He is needing a new jacket (incorrect)*

*He needs a new jacket (correct)*

**POSSESSION VERBS:** to possess, to own, to belong...

**EMOTION VERBS:** to like, to love, to hate, to dislike, to fear, to envy, to mind...



## Curiosidad



**Brighton** is a town in the city of Brighton and Hove (formed from the towns of Brighton, Hove, Portslade and several other villages) in East Sussex on the south coast of Great Britain. For administrative purposes, Brighton and Hove is not part of the

non-metropolitan county of East Sussex, but remains part of the ceremonial county of East Sussex.



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The ancient settlement of *Brighthelmston* dates from before [Domesday Book](#) (1086), but it emerged as a health resort during the 18th Century and became a destination for day-trippers after the arrival of the railway in 1841. Brighton experienced rapid population growth reaching a peak of over 160,000 by 1961. Modern Brighton forms part of a conurbation stretching along the coast, with a population of around 480,000.

Eight million tourists a year visit Brighton. The town also has a substantial business conference industry regularly hosting the Labour Party, Conservative Party and Trade Union annual Conferences. Brighton has two universities and a medical school.

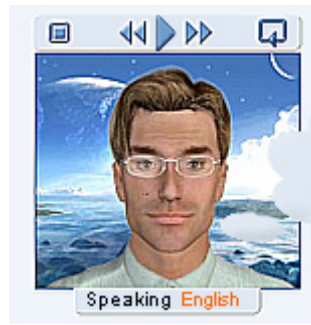
From [Wikipedia](#).



**Para saber más**

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Remember that, whenever you want to know the pronunciation of any word or phrase, or if you want to practice pronunciation, you can write something under Alice and she will pronounce it for you!



[Click here](#) to use Mike.

[Click here](#) for a brief explanation about the Past Continuous and lots of examples. Now, you can have a look at this video presentation about the tense for further practice.

[Enlace a recurso reproducible >> http://www.youtube.com/embed/8oRtcfI5Cvo](http://www.youtube.com/embed/8oRtcfI5Cvo)

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# 1. Isabel was cooking when the telephone rang (past continuous)

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Any doubt about the Past Continuous tense?

Before starting with the topic, here you can listen to lots of examples of sentences in past progressive. They are clear and brief. Watch it, because it is an enjoyable way to learn this tense.

#901 ESL Video - Past Contin...



## Caso práctico

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We are sure you can identify the Past Continuous in affirmative form.  
How many examples are there in the text?



Paco was visiting the Royal Pavilion in Brighton and was walking around the Lanes. The Lanes are a collection of narrow lanes, famous for their small shops and several antique shops and narrow [alleyways](#).

He tried to speak with his family on the phone every day but sometimes it was too late or he was too busy to call.

One night, Isabel was cooking when the telephone rang. She was wondering what Paco was doing in Brighton. In fact, she was expecting a call coming from Britain. It was Paco, indeed.

They spoke for a long time. Isabel was alone at home and Paco couldn't speak to Sonia. His father was also out, so Paco told his mother about the places he was visiting and that he was also learning a lot about British culture.



Imagen de Diliffen [Wikimedia](#). Licencia [CC](#)

Paco **was visiting** the Royal Pavilion in Brighton and **was walking** around the Lanes. The Lanes are a collection of narrow lanes, famous for their small shops and several antique shops and narrow alleyways.

He tried to speak with his family on the phone every day but sometimes it was too late or he was too busy to call.

One night, Isabel **was cooking** when the telephone rang. She **was wondering** what Paco **was doing** in Brighton. In fact, she **was expecting** a call coming from Britain. It was Paco, indeed.

They **spoke** for a long time. Isabel was alone at home and Paco couldn't speak to Sonia. His father was also out, so Paco **told** his mother about the places he was visiting and that he **was also learning** a lot about British culture.



## Reflexión

Do you remember the reasons why you can use a Past Continuous in an English sentence?

## HAVE A LOOK AT THE MAIN USES OF THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE:

- **USE 1. Interrupted Action in the Past.**

Use the Past Continuous to indicate that a longer action in the past was interrupted. The interruption is usually a shorter action in the Simple Past. Remember this can be a real interruption or just an interruption in time:

*When the phone rang, she **was writing** a letter.*

- **USE 2. Specific Time as an interruption.**

In USE 1 we have seen that the Past Continuous is interrupted by a shorter action in the Simple Past. However, you can also use a specific time as an interruption:

*Yesterday at this time, I **was speaking** on the phone at work.*

- **USE 3. Parallel actions.**

When you use the Past Continuous with two actions in the same sentence, it expresses the idea that both actions were happening at the same time. The actions are parallel.

*I **was studying English** while my flatmates **were cooking** dinner.*

- **USE 4. Atmosphere.**

The English language sometimes uses a series of parallel actions to describe the atmosphere at a particular time in the past:

*When I got home, my sister **was watching** television, my mother **was reading** a book,  
my father **was speaking** on the phone and my grandparents **were playing** chess in the sitting room.*

- **USE 5. Irritation with *always* in the past.**

The Past Continuous with adverbs like *always* or *constantly* expresses the idea that something irritating often happened in the past:

*I didn't like that teacher because he **was always shouting**.*



**Importante**

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**A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN USE BETWEEN THE PAST SIMPLE AND THE PAST CONTINUOUS**

In the Past Simple, a specific time is used to show when an action began or finished:

*Yesterday at midnight I listened to the radio (I started listening to it at midnight)*

However, in the Past Continuous a specific time only shows what was happening, in progress at that time. It is not that the action started or finished at that time, but that the action was already in progress.

*Yesterday at midnight I was listening to the radio*

*(I started earlier than midnight. At midnight I was already listening to the radio)*



## Traducción

En Past Simple, un tiempo específico denota cuando empezó o terminó una acción :

Yesterday at midnight I listened to the radio (I started listening to it at midnight)

Ayer a medianoche escuché la radio (o sea, empecé a escuchar la radio a las 12).

Sin embargo, con Past Continuous, un tiempo específico indica que estaba ya pasando en ese momento. No es que empezó o terminó a esa hora sino la acción ya estaba en progreso:

Yesterday at midnight I was listening to the radio

(Ayer a medianoche estaba escuchando la radio) (o sea empecé antes de las 12, y seguía haciéndolo cuando dieron las 12.)



## Rellenar huecos

Complete the blanks with the Past Continuous forms of the verbs in brackets.

When I phoned my friends they   (TO HOLD) a party at home. Some of them   (TO PLAY) monopoly, others   (TO PREPARE) dinner for their children. The boys   (TO SWIM) in the pool and the girls   (TO LISTEN) to music in the sitting room, except one of them who   (TO WATCH) TV. The little children were practising (TO PRACTISE) the guitar in

the garden. A neighbour   (TO  
COMPLAIN) about the noise they   (TO MAKE).

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## Para saber más

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About the [Past Continuous Tense](#): explanations in Spanish.

[Click here](#) to learn about the forms and uses of the Past Continuous or Past Progressive.

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## 2. Antonio wasn't writing an e-mail when ...(past continuous negative)

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### Reading Comprehension

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Watch this video about the city of Brighton and say which statements are true or false.



- 1) The Lanes area only appears at the beginning.
- 2) The Royal Pavilion appears at the end of the video.
- 3) The Brighton Pier and its fairground don't appear.
- 4) The video ends with the old Brighton pier.

- 1) The Lanes area only appears at the beginning: **TRUE.**
  - 2) The Royal Pavilion appears at the end of the video: **FALSE.**
  - 3) The Brighton Pier and its fairground don't appear: **FALSE.**
  - 4) The video ends with the old Brighton pier: **TRUE.**
-



## Ejercicio Resuelto

Complete these sentences with the negative Past Continuous form.

- 1) Alex and Andrés / not / work / on Sunday
- 2) Sonia / not / help / his brother / with English
- 3) Paco / not / play / tennis / in the park
- 4) Antonio / not / write / an/ e-mail / to Paco
- 5) Isabel / not / cook / chicken / last night

- 1) Alex and Andrés **were not working** on Sunday
- 2) Sonia **was not helping** his brother with English
- 3) Paco **was not playing** tennis in the park
- 4) Antonio **was not writing** an e-mail to Paco
- 5) Isabel **was not cooking** chicken last night



## Comprueba lo aprendido

Say which of these sentences in the negative form of past continuous are correct.

- 1) The students \_\_\_\_\_ the exercises when I entered the classroom.
- ☐ a) The students weren't doing the exercises when I entered the classroom.
- ☐ b) The students didn't doing the exercises when I entered the classroom.

Correct. The past continuous is formed with the past of *to be* + a verb taking *-ing*.

Wrong. *Didn't* is used to form the negative form of the Past Simple.

**Solución**

1. Opción correcta
2. Incorrecto

2) My father \_\_\_\_\_ the newspaper when you phoned him.

- ☐ a) My father weren't reading the newspaper when you phoned him.
- ☐ b) My father wasn't reading the newspaper when you phoned him.

Wrong. You need *wasn't* for the first and third persons singular to form the negative.

Correct.

### Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Opción correcta

3) She \_\_\_\_\_ English yesterday evening.

- ☐ a) She wasn't studing English yesterday evening.
- ☐ b) She wasn't studying English yesterday evening.

Wrong. The verb should be spelt *studying*.

Correct.

### Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Opción correcta



## Reflexión

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Remember the structure to form the negative form in past continuous:

*I / he / she wasn't studying English at the library.*

*You / we / they weren't doing the washing up.*

Subject + past of the auxiliary verb *to be* + not + verb taking *-ing* ending.



## Curiosidad

The **Royal Pavilion** is a former royal residence located in Brighton, England. It was built in the early 19th Century as a seaside retreat for the then Prince Regent. It is often referred to as the **Brighton Pavilion**. It is built in the Indo-Saracenic style prevalent in India for most of the 19th Century.



Imagen de Briantisten [Wikimedia](#).

Dominio Público



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Dominio Público

The Prince Regent, who later became King George IV, first visited Brighton in 1783, as his physician advised him that the seawater would be beneficial for his gout. In 1786 he rented a farmhouse in the Old Steine area of Brighton. Being remote from the Royal Court in London, the Pavilion was also a discreet location for the Prince to enjoy liaisons with his long-time companion, Mrs Fitzherbert. The Prince had wished to marry her, and may have done so secretly; however this was illegal owing to her Catholic religion.

Henry Holland was soon employed to enlarge the building. The Prince also purchased land surrounding the property, on which a grand riding school and stables were built in an Indian style in 1803, to designs by William Porden.

Between 1815 and 1822 the designer John Nash redesigned the palace, and it is the work of Nash which can be seen today. The palace looks rather striking in the middle of Brighton, having a very Indian appearance on the outside. However, the fanciful interior design, primarily by Frederick Crace and Robert Jones, is heavily influenced by both Chinese and Indian fashion (with Mughal and Islamic architectural elements). It is a prime example of the exoticism that was an alternative to more classicising mainstream taste in the Regency style.

From [Wikipedia](#).





## Para saber más

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More exercises? [Here](#) you have some.

If you are interested in watching more pictures and learning about the Royal Pavilion of Brighton, [click here](#).

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### 3. Paco didn't expect Sonia's call (simple or continuous?)

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#### Caso práctico

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Try to identify a sentence in the text to express that the actions in the past happened one after another and, secondly, find a sentence in past progressive expressing that the actions in the past happened at the same time.



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Before traveling to Brighton, Paco thought of the Lanes as the area of narrow streets full of shops and restaurants in the heart of the town. Well, this is true, but it is also the oldest part of town, dating back centuries to the time when the village of Brighthelmstone consisted of a [maze](#) of streets bounded by North Street, South Street, East Street and West Street.

When Paco was visiting this area, he was more and more amazed by some notices he could read on the walls of some old houses: the market, the monastic farm, the poorhouse, the fishermen's cottages, ...

While Paco was walking along The Lanes he was thinking about going to one of the multiple live musical events that took place in town.

So he stopped for a while, chose one of the pubs and sat down to enjoy a live concert with a drink.

1) Past Simple: actions in the past that **occurred one after another**:

- *So he stopped for a while, chose one of the pubs and sat down to enjoy a live concert with a drink.*

2) Past Continuous: actions in the past that **occurred at the same time**:

- *While Paco was walking along The Lanes he was thinking about going to one of ...*



## Ejercicio Resuelto

Using the words in parentheses, complete the text below with the appropriate tenses: Simple Past or Past Continuous.

1. Paco (walk) \_\_\_\_\_ down the street when he (find) \_\_\_\_\_ a wallet full of money.
2. The doctor (say) \_\_\_\_\_ that Antonio (be) \_\_\_\_\_ too sick to go to work and that he (need) \_\_\_\_\_ to stay at home for a couple of days.
3. A: I (call) \_\_\_\_\_ you last night after dinner, but you (be, not) \_\_\_\_\_ there. Where were you?  
B: I (work) \_\_\_\_\_ out at the fitness center.
4. I (watch) \_\_\_\_\_ a mystery movie on TV when the electricity (go out) \_\_\_\_\_. Now I am never going to find out how the movie ends.
5. The Titanic (cross) \_\_\_\_\_ the Atlantic when it (strike) \_\_\_\_\_ an iceberg.

1. Paco **was walking** down the street when he **found** a wallet full of money.
2. The doctor **said** that Antonio **was** too sick to go to work and that he **needed** to stay at home for a couple of days.
3. A: I **called** you last night after dinner, but you **weren't** there. Where were you?  
B: I **was working out** at the fitness center.
4. I **was watching** a mystery movie on TV when the electricity **went out**. Now I am never going to find out how the movie ends.
5. The Titanic **was crossing** the Atlantic when it **stroke** an iceberg.



Comprueba lo aprendido

Read the paragraph below and complete it with the verbs in brackets either in Past Simple or Past Progressive (Continuous) when needed.



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Last night, while I was doing my homework, Sonia (call)  . She said she (call)   me on her cell phone from her biology classroom. I asked her if she (wait)   for the lesson to start, but she said that the professor was at the front of the hall lecturing while she (talk)   to me.

I couldn't believe she (make)   a phone call during the lecture. I asked her what was going on.

She said her biology professor was so boring that several of the students (sleep, actually)    in class. Some of the students (talk)   about their plans for the weekend and the student next to her (draw)   a picture of a horse. When Sonia (tell)  me she was not satisfied with the class, I (mention)  that my biology professor was quite good and I (suggest)  her to switch to my class.

While we were talking, I (hear)  her professor yell, "Miss, are you making a phone call?" Suddenly, the line went dead. I (hang)  up the phone and went to the kitchen to make dinner. As I (cut)   vegetables for a salad, the phone rang once again. It (be)  Sonia, but this time she wasn't sitting in class.



## Reflexión

There are two main past tenses used to make general statements about the past: The Past Simple and the Past Continuous. The two tenses are quite different.

- Use the **Past Simple** to talk about an event which happened at some point in time in the past:

*Paco traveled from Madrid to London two months ago.*

*Sonia visited her grandparents last week.*

- The **Past Continuous** is usually used to refer to events happening at the same time that something important happened in the past:

*They were doing their homework when she arrived  
Alex was studying History while Andrés was studying Maths.*

- The **Past Continuous** is also used to express what was happening at a precise moment in the past:

*I was watching a football match at 8.30 yesterday evening.  
Paco was reading a book at six yesterday evening.*



## Para saber más

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A very good explanation to [distinguish Simple Past and Past Continuous](#).

Past simple versus past continuous. [An easy explanation](#).

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## 4. Paco decided to sit in the armchair (pronunciation)

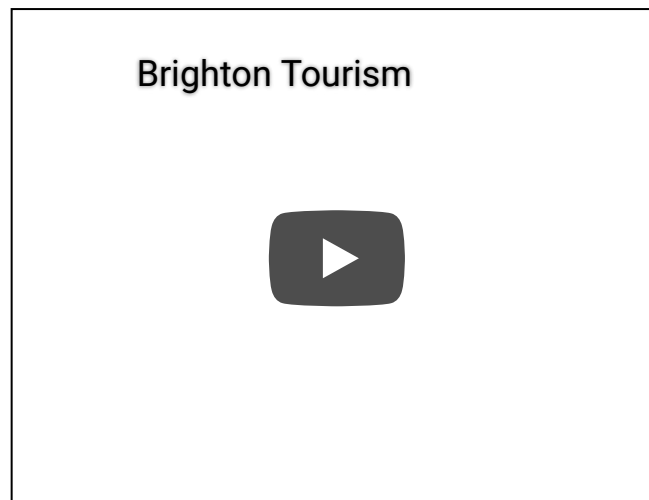
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Watch this interesting video about Brighton and listen to the song One Thing by Finger Eleven. Say if there are any past endings in /id/ sound throughout the text. Which?

Paco came back to the hotel. He was tired after the visit to Brighton and he decided to sit in the armchair and listen to some music.

He found this video on the Internet.



### *One Thing* by Finger Eleven

Restless tonight  
Cause I **wasted** the light  
Between both these times  
I drew a really thin line  
It's nothing I planned  
And not that I can  
But you should be mine  
Across that line

*[Chorus:]*

If I **traded** it all  
If I gave it all away for one thing  
Just for one thing  
If I **sorted** it out

If I knew all about this one thing  
Wouldn't that be something

I promise I might  
Not walk on by  
Maybe next time  
But not this time

Even though I know  
I don't want to know  
Yeah I guess I know  
I just hate how it sounds

*[Chorus x2]*

Even though I k



## Ejercicio Resuelto

The following words end in -ed. How do you pronounce this ending correctly? Choose the correct answer depending if the ending is /t/, /d/ or /id/.

- 1) watched
- 2) opened
- 3) counted
- 4) played
- 5) arrived
- 6) rained
- 7) moved
- 8) frightened
- 9) decided
- 10) washed

watched: is sound 1 [t]

opened: is sound 2 [d]

counted: is sound 3 [id]

played: is sound 2 [d]

arrived: is sound 2 [d]

rained: is sound 2 [d]

moved: is sound 2 [d]

frightened: is sound 2 [d]

decided: is sound 3 [id]

watched: is sound 1 [t]



## Importante

The /id/ ending pronunciation is the only ending that is pronounced with an additional syllable.

There is a rule: if the last sound of a verb is /t/ or /d/, you add an additional syllable /id/.

*"want" (one syllable) becomes "wanted" and is pronounced "want/id/" (two syllables)*

*"need" (one syllable) becomes "needed" and is pronounced "need/id/" (two syllables)*

*"decide" (two syllables) becomes "decided" and is pronounced "decide/id/" (three syllables)*

*"dedicate" (three syllables) becomes "dedicated" and is pronounced "dedicate/id/" (four syllables)*



## Comprueba lo aprendido

Which past ending sounds correspond to the verbs in bold letter?

1) She **worked** on the weekend because she **realized** that she **needed** more money.

- ☐ /d/, /t/ and /id/
- ☐ /t/, /d/ and /id/

Wrong. Remember that if the verb ends in a voiceless sound, <ed> is pronounced /t/.

Right.



## Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Opción correcta

2) I **enjoyed** a lot when she **kissed** me.

- ☐ /d/ and /t/
- ☐ /d/ and /id/

Right.

Wrong. Only if the verb ends in *t* or *d*, <ed> is pronounced /Id /.

## Solución

1. Opción correcta
2. Incorrecto

3) He **decided** that Andrés **helped** Alex and Francisco **called** his mother.

- ☐ /id/, /d/ and /t/
- ☐ /id/, /t/ and /d/

Wrong. Remember that if the verb ends in a voiceless sound, <ed> is pronounced /t/.

Right.

## Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Opción correcta



Para saber más

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[How to pronounce -ed](#) in English: very useful explanations.

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## Further practice

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Apart from the solved exercises you have seen throughout topic 3, here you have some more in order to improve your knowledge of English grammar and to gain practice with them.



### Ejercicio Resuelto

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#### Past Continuous Tense

Decide whether to use *was* or *were*.

- 1) Paco \_\_\_\_ visiting London yesterday.
- 2) They \_\_\_\_ swimming in the lake.
- 3) Your father \_\_\_\_ repairing the car.
- 4) I \_\_\_\_ reading a magazine while you \_\_\_\_ listening to the radio.
- 5) My friends \_\_\_\_ watching the match on TV.
- 6) It \_\_\_\_ raining the whole morning.
- 7) The dog \_\_\_\_ barking all night.
- 8) The children \_\_\_\_ brushing their teeth.
- 9) Alex and Andrés \_\_\_\_ playing a tennis match.
- 10) My friend \_\_\_\_ singing a beautiful song when I entered.

- 1) Paco **was** visiting London yesterday.
  - 2) They **were** swimming in the lake.
  - 3) Your father **was** repairing the car.
  - 4) I **was** reading a magazine while you **were** listening to the radio.
  - 5) My friends **were** watching the match on TV.

- 6) It **was** raining the whole morning.
- 7) The dog **was** barking all night.
- 8) The children **were** brushing their teeth.
- 9) Alex and Andrés **were** playing a tennis match.
- 10) My friend **was** singing a beautiful song when I entered.



## Ejercicio Resuelto

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### Past Continuous: affirmative form

**Write positive sentences in the Past Progressive.**

- 1) Paco / walk / around/ Hyde Park
- 2) Alex and Andrés / play tennis / last weekend
- 3) Sonia / help / his brother / with English
- 4) I / wait / at the bus stop / for you
- 5) My sister / feed / the birds / when I saw her

**Write positive sentences in the Past Progressive.**

- 1) Paco / walk / around/ Hyde Park
- 2) Alex and Andrés / play tennis / last weekend
- 3) Sonia / help / his brother / with English
- 4) I / wait / at the bus stop / for you
- 5) My sister / feed / the birds / when I saw her



## Ejercicio Resuelto

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## Past continuous: negative form

Write negative sentences in past progressive.

- 1) Andrés and Alex / not play / golf / at weekend
- 2) My sister / not have lunch / when I got home
- 3) Paco / not visit / the British Museum / when it started to rain
- 4) Isabel / not wait / for a phone call / from London
- 5) My grandparents / not watch / TV / so late

- 1) Andrés and Alex **weren't playing** golf at weekend
  - 2) My sister **wasn't having** lunch when I got home
  - 3) Paco **wasn't visiting** the British Museum when it started to rain
  - 4) Isabel **wasn't waiting** for a phone call from London
  - 5) My grandparents **weren't watching** TV so late



## Ejercicio Resuelto

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## Past Simple vs Past Continuous

Put the verbs into the correct tense: Past Simple or Past Continuous

- 1) The car (break) \_\_\_\_\_ down when we (drive) \_\_\_\_\_ home.
- 2) While some of us (prepare) \_\_\_\_\_ dinner, the others (collect) \_\_\_\_\_ wood for the campfire.
- 3) Paco (turn) \_\_\_\_\_ off the lights and (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to bed.
- 4) My mother (come) \_\_\_\_\_ in, (look) \_\_\_\_\_ around and (tell) \_\_\_\_\_ me to tidy up my room.
- 5) The children (play) \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden while their parents (have) \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast.

- 1) The car **broke** down when we **were driving** home.
- 2) While some of us **were preparing** dinner, the others **were collecting** wood for the campfire.
- 3) Paco **turned off** the lights and **went** to bed.
- 4) My mother **came** in, **looked** around and **told** me to tidy up my room.
- 5) The children **were playing** in the garden while their parents **were having** breakfast.



## Ejercicio Resuelto

### Past Simple vs Past Continuous

Say which of the sentences of the previous exercise correspond with the following patterns:

- 1) one action takes place after another
- 2) one action takes place at the same time that another
- 3) one action interrupts another

#### 1) one action takes place after another (Past Simple):

*Paco turned off the lights and went to bed.*

*My mother came in, looked around and told me to tidy up my room.*

#### 2) one action takes place at the same time that another (Past Continuous):

*While some of us were preparing dinner, the others were collecting wood for the campfire.*

*The children were playing in the garden while their parents were having breakfast.*

#### 3) one action interrupts another (the Past Simple interrupts the Past Continuous):

*The car broke down when we were driving home.*



## Ejercicio Resuelto

### Past endings pronunciation

Place the following 15 verbs according to their past ending pronunciation in /d/, /t/ and /id/.

stayed, practiced, rested, laughed, fixed, lived, decided, needed

danced, visited, remembered, stopped, wanted, cleaned, studied

| /d/        | /t/       | /id/    |
|------------|-----------|---------|
| stayed     | laughed   | visited |
| studied    | fixed     | needed  |
| lived      | practiced | decided |
| remembered | danced    | wanted  |
| cleaned    | stopped   | rested  |

# Resumen

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