

**IN1- Tema 2.1: Paco's dream comes true:
B.A.flight B59992 Madrid-London: Boarding gate
14**



**Paco's dream comes true: B.A.flight B59992
Madrid-London: Boarding gate 14**

Inglés I

1.º Bachillerato

Contenidos

Paco's dream comes true

B.A.flight B59992 Madrid-London: Boarding gate



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Map

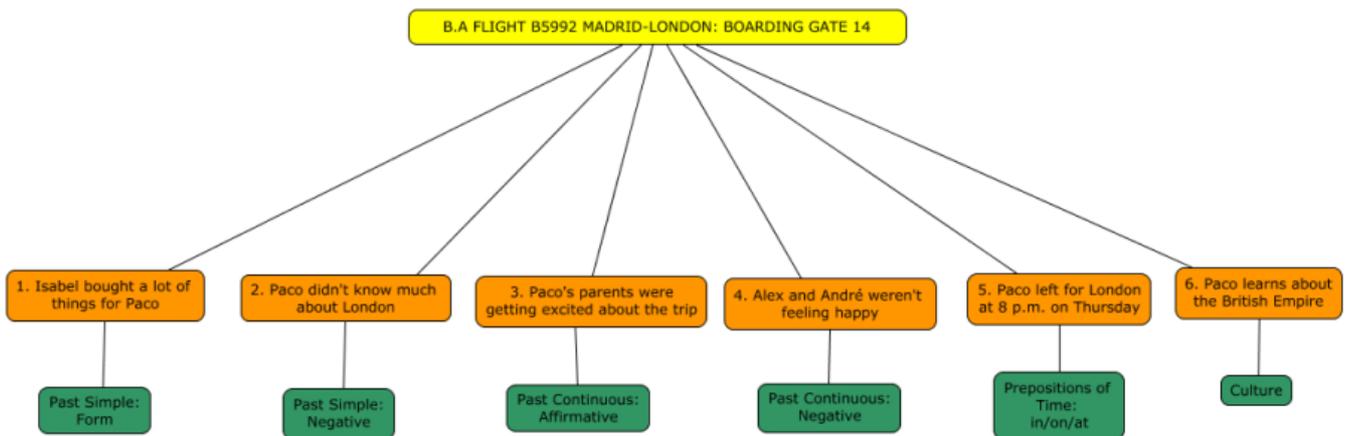


Imagen de elaboración propia



Fuentes para el profesorado

Descarga del archivo CMAP

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

Introducción

This first topic in unit 2 is going to deal with the following grammar points:

1. Simple Past Tense in affirmative and negative forms (sections 1 and 2)
2. Past Continuous Tense (or Past Progressive Tense) in affirmative and negative forms (sections 3 and 4)
3. Prepositions of time: at, on, in (section 5)
4. Vocabulary about history and historical events (section 6).



Actividad de lectura



London Heathrow Airport or Heathrow, located in the London Borough of Hillingdon, is the largest and busiest airport in the United Kingdom and the European Union. It is the world's fourth busiest airport for passenger traffic and it handles the most international passenger traffic in the world. Heathrow is owned and operated by BAA, which also owns and operates six other UK airports.

Heathrow is located 12 NM (22 km; 14 mi) west of central London, England, near the southern end of the London Borough of Hillingdon. The airport stands on a parcel of land that was designated part of the London Metropolitan Green Belt. To the north, the airport is surrounded by the built-up areas of Harlington, Harmondsworth, Longford and Cranford.



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Heathrow is one of six airports serving the London area, along with Gatwick, Stansted, Luton, Southend and City although only Heathrow and City airports are located within Greater London.

Heathrow Airport is used by over 90 airlines which fly to 170 destinations worldwide. The airport is the primary hub of British Airways, BMI and Virgin Atlantic.



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Of Heathrow's 67 million annual passengers, 11% travel to UK destinations, 43% are short-haul international travellers, and 46% are long-haul. The busiest single destination in terms of passenger numbers is New York, with over 3.5 million passengers travelling between Heathrow and JFK / Newark airports in 2007.

The airport has five passenger terminals (Terminals 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) and a cargo terminal. Terminal 5 opened to passengers on 27 March 2008 and will be fully completed with the opening of its second satellite building in 2010.

Texto adaptado de [Wikipedia](#).



Comprueba lo aprendido

Say if the following statements are true or false.

London Heathrow Airport or **Heathrow** isn't the largest and busiest airport in the United Kingdom and the European Union:

- Verdadero Falso

Falso

Read carefully. The text says is the largest and busiest airport ...

Heathrow handles the most international passenger traffic in the world:

- Verdadero Falso

Verdadero

The airport stands on a parcel of land that was designated part of the London Borough of Hillingdon:

- Verdadero Falso

Falso

The airport stands on a parcel of land that was designated part of the London Metropolitan Green Belt.

Heathrow Airport is used by over 170 airlines which fly to 90 destinations worldwide:

- Verdadero Falso

Falso

Heathrow Airport is used by over 90 airlines which fly to 170 destinations worldwide.

The airport has five passenger terminals (Terminals 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) and a cargo terminal:

- Verdadero Falso

Verdadero



Para saber más

Remember to use our private English teacher if you need the pronunciation of any word, sentence or phrase. He will give you a hand if you need help.

As usual, here you have our useful robot to pronounce any word or phrase you might not know. And it's fun! Try it!



[Click here](#) to use Mike.

Don't hesitate to use this [free online translator](#) in case you need some help.

If you doubt about the English verbs? [Use this verb conjugator](#).

1. Isabel bought a lot of things for Paco (past simple affirmative)



The Simple Past Tense: Isabel went shopping



Isabel went shopping on her own. She bought a lot of things for Paco as she thought that her son needed some useful and necessary articles for his journey. She didn't want to worry Paco, so Isabel decided to do some shopping.



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Isabel saw a lot of useful stuff for Paco, but she knew she could not buy so many things.

Paco wanted to take a lot of articles with him, although he knew that he could buy anything he would need anywhere.

In the end, he changed his mind and he tried to take just a few things, only the most necessary ones.

As Paco likes video recording and photography a lot, of course he took his two cameras, but he wasn't sure about taking his laptop with him.

Identify all the simple past affirmative forms you can find in the text, either regular or irregular ones.

Isabel **went** shopping on her own. She **bought** a lot of things for Paco as she **thought** that her son **needed** some useful and necessary articles for his journey. But she didn't want to worry Paco so Isabel **decided** to do some shopping.

Isabel **saw** a lot of useful stuff for Paco, but she **knew** she **could** not buy so many things.

Paco **meant** to take a lot of articles with him, although he **knew** that he could buy anything he would need anywhere. In the end, he **changed** his mind and he **tried** to take just a few things, only the most necessary ones.

As Paco likes video recording and photography a lot, of course he **took** his two cameras , but he **wasn't** sure about taking his laptop with him.



Ejercicio Resuelto

went	to need
bought	to know
thought	to have
needed	to want
decided	to buy
saw	to go
wanted	to try
knew	to think
changed	to take
tried	to see
liked	to decide
took	to change
had	to like

Match the Simple Past forms on the left with their infinitive verbs on the right.

Went	To go
Bought	To buy
Thought	To think

Needed	To need
Decided	To decide
Saw	To see
Wanted	To want
Knew	To know
Changed	To change
Tried	To try
Liked	To like
Took	To take
Had	To have



Comprueba lo aprendido

The Simple Past affirmative form is formed:

- by adding -ed to the main verb, like wanted (< to want).
- by adding -ing to the main verb.

Correct.

Wrong. The ending -ing is used for the Present Continuous Tense.

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Opción correcta

We can distinguish an irregular verb:

- because it ends in -ed.
- We can't distinguish it by its form.

Wrong. Regular verbs always end in -ed.

We have to learn the irregular verbs by heart (de memoria).

Solución

1. Opción correcta
2. Incorrecto



Curiosidad

Do you know the difference between England and Britain?



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Three countries make up Great Britain: England, Scotland and Wales. So England is a part of Great Britain, and a Scotsman is British, too. A person born in Wales is Welsh, and they are British, too. Northern Ireland is a part of the United Kingdom.

So the UK is made up of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, the last of which is not a part of Great Britain. The formal name of the country is the “United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland”, but in everyday speech Britain is often used to mean the UK, though, as you have seen, this is not perfectly correct.

The word “great” was added to “Britain” several hundred years ago, in the Middle Ages, when the English kings had lands in what is now France, and a certain part of it was called Brittany. To avoid confusion, they added the word “great” to the name of the land which was larger.



Para saber más

In order to check you understand the Simple Past Tense, [have a look here](#).

In case you need further practice, then [click here](#).

2. Paco didn't know very much about the UK (past simple negative)



The Romans in Britain



Paco didn't know very much about the United Kingdom. In his English lessons at University he only learnt grammar and some cultural aspects, but not too many. So he has to get an idea of the United Kingdom, its history and background information before leaving for London. Paco has taken a book from his father's room about Great Britain. Let's see what he was reading about:

First invasion - Caesar's first raid.

*In August 55 B.C. (55 years before Jesus was born) the Roman general, **Emperor Julius Caesar** invaded Britain. He didn't take with him too many Roman legions, only two. He didn't stay in Britain for long. After winning several battles against the Celtic tribes (Britons) in south-east England he returned to France.*

Second invasion - Caesar's second raid.

The following summer (in 54 B.C.) Caesar came to Britain again landing at Walmer near Deal in Kent. This time he didn't hesitate too much so that he brought with him no fewer than five legions (30,000 foot soldiers) and 2,000 cavalymen (horse riders). This time the Romans crossed the River Thames. After more fighting, the British tribes promised to pay tribute to Rome and they didn't make war for nearly a century.



Imagen de Matthias Kabelen [Wikimedia](#). [GNU Free License](#)

Third and final invasion.

Nearly one hundred years later, in 43 A.D. (43 years after Jesus was born), **Emperor Claudius** organized the final and successful Roman invasion of Britain. General Aulus Plautius led four legions with 25,000 men, plus an equal number of auxiliary soldiers. They crossed the Channel in three divisions, landing at Richborough, Dover, and Lympne.

Many tribes didn't try to resist the Romans although others did. It took about four years for the invaders to finally gain control over southern England, and another 30 years for them to conquer all of the West Country and the mountains and valleys of Wales.

How long did the Romans stay in Britain? The Romans remained in Britain from 43 AD to 410 AD. That is almost four hundred years (four centuries). They left Britain because their homes in Italy didn't have any protection for the fierce tribes and every soldier was needed.

Try to identify all the negative past forms you can find in the text.

Paco didn't know very much about the United Kingdom. In his English lessons at University he only learnt grammar and some cultural aspects, but not too many. So he has to get an idea of the United Kingdom, its history and background information before leaving for London. Paco has taken a book from his father's room about Great Britain. Let's see what he was reading about:

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Ejercicio resuelto

How much do you know about British symbols?

Try to answer these questions:

1. Where can you see red double-decker buses?
2. What does a typical London taxi look like?
3. What do British post and telephone boxes have in common?
4. What is the traditional English food and drink?
5. Name England's national game.
6. Why is a red rose important in England?
7. The word "pub" is short for.....

8. What do the British usually drink in pubs?
9. What are their opening hours?
10. Are the names of the pubs important? Give some examples.

1. Where can you see red double-decker buses?

- You can see them in London.

2. What does a typical London taxi look like?

- It looks like a beetle.

3. What do British post and telephone boxes have in common?

- Both the post box and telephone box have a picture of a crown on them. The crown on the postbox also has the monarchs initials underneath. We have postboxes with VR (Victoria Regina) and GR (Georgius Rex) still in use today.

4. What is the traditional English food and drink?

- British food has traditionally been based on beef, lamb, pork, chicken and fish and generally served with potatoes and one other vegetable. The most common and typical foods eaten in Britain include the sandwich, fish and chips, pies like the cornish pasty, trifle and roasts dinners. We can say that fish and chips and tea are the traditional food and drink.

5. Name England's national game.

- England's national sport is cricket

6. Why is a red rose important in England?

- It's important because the red rose is widely recognised as the national flower of England.

7. The word "pub" is short for.....

- Public House.

8. What do the British usually drink in pubs?

- They usually drink beer, bitter beer.

9. What are their opening hours?

- British pubs are required to have a license, which is difficult to obtain, and allows the pub to operate for up to 24 hours. Most pubs are open from 11 to 11.

10. Are the names of the pubs important? Give some examples.

- Some typical names are The Chequers, The White Swan, The Crown, The King's Arms, The Red Lion and The White Horse.



Curiosidad

The flag of the United Kingdom is the Union Flag. It was created by the superimposition of the Flag of England, the Flag of Scotland and Saint Patrick's Flag in 1801. Wales is not represented in the Union Flag as Wales had been conquered and annexed to England prior to the formation of the United Kingdom. However, the possibility of redesigning the Union Flag to include representation of Wales has not been completely ruled out. The national anthem of the United Kingdom is "God Save the King", with "King" replaced with "Queen" in the lyrics whenever the monarch is a woman. The anthem's name remains "God Save the King".



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Britannia is a national personification of the United Kingdom, originating from Roman Britain. Britannia is symbolised as a young woman with brown or golden hair, wearing a Corinthian helmet and white robes. She holds Poseidon's three-pronged trident and a shield, bearing the Union Flag. Sometimes she is depicted as riding the back of a lion. At and since the height of the British Empire, Britannia has often associated with maritime dominance, as in the patriotic song Rule, Britannia!. The lion symbol is depicted behind Britannia on the British fifty pence coin and one is shown crowned on the back of the British ten pence coin. It is also used as a symbol on the non-ceremonial flag of the British Army. The bulldog is sometimes used as a symbol of the United Kingdom and has been associated with Winston Churchill's defiance of Nazi Germany.

From [Wikipedia](#)



Para saber más

Would you like to listen to the British national anthem? Here you are:

[Enlace a recurso reproducible >> https://www.youtube.com/embed/P362g1xs8i4](https://www.youtube.com/embed/P362g1xs8i4)

3. Paco's parents were getting excited about the trip(past continuous)



The Past Continuous Tense: affirmative



Paco's parents were getting excited about the trip. It wasn't the first time that Paco had travelled abroad but this time was different. They knew that their son was going to be far away for a long time.

But Paco wasn't so excited as his parents. He was reading a lot about Great Britain, London and other main British cities. He was buying some books while his parents were trying to pack his luggage. They were wondering about the most suitable things for Paco to take with him.



Imagen de striatic en [Flickr](#). Licencia [CC](#)

Paco was thinking about how much money he had to exchange for his trip. How much would a pound sterling be?

We'll see that later.

Can you see any Past Continuous affirmative forms in the text? Of course you can.



Los padres de Paco se estaban emocionando por el viaje.No era la primera vez que Paco había viajado pero esta vez era diferente. Sabían que su hijo iba a

estar fuera mucho tiempo.

Pero Paco no estaba tan emocionado como sus padres. Él estaba leyendo mucho sobre Gran Bretaña, Londres y otras principales ciudades británicas.

Estaba comprando libros mientras sus padres intentaban hacer su maleta. Se estaban preguntando sobre las cosas más adecuadas para llevar con él.

Paco estaba pensando en cuánto dinero debía cambiar para el viaje. ¿A cuánto estaría la libra esterlina?

Lo veremos luego.

¿Ves algunos ejemplos del past continuous en el texto? Claro que sí.

were getting

was reading

was buying

were trying

were wondering

was thinking



Ejercicio Resuelto

Put the verbs in brackets in the affirmative form of the past continuous tense.

1. Paco _____ (to learn) the currencies of some European countries before the trip.
2. Alex and Andrés _____ (to help) Paco with the trip.
3. Sonia _____ (to try) to buy a good bilingual dictionary for his brother.
4. Antonio and Isabel _____(to buy) lots of things for Paco.
5. Paco _____ (to change) euros into pounds sterling.

1. Paco **was learning** the currencies of some European countries before the trip.
2. Alex and Andrés **were helping** Paco with the trip.
3. Sonia **was trying** to buy a good bilingual dictionary for his brother.
4. Antonio and Isabel **were buying** lots of things for Paco.
5. Paco **was changing** euros into pounds sterling.



Comprueba lo aprendido

Read the paragraph below and fill in the missing past continuous affirmative forms.

Paco (to enjoy) himself planning the trip. Everybody in his family (to help) him. Sonia (to give) Paco a hand by buying books, guides and maps about Britain. Antonio and Isabel (to pack) Paco's luggage. His friends (to search) for some useful information for Paco on the Internet .



Importante

Trip, travel or journey?

What is the difference between these words?

Journey = a noun. The movement from A to B, e.g.: *My journey to work takes 30 minutes.*

travel= a verb. To move from one place to another, e.g.: *I travelled from the USA to China .*

trip= a noun. It includes movement plus some activity (business, holidays, etc), e.g.: *Did you have a good trip?*

We don't use *travel* as a noun except, occasionally in plural in literature (like *Gulliver's Travels*).

I had a good ~~travel~~



Curiosidad

The full, official name, pound sterling, (plural: *pounds sterling*) is used mainly in formal contexts and also when it is necessary to distinguish the United Kingdom currency from other currencies with the same name. Otherwise the term **pound** is normally used. The currency name is sometimes abbreviated to just **sterling**, particularly in the wholesale financial markets, but not when referring to specific amounts; for example, "Payment is accepted in sterling" but never "These cost five sterling".



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The abbreviations "ster." or "stg." are sometimes used. The term **British pound** is commonly used in less formal contexts, although it is not an official name of the currency. A common slang term is **quid** (singular and plural) which is thought to derive from the Latin phrase "quid pro quo". The currency sign is the pound sign, originally £ with two cross-bars, then when the currency was decimalised £ with a single cross-bar. The pound sign derives from the blackletter "L", an abbreviation of *Librae* in Roman £sd units (*librae, solidi, denarii*) used for pounds, shillings and pence in the British pre-decimal duodecimal currency system. *Libra* was the basic Roman unit of weight, derived from the Latin word for scales or balance.



Para saber más

For further practice with exercises on Past Progressive or continuous, [click here](#).

A brief explanation [to refresh your knowledge](#) of the Past Continuous.

4. Alex and Andrés weren't feeling happy (past cont. negative)



Paco's journey was about to begin. Alex and Andrés weren't feeling happy because they knew they were going to miss him. Paco wasn't worrying about that- he knew he'd be back eventually. His friends called him to go out for a drink and to say goodbye to Paco. When they called, Paco wasn't packing. He was listening to some compact discs for the trip. He didn't want to take too many CDs because he intended to buy some during his trip.



Imagen de Gadini en [Pixabay](#). Licencia [CC](#)

Can you find three past continuous negative forms above? Sure you can.

Paco's journey was about to begin. Alex and Andrés **weren't feeling** happy because they knew they were going to miss him. Paco **wasn't worrying** about that- he knew he'd be back eventually. His friends called him to go out for a drink and to say goodbye to Paco. When they called, Paco **wasn't packing**. He was listening to some compact discs for the trip. He didn't want to take too many CDs because he intended to buy some during his trip.



Ejercicio Resuelto

Put the verbs in the past continuous negative.

Example: He _____ (go) to the party.

He wasn't going to the party.

1.	Harry <input type="text"/> (watch) TV at 8 pm last night. He was studying.
2.	Jill <input type="text"/> (wear) her uniform at work when we saw her.
3.	They <input type="text"/> (cook) dinner when I arrived.
4.	We <input type="text"/> (carry) an umbrella when it started to rain.
5.	She <input type="text"/> (listen) to her teacher when he asked a question.
6.	It <input type="text"/> (rain) while we were playing tennis this morning.
7.	Greg <input type="text"/> (study) when we went to his place.
8.	You <input type="text"/> (play) cards when he rang.
9.	They <input type="text"/> (have) a good time at the party when they decided to go home.
10.	Anna <input type="text"/> (eat) dinner when we arrived.

The answers are:

1. wasn't watching
2. wasn't wearing
3. weren't cooking
4. weren't carrying
5. wasn't listening
6. wasn't raining
7. wasn't studying
8. weren't playing
9. weren't having
10. wasn't eating



Comprueba lo aprendido

Fill in the blanks with the verbs given with Past Continuous negative forms.

1. Paco about the trip all the time (to think)

2. Alex and Andrés Paco with the luggage (to help)

3. Paco's father the newspaper in the kitchen (**to read**)

4. The neighbours a party for Paco (**to hold**)

5. Sonia on the phone with her friend (**to speak**)



Curiosidad

British pubs

A **public house**, informally known as a **pub**, is a drinking establishment licensed to serve alcoholic drinks for consumption on the premises in countries and regions of British influence. Although the terms often have different connotations, there is little definitive difference between pubs, bars, inns, taverns and lounges where alcohol is served commercially. A pub that offers lodging may be called an inn or (more recently) hotel in the UK. Today many pubs in the UK, Canada and Australia with the word "inn" or "hotel" in their name no longer offer accommodation, or in some cases have never done so. Some pubs bear the name of "hotel" because they are in countries where stringent anti-drinking laws were once in force. In Scotland until 1976, only hotels could serve alcohol on Sundays.



Imagen de Arpingstoneen [Wikimedia](#).

Dominio Público



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There are approximately 57,500 public houses in the United Kingdom, with at least one in almost every city, town and village. In many places, especially in villages, a pub can be the focal point of the community, so there is concern that more pubs are closing down than new ones opening.



Para saber más

For explanations about use and form of the Past Continuous, [click here](#).

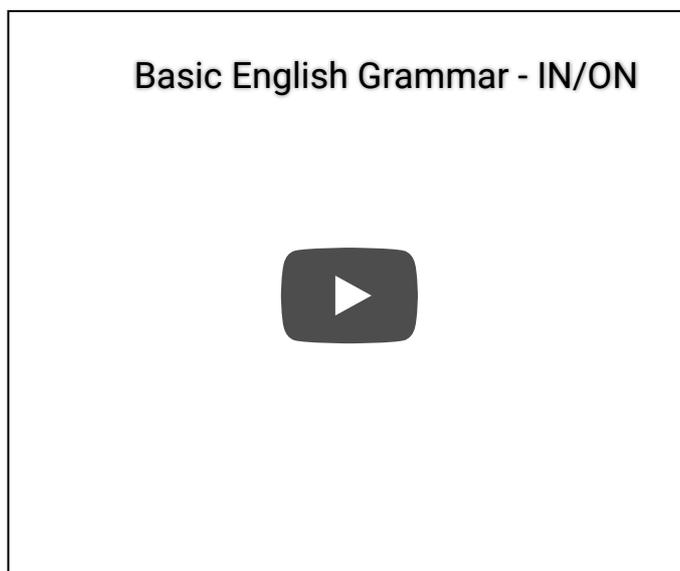
If you want to practice doing negative sentences in Past Continuous, have a look [here](#).

5. Paco left for London at 8 p.m. on Thursday (time prepositions)



Prepositions of time (at, in, on)

Pay attention to the following video. It's really interesting and useful for your whole understanding of the prepositions of time. Besides, you can practice some exercises as well.



Remember:

We use:

- **at** for a **PRECISE TIME**
- **in** for **MONTHS, YEARS, CENTURIES** and **LONG PERIODS**
- **on** for **DAYS** and **DATES**

at	in	on
PRECISE TIME or HOLIDAY PERIODS OF MORE THAN 1 DAY	MONTHS, YEARS, CENTURIES and LONG PERIODS	DAYS and DATES
at 3 o'clock	in May	on Sunday
at 10.30am	in summer	on Tuesdays
at noon	in the summer	on 6 March

at dinnertime	in 1990	on 25 Dec. 2010
at bedtime	in the 1990s	on Christmas Day
at sunrise	in the next century	on Independence Day
at sunset	in the Ice Age	on my birthday
at the moment	in the past/future	on New Year's Eve
at night	in the morning/afternoon/evening	on Christmas day
at the weekend	in the 14th century	on Friday 29th
at Christmas/Easter		



Importante

Remember:

We use:

- **at** for a PRECISE TIME
- **in** for MONTHS, YEARS, CENTURIES and LONG PERIODS
- **on** for DAYS and DATES

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at night	in the morning/afternoon/evening	on Christmas day
at the weekend	in the 14th century	on Friday 29th
at Christmas/Easter		



Ejercicio Resuelto

Paco visits his grandparents ____ Christmas.

In Argentina you start Primary School ____ the age of six.

Antonio and Isabel are very busy ____ the moment with Paco's luggage.

We have to go ____ a few minutes. Mum is waiting for us.

They are getting married ____ November.

Paco's mother usually goes for a walk in the country ____ Saturdays mornings.

Alex goes dancing ____ weekends.

He eats like a horse ____ lunchtime.

Antonio usually comes home from work ____ three o'clock.

Paco visits his grandparents **at** Christmas.

In Argentina you start Primary School **at** the age of six.

Antonio and Isabel are very busy **at** the moment with Paco's luggage.

We have to go **in** a few minutes. Mum is waiting for us.

They are getting married **in** November.

Paco's mother usually goes for a walk in the country **on** Saturdays mornings.

Alex goes dancing **at** weekends.

He eats like a horse **at** lunchtime.

Antonio usually comes home from work **at** three o'clock.



Comprueba lo aprendido

Complete with the most suitable preposition of time:

You can see the stars ____ night. Well, if the sky is clear....

- in
- at
- on

Wrong

Right

Wrong

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Opción correcta
3. Incorrecto

I hate waking up very early _____ the morning.

- in
- on
- at

Right

Wrong

Wrong

Solución

1. Opción correcta
2. Incorrecto
3. Incorrecto

The course ends _____ January 8.

- at
- in
- on

Wrong

Wrong

Right

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Incorrecto
3. Opción correcta



Para saber más

For a complete list of prepositions of time and their most common uses, [have a look here](#).

Need more practice with prepositions of time? Try this [multiple choice activity](#).

6. Paco learns about the British Empire (culture)



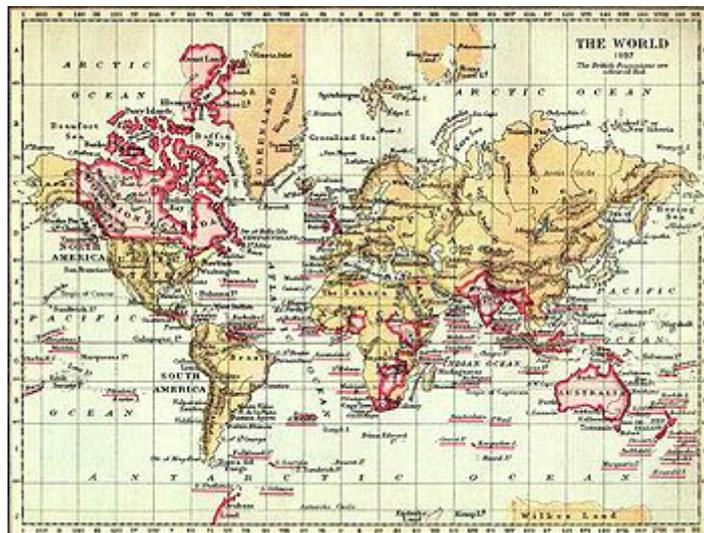
Actividad de lectura

The British Empire



Paco is flying **bound for** London. Now everything Paco hears and reads is in English: notices, warnings, the flight attendants' explanations, the Commander's voice, ... English, English and English. Although the flight to London takes about two hours, Paco decides to take a magazine to relax for a while, since he is really afraid of flying. Of course the magazine is in English and there is an article that **draws Paco's attention**: the British Empire. Paco is really interested in it and begins reading:

*At its peak, the British Empire was the largest formal empire that the world had ever known. As such, its power and influence **stretched all over** the globe; shaping it in all manner of ways: the triumphs, the humiliations, the good that it brought and the bad that it inflicted. For better or worse the British Empire had a massive impact on the history of the world. It is for this reason that here we try to bring to life the peoples, cultures, adventures and domination that made the Empire such a powerful institution. It is **neither an apology** for, **nor** a nostalgic reminiscence of the institution that so dominated the world for over two centuries.*



Defining the start and finish for the dates of the British Empire has not been an easy task. It is generally divided into two distinct Empires. The First Empire revolved primarily, but not exclusively, around the settler colonies of the Americas. These would be termed the Thirteen Colonies and would gain their independence from Britain in 1783.

*The Second Empire then **developed** from the remnants of the First - particularly India - and were added to during the Napoleonic Wars and then **throughout** the nineteenth century and even into the beginning of the twentieth century. It is this Second, predominantly Victorian, Empire that most people associate with the British Empire.*

Paco **gets astonished** with the reading. He **is willing to** visit the British Museum and see all the legacy inside.



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bound for: con rumbo a.

to draw somebody's attention: llamar la atención de alguien.

stretched all over: se extendió por todo

apology: apología, defensa.

neither ... nor ... : ni ... ni ...

developed: desarrolló.

throughout: a lo largo de.

to get astonished: quedarse ensimismado.

to be willing to: estar deseoso de, tener ganas de.



Escucha

British Museum London Engl...



Watch the following video about the British Museum. You will enjoy this tour a lot.
Pay attention to it in order to answer properly the self-assessment below.



Comprueba lo aprendido

You can visit the British Museum in ...

- London
- Liverpool.

Right.

Wrong.

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Opción correcta

The famous stone called appears in the video.

- Rosseta
- Rosebud

Right.

Wrong.

Solución

1. Opción correcta
2. Incorrecto

Most of the images that appear in the video are from ...

- Greece and Rome.
- Egypt.

Wrong.

Right.

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Opción correcta

How many different songs can you listen to in the video?

- Two.
- Only one.

Right.

Wrong.

Solución

1. Opción correcta
2. Incorrecto



Para saber más

The official website of the [British Empire](#): Lots of images and information.

If you want to enlarge your idea of the British Empire [here](#) you can find some definitions according to some dictionaries and encyclopedias.

For further knowledge about the British Empire, you can [have a look at this interesting website.](#)

[Don't miss this](#) for further information about the British Museum.



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Further practice

In this topic 1 we want you to get in touch with the contents we will work on in this unit.

So we offer you these exercises so that you begin your practice.



Ejercicio Resuelto

aaaaaa

Complete with *was* or *were*.

1. I ____ happy.
2. You ____ angry.
3. She ____ in London last week.
4. He ____ on holiday.
5. It ____ cold.
6. We ____ at school.
7. You ____ at the cinema.
8. They ____ at home.
9. The cat ____ on the roof.
10. The children ____ in the garden.

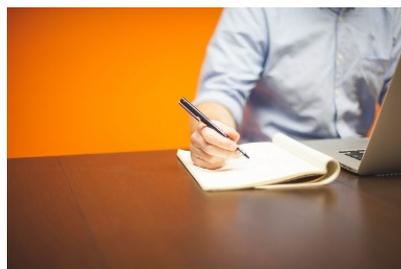


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1. I was happy.
2. You were angry.
3. She was in London last week.
4. He was on holiday.
5. It was cold.
6. We were at school.
7. You were at the cinema.
8. They were at home.
9. The cat was on the roof.
10. The children were in the garden.



Ejercicio Resuelto



Complete with the Simple Past forms to make affirmative sentences.

1. He (walk) to school yesterday.

He to school yesterday.

2. They (do) their homework last night.

They their homework last night.

3. You (are) lazy last week.

You lazy week.

4. That woman (buy) a new book this morning.

That woman a new book this morning.

5. The janitor (clean) the blackboard yesterday.

The janitor
 the
blackboard
yesterday.



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6. My mother
(cook) food
yesterday.

My mother
 food
yesterday.

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7. This morning my teacher (teach) English.

This morning my teacher English.

8. I (am) hungry yesterday.

I hungry yesterday.

9. The gardener (cut) the trees last month.

The gardener the trees last month.

10. She (drink) milk this morning.

She milk this morning.

1. He (walk) to school yesterday.

He walked to school yesterday.

2. They (do) their homework last night.

They did their homework last night.

3. You (are) lazy last week.

You were lazy week.

4. That woman (buy) a new book this morning.

That woman bought a new book this morning.

5. The boy (clean) the blackboard yesterday.

The boy cleaned the blackboard yesterday.

6. My mother (cook) food yesterday.

My mother cooked food yesterday.

7. This morning my teacher (teach) English.

This morning my teacher taught English.

8. I (am) hungry yesterday.

I was hungry yesterday.

9. The gardener (cut) the trees last month.

The gardener cut the trees last month.

10. She (drink) milk this morning.

She drank milk this morning.



Ejercicio Resuelto

Rewrite these sentences in the negative form of the Simple Past.

1. They collected postcards. → They did not collect postcards.

1. You jumped high. →

2. Albert played squash. →

3. The teacher tested our English. →

4. Fiona visited her grandma. →

5. He washed the car. →

6. You were thirsty. →

7. He had a computer. →

8. I bought bread. →

9. You saw the house. →

Practice



PAST SIMPLE
NEGATIVE

Imagen de elaboración

propia con [Canva](#)

They collected postcards. → They did not collect postcards.

You jumped high. → You did not jump high.

Albert played squash. → Albert did not play squash.

The teacher tested our English. → The teacher did not test our English.

Fiona visited her grandma. → Fiona did not visit her grandma.

He washed the car. → He did not wash the car.

You were thirsty. → You were not thirsty.

He had a computer. → He did not have a computer.

I bought bread. → I did not buy bread.

You saw the house. → You did not see the house



Ejercicio Resuelto

Write positive sentences in the Past Continuous Tense.

1. you / play / cards
2. Alice / walk / around the lake
3. Carol / listen / to the radio
4. Paco / read / a book about London
5. Isabel / look for / her ring
6. Fiona and Arthur / visit / the castle
7. Antonio / wash / his car
8. Alex and I / wait for Andrés / in the park
9. My brother / feed / the birds
10. Some people / have breakfast / early in the morning

1. You were playing cards.
2. Alice was walking around the lake.
3. Carol was listening to the radio.
4. Paco was reading a book about London.
5. Isabel was looking for her ring.
6. Fiona and Arthur were visiting the castle.
7. Antonio was washing his car.
8. Alex and I were waiting for Andrés in the park.
9. My brother was feeding the birds.
10. Some people were having breakfast early in the morning.



Ejercicio Resuelto

Write negative sentences in the Past Continuous Tense.

1. Sarah and Luke / not / work



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2. Mister Miller / not / teach / chemistry
3. Barry / not / drive / a lorry
4. Isabel / not / have / lunch
5. Paco / not / play / tennis
6. Alex and Andrés / not / cycle / home
7. Annie / not / clean / the table
8. Benjamin / not / write / an e-mail
9. Jane / not / exercise / in the gym
10. Robert / not / buy / flowers

1. Sarah and Luke were not working.
2. Mr Miller wasn't teaching Chemistry.
3. Barry wasn't driving a lorry.
4. Mandy wasn't having lunch.
5. Albert wasn't playing tennis.
6. Taylor and Bob were not cycling home.
7. Annie wasn't cleaning the table.
8. Benjamin wasn't writing an e-mail.
9. Jane wasn't exercising in the gym.
10. Robert wasn't buying flowers.



Complete with at / on / in or even no preposition depending on the sentence.

1. She always gets up early ____ the morning, so she can make it to class ____ time.
2. I was sick, so I didn't go to work ____ last Thursday, but I did go to work ____ Friday.
3. Mary stopped talking ____ the middle of her story, and suddenly started to cry.
4. Late ____ night, you can hear coyotes howling in the distance.
5. Just wait a second, I'll be there ____ a minute.
6. I need to give my parents a call. I haven't talked to them ____ over a month.
7. Barbara is going to start her new job ____ next September..
8. The professor said ____ the first day of the course that there would be a big final test ____ the end of the semester.
9. If they don't arrive ____ the next ten minutes, I'm leaving.
10. We were really worried ____ first because the banks were closed ____ Saturdays, so we couldn't exchange money. But ____ the end, everything worked out because we were able to exchange money at the hotel.

1. She always gets up early **in** the morning, so she can make it to class **on** time.
2. I was sick, so I didn't go to work **(NO PREPOSITION)** last Thursday, but I did go to work **on** Friday.
3. Mary stopped talking **in** the middle of her story, and suddenly started to cry.
4. Late **at** night, you can hear coyotes howling in the distance.
5. Just wait a second, I'll be there **in** a minute.
6. I need to give my parents a call. I haven't talked to them **in** over a month.
7. Barbara is going to start her new job **(NO PREPOSITION)** next September..
8. The professor said **on** the first day of the course that there would be a big final test **at** the end of the semester.

9. If they don't arrive **in** the next ten minutes, I'm leaving.

10. We were really worried **at** first because the banks were closed **on** Saturdays, so we couldn't exchange money. But **in** the end, everything worked out because we were able to exchange money at the hotel.

Resumen



Estudiamos las palabras invaria...

1 / 6



70%



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