



Now and then: Once upon a time

Inglés 1º de Nivel Básico A1

Enseñanzas
Oficiales de
Idiomas

Lesson

Now and then
Once upon a time



Top tips

In this lesson you will learn:

- How to form the Past Simple of regular verbs
- How to pronounce the past form of regular verbs
- How to pronounce regular past verbs in connected speech
- How to ask and answer questions with regular verbs in the Past Simple
- How to sequence events in the Past Simple using appropriate time expressions



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- How to tell a story in the Past Simple
 - How to pronounce English words with "*silent*" consonants **K** and **B**
 - Some popular nursery rhymes and fairy tales in English-speaking countries
-

1. Lindsay's memories



Focus on



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While chatting with her friend Charlotte, Lindsay remembers the last time she visited her family in Houston. It was a long time ago and she misses her hometown a little. Sometimes she misses the hustle and bustle¹ of a big city, its diversity, and real BBQs. She is considering going to college in Houston, as the city offers a great variety of educational opportunities.

¹"hustle and bustle" means "busy and noisy activity, confusion"



Do it yourself

Lindsay is telling Charlotte about her Houston memories. Complete the blanks in the text below. There's one verb in the list which you don't need to use.

"Sometimes, when I think about the last time I my family in Houston, I feel sad. During the week I at my aunt's, everyday was special. I spending time with all my relatives there. They me to all their friends and there was this boy, Willie, who me up at my aunt's house the day before my departure and took me to a BBQ. It was a surprise party they to say goodbye to me. I the party so much and everyone at the end for being so nice to me, especially Willie. Willie and I still keep in touch by email, you know?"

"Sometimes, when I think about the last time I visited my family in Houston, I feel sad. During the week I stayed at my aunt's, everyday was special. I

liked spending time with all my relatives there. They introduced me to all their friends and there was this boy, Willie, who picked me up at my aunt's house the day before my departure and took me to a BBQ¹. It was a surprise party they planned to say goodbye to me. I enjoyed the party so much and thanked everyone at the end for being so nice to me, especially Willie. Willie and I still keep in touch by email, you know?"

The verb which you didn't need to use is: **STARTED**

¹ "**BBQ**" stands for "barbecue"

1.1. The Past is simple



THE PAST SIMPLE


A vertical scrollbar on the right side of the page, consisting of a grey track and a white slider.

1.2. "Regular life"



The Past Simple

FORMATION OF REGULAR PAST TENSE		
TYPE 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">We form the Past Simple by adding -ed to the verb	
	1. WALK	WALK ED /'wɔ:kt/
	2. BRUSH	BRUSH ED /'brʌʃt/
	3. ASK	ASK ED /'ɑ:skt/
	4. SHOW	SHOW ED /'ʃəʊd/
TYPE 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Verbs ending in -e, take only -d in the Past Simple	
	1. LIVE	LIV D /'lɪvd/
	2. DATE	DAT D /'deɪtɪd/
	3. CLOSE	CLOS D /'klʊəzd/
TYPE 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Verbs ending in a stressed vowel + consonant (but NOT w or y), double the final consonant and add -ed	
	1. STOP	STOP PPED /'stɒpt/
	2. PLAN	PLAN NNED /'plænd/

TYPE 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verbs ending in consonant + y, change y into i, then add -ed
	1. TRY TRI ED /'traɪd/ 2. CRY CRI ED /'kraɪd/
	<p>Listen to the pronunciation of the regular verbs in this grid:</p> 

In the grid above, you can see how to form the Past Simple tense of regular verbs. Notice the phonemic transcription in each case and try to say it out loud. It's good practice!

Later in this unit you will learn some pronunciation rules regarding regular verbs in the past.

In the grid below, you can take a look at different uses of the Past Simple and examples that will help you understand it better. Say the examples out loud too and remember to link the ending sound of one word with the beginning of the following one to sound more natural in English.

PAST SIMPLE: USE		
USE1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> COMPLETED ACTIONS IN THE PAST: <p>We use the Past Simple to express an action that started and finished at a specific time in the past.</p>	
	Examples	Expressions of time
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> My sister lived in London three years ago. She visited her grandma yesterday. We kissed in his apartment yesterday evening. 	<p>Ago (with a period of time)</p> <p>Yesterday(+evening, morning, afternoon)</p> <p>Last night, last year...</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Last night, Pablo walked Beatriz home. • I travelled to The Caribbean last Easter holidays. • He studied English after school. 	Last Wednesday, etc.
USE 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A SEQUENCE OF EVENTS IN THE PAST: <p>We use the Past Simple to list a series of completed actions in the past and to describe a sequence of events in the past.</p>	
	Examples	Expressions of time
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After I finished work, I walked to the beach and stopped at a nice place to see the sunset • She arrived from the airport at 8:00, checked into the hotel at 9:00, and then called her boyfriend. 	<p>After</p> <p>Then</p> <p>Later</p>
USE 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DURATION IN THE PAST <p>We use the Past Simple with a duration that starts and stops in the past.</p>	
	Examples	Expressions of time
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • My family and I lived in Brazil for four years. • He talked on the phone for thirty 	<p>For two years</p> <p>For five minutes</p> <p>All day</p>

	minutes. • She stayed at the beach all day. • My dad studied French for three years.	All month, etc.
USE 4	• PAST HABITS: We use the Past Simple to refer to past habits	
	Examples	Expressions of time
	• Jen played the piano when she was a child • My dad smoked heavily in his 30's.	When I/he/we was/were...

+	-	?
I brushed my teeth last night.	I did not (didn't) call you last night.	Did I ask the question? Yes, I did/No I didn't.
You brushed your teeth last night.	You did not (didn't) call me last night.	Did you ask the question? Yes you did/ No, you didn't.
He/she brushed his/her teeth last night.	He/she did not (didn't) call me last night.	Did he/she ask the question? Yes, he/she did/No, he/she didn't.
We brushed our teeth last night.	We did not (didn't) call	Did we ask the question? Yes, we did/No, we didn't.

You brushed your teeth last night.	you last night. You did not (didn't) call us last night. They did not (didn't) call you last night.	Did you ask a question? Yes we did/No, we didn't. Did they ask question? Yes they did/No, we didn't.
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Prepositions in time expressions:

IN	years months seasons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1990 • In July • In spring
ON	days dates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On Tuesday • On 10th June

NOTE: Remember, days of the week and months of the year are always capitalized in English.



Do it yourself

In the text below a grandpa is telling his grandson about his life. Put the verbs in the correct tense. Remember the Past Simple tense spelling rules and pay attention to how the sequence of past events is presented.

TELL ME ABOUT THE GOOD OLD DAYS, GRANDPA

My grandfather had a very exciting life. When he was young, he (live) on a farm in the country. His parents

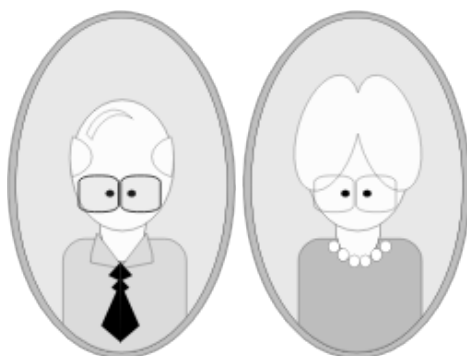
(raise) cattle, and he (look) after¹ the cows. When he was eighteen, he went to College, where he (study) Philosophy. He also (play) the trumpet in a jazz band. When the war (start), he (try) to join the Air Force, but he (end) up² in the Navy. In the Atlantic, a German torpedo (rip) a hole in the side of his ship, and the ship sank. Only five men (escape). They (sail) in a lifeboat back to England. Then he met my grandmother, and they (marry) after only three weeks. He says now that he (want) to marry her very quickly in case he (die) in the war.

¹ To **look after** means "to be responsible for", "to take care"

² To **end up** means "to finish at a certain place"

TELL ME ABOUT THE GOOD OLD DAYS, GRANDPA

My grandfather had a very exciting life. When he was young, he **lived** on a farm in the country. His parents **raised** cattle, and he **looked** after the cows. When he was eighteen, he went to College, where he **studied** Philosophy. He also **played** the trumpet in a jazz band. When the war **started**, he **tried** to join the Air Force, but he **ended** up in the Navy. In the Atlantic, a German torpedo **ripped** a hole in the side of his ship, and the ship sank. Only five men **escaped**. They **sailed** in a lifeboat back to England. Then he met my grandmother, and they **married** after only three weeks. He says now that he **wanted** to marry her very quickly in case he **died** in the war.



After reading the text above, write a similar paragraph about your grandpa or grandma's life in your notebook.

Be sure to use the verbs in the correct tense and review spelling in the Past Simple.

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1.3. How do you pronounce it?



Now that you know about the use of the Simple Past and the formation of regular past tense, it's time to focus on pronunciation. Look at the grid below to find out about how the **-ed** ending of the regular past is pronounced.

PRONUNCIATION OF -ED			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The pronunciation of -ed ending in regular past verbs depends on the final consonant sound. There are three ways to pronounce this ending. 			
/ɪd/		/t/	/d/
/t/ T	wanted / 'wɒntɪd/	VOICELESS	VOICED
		/p/ P helped / 'helpt/	/l/ L called 'kɔ:ld/
		/k/ K looked / 'lʊkt/	/n/ N cleaned / 'kli:nd/
	visited / 'vɪzɪtɪd/	/ʃ/ SH washed / 'wɒʃt/	/dʒ/ G damaged / 'dæmɪdʒd/
		/tʃ/ CH watched / 'wɒtʃt/	/r/ R offered / 'ɔ:fərd/
		/ð/ TH breathed /	/z/ S used 'ju:zd/

		'bri:ðt/	
/d/ D	needed / 'ni:dið/	/f/GH laughed / 'lɑ:ft/	/v/ V loved 'lʌvd/
		/s/ SS kissed / 'kɪst/	/əʊ/ W followed / 'fɒləʊd/
	ended / 'endið/	/s/ C danced / 'dɑ:nst/	/ɪ/ Y enjoyed /ɪn 'dʒɔɪd/
		/s/ X fixed / 'fɪkst/	/z/Z amazed /ə 'meɪzd/

- **VOICED** sound: uses the vocal cords and they produce a humming sound in the throat (touch your throat to feel it)

- **VOICELESS** sound: the opposite of voiced sound, no sound of vocal cords (touch your throat to feel there's no sound)

- Pay attention to the **/ɪd/** pronunciation, as there is an extra syllable added to the verb in the past form: want /'wɒnt/ wanted /'wɒntɪd/

- Notice the difference in the pronunciation of the verb WASH /'wɒʃ/ and WATCH /'wɒtʃ/. Practice saying these two verbs in the present and in the past as well, they are commonly mispronounced in Spanish.

- Listen to the pronunciation of all the regular past verbs in this grid:



Now listen to the pronunciation of the different sounds of -ed endings in the following video. It is also important to pay attention to the linking between words, which provides fluency and helps sound more natural when speaking.

[Enlace a recurso reproducible >> http://www.youtube.com/embed/j32SurxnE4s](http://www.youtube.com/embed/j32SurxnE4s)

Video alojado en [Youtube](#)



	Now that you know how the -ed ending of regular past verbs is pronounced, try reading the text "Tell me about the good old days, grandpa" in the previous section "Regular Life" out loud, paying special attention to the pronunciation of the verbs in the past and the linking between words, as pointed out previously.		
Before you start reading, it may be a good idea to match those verbs in the text to their correct pronunciation according to the information above.	/ɪd/	/t/	/d/

/ɪd/	/t/	/d/
started ended	looked ripped	lived raised

	wanted	escaped	studied played tried sailed married died	
--	--------	---------	---	--

2. Who invented what?



20TH CENTURY INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES

Look at these pics¹ that show inventions and discoveries from the 20th century. Choose from the grid below the moment in the past when they were invented or discovered and the person who invented or discovered them.



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

PICTURE 1



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

PICTURE 2



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

PICTURE 3



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



PICTURE 4

PICTURE 5

¹ "pics" is a short word for "pictures" which people commonly use in colloquial contexts.

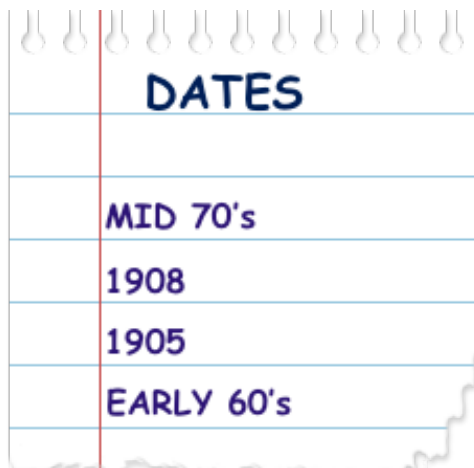


Imagen de elaboración propia

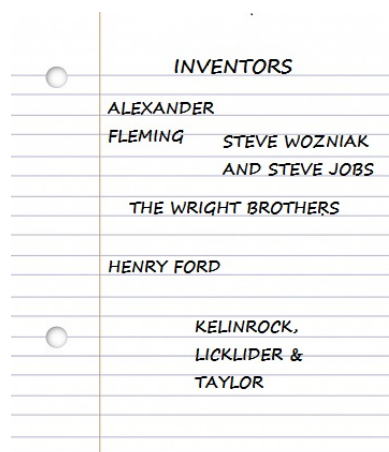


Imagen de elaboración propia

DATE	INVENTOR	PIC
1905	THE WRIGHT BROTHERS	1
1908	HENRY FORD	2
1928	ALEXANDER FLEMING	3
MID 70'S	STEVE WOZNIAK & STEVE JOBS	4
EARLY 60'S	KLEINROCK, LICKLIDER & TAYLOR	5



Do it yourself

Read and complete with the missing information about 20th century inventions and discoveries.

1. Orville and Wilbur Wright invented the in . The invention of the helped make the world smaller for people. Suddenly, a person could fly anywhere in a matter of hours.

2. Although it was developed in the previous century, the automobile appeared as a reliable and practical source of transportation in the 20th century. introduced his Model T in and the automobile turned out affordable for average people.

3. When Alexander Fleming discovered in , dying from a bacterial infection resulted almost impossible. Antibiotics reduced death rate considerably.

4. When Steve Wozniak and Steve Jobs, in their early twenties, created their first Apple on April 1st, and founded their first computer company, they changed the world. Today, computers are everywhere and people can hardly imagine life without them.

5. Leonard Kleinrock first developed the idea of the in a paper that he published on May 31st, . A year later, J.C.R. Licklider, provided his vision of a "galactic network". Finally, Robert Taylor helped create the idea of a network that he called ARPANET.

1. Orville and Wilbur Wright invented the airplane in 1905. The invention of the airplane helped make the world smaller for people. Suddenly, a person could fly anywhere in the world in a matter of hours.
2. Although it was developed in the previous century, the automobile appeared as a reliable and practical source of transportation in the 20th century. Henry Ford introduced his Model T in 1908 and the automobile turned out affordable for average people.
3. When Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin in 1928, dying from a bacterial infection resulted almost impossible. Antibiotics reduced death rate considerably.
4. When Steve Wozniak and Steve Jobs, in their early twenties, created their first Apple computer on April 1st, 1976 and founded their first computer company, they changed the world. Today, computers are everywhere and people can hardly imagine life without them.

5. Leonard Kleinrock first developed the idea of the Internet in a paper that he published on May 31st, 1961. A year later, J.C.R. Licklider, provided his vision of a "galactic network". Finally, Robert Taylor, helped create the idea of a network that he called ARPANET.



Do it yourself

- For each of the following answers, choose the correct question. The question is about the item in bold in each answer.

1. **Henry Ford** introduced the **Model T** in 1908.

- ☐ Who did introduce the **Model T** in 1908?
- ☐ Who introduced the **Model T** in 1908?
- ☐ Who introduce the **Model T** in 1908?

Incorrecto

Correct!

The question should be in the past tense and no auxiliary verb is needed.

Incorrecto

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Opción correcta
3. Incorrecto

2. The Wright brothers invented **the plane** in 1905.

- ☐ What did the Wright Brothers invent in 1905?
- ☐ What did the Wright brothers invented in 1905?
- ☐ What invented the Wright brothers in 1905?

Well done!!

This is the correct option. For questions in the Past Simple we use the auxiliary verb "did" and the main verb in the infinitive form.

Incorrecto

Incorrecto

Solución

1. Opción correcta
2. Incorrecto
3. Incorrecto

3. **Steve Wozniak and Steve Jobs** created the first Apple computer when they were in their twenties.

- ☐ Who created the first Apple computer?
- ☐ Who create the first Apple computer?
- ☐ Who did create the first Apple computer?

Excellent!

This is the correct way of asking for the subject of an action in the Past Simple. No auxiliary verb is needed.

Incorrecto

Incorrecto

Solución

1. Opción correcta
 2. Incorrecto
 3. Incorrecto
-

2.1. WHO, WHAT, WHEN?



Let's take a look at the questions in the previous section:

QUESTION	SENTENCE STRUCTURE
1. Who introduced the Model T in 1908?	the WH-word + Past Simple verb + object + time expression
2. What did the Wright brothers invent in 1905?	WH-word + Auxiliary + verb + object + time expression
3. Who created the first Apple computer when?	WH-word + Past Simple verb + object + time expression
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Compare the sentence structure in number 1 and number 2. Notice that in number 1 there's no auxiliary verb and, yet, it is an interrogative sentence. This is because the Wh- word acts as the subject of the question. So, it would be INCORRECT to say: Who DID introduce the Model T in 1908? Thus, the correct way for the interrogative structure in this case is: <i>Who introduced the Model T in 1908?</i> with no auxiliary verb. In the short answer, however, the auxiliary verb is used: <i>Who introduced the Model T in 1908?</i> <i>Henry Ford did.</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• This is so when Wh- questions words like WHO, WHAT and sometimes WHICH act as the subjects of the interrogative sentences. See the following examples:	

Who invented penicillin in the 20th century?

What happened at the party yesterday?

Which car finished first in the race?

Whereas:

Who **did** you see at the party last night? (in this case "*who*" is not the subject, "*you*" is)

What **did** she want when she called Sunday morning? (in this case "*what*" is not the subject, "*she*" is)



Do it yourself

Give the question for each answer. The bold items in the answers are the key for each question.

There's one incorrect question that you shouldn't use

CONVERSATION 1

Q. last weekend?

A. Erin's friend **Daniel** did.

CONVERSATION 2

Q. last weekend?

A. Dave travelled **to Dublin**.

Q.

A. He travelled **with his friend Tom**.

CONVERSATION 3

Q. ?

A. **Because** the other team didn't like the final score.

1. You should ask WHO celebrated the party and use No auxiliary, because the wh- word acts as the subject of the question. So the question "~~Who did celebrate a party?~~" is WRONG.
2. The first question should ask about the destination of the trip, WHERE.
The second question is about the company WHO....WITH?
3. The question is about the reason WHY the game ended up in a fight.

Check your answers with the [script >> Documento de descarga](#) here. Listen again as you read.

3. Nursery Rhymes



Culture counts

NURSERY RHYMES

A nursery rhyme is a traditional rhyme for children that often tells a story. There are plenty of popular nursery rhymes in English-speaking countries. Here you can learn about some of the most popular ones. Try to learn at least the one you like best by heart (= memorize) to practice your English.

1. HUMPTY DUMPTY



Imagen de The Big Egg Hunt 2013 en [Flickr](#).
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"Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall,
Humpty Dumpty had a great fall,
All the king's horses and all the king's men
Couldn't put Humpty together again"

- Check out this video to see Humpty Dumpty in action:

[Enlace a recurso reproducible >>](#)
<https://www.youtube.com/embed/K6AgZIW-BeI>

Vídeo alojado en [Youtube](#)



Imagen en [openclipart](#).
[Dominio Público](#)

3. TWINKLE, TWINKLE LITTLE STAR

"Twinkle,
twinkle, little
star, how I
wonder what you
are
Up above the
world so high,
like a diamond

- Watch Twinkle little Star in this video:

[Enlace a recurso reproducible >>](#)
<https://www.youtube.com/embed/LCQtrIFAyf4>

Vídeo alojado en [Youtube](#)

in the sky
 Twinkle, twinkle,
 little star how I
 wonder what you
 are
 When the
 blazing sun is
 gone, when he
 nothing shines
 upon
 Then you show
 your little light,
 twinkle, twinkle
 all the night
 Twinkle, twinkle,
 little star how I
 wonder what you
 are
 Then the
 traveler in the
 dark, thanks you
 for your tiny
 spark;
 He could no see
 which way to go,
 if you did not
 twinkle so.
 Twinkle, twinkle,
 little star, how I
 wonder what you
 are!
 Twinkle,
 twinkle, little
 star, how I
 wonder what you
 are!"

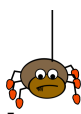


Imagen
 en [opencart](#)
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2. THE ITSY BITSY SPIDER

- Listen
carefully
to the
nursery

- Check out The Itsy Bitsy
Spider in this video:

[Enlace a recurso reproducible >>](#)
<https://www.youtube.com/embed/gbhcO91p768>

Video alojado en [Youtube](#)

rhyme on
the video
on the
right.

Then, do the
activity in the
following
section.

- Notice the
moral:

**NEVER
GIVE UP!**

This is the right
attitude when
learning second


language! 

Imagen en
[wikimedia.](#)
[Dominio público](#)



Do it yourself

- Complete the missing verbs in the nursery rhyme:

" The Itsy Bitsy spider up the waterspout

Down came the rain and the spider out

Out came the sun and up all the rain

And the Itsy Bitsy spider up the spout again

NEVER GIVE UP! NEVER GIVE UP!

NEVER, EVER GIVE UP!

You can do it little spider"

" The Itsy Bitsy spider climbed up the waterspout
Down came the rain and washed the spider out
Out came the sun and dried up all the rain
And the Itsy Bitsy spider climbed up the spout again
He went up the spout again
NEVER GIVE UP! NEVER GIVE UP!
NEVER, EVER GIVE UP
You can do it little spider"



Now match the regular past verbs in The Itsy Bitsy Spider to the correct pronunciation:

/ɪd/	/t/	/d/
------	-----	-----

/ɪd/	/t/	/d/
	washed	climbed
		dried

Review the grid on section 1.2. *How do you pronounce it?* to understand why. It all depends on the final sound, remember?

Notice the pronunciation the verb "climb" /klaɪm/ and the past tense "climbed" /klaɪmd/



Do it yourself

In the video on the right you can hear a compilation of some famous Nursery Rhymes in speaking countries. Some of them you know already and some others may be new to you.

Watch the video and do the activity below.

1. Which nursery rhyme is about a boat?



- ☐ 1
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 3
- ☐ 4
- ☐ 5

Incorrecto

Incorrecto

Incorrecto

CORRECT!

Nursery Rhyme number four: **ROW, ROW, ROW YOUR BOAT**

Incorrecto

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Incorrecto
3. Incorrecto
4. Opción correcta
5. Incorrecto

2. Which one is about a person and an animal?

- ☐ 1
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 3
- ☐ 4
- ☐ 5

Incorrecto

Incorrecto

Incorrecto

Incorrecto

CORRECT!

Nursery Rhyme number 5: **MARY AND THE SHEEP**

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Incorrecto
3. Incorrecto
4. Incorrecto
5. Opción correcta

3. Which one has to do with something you can see in the sky?

- ☐ 1
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 3
- ☐ 4
- ☐ 5

CORRECT!

Nursery Rhyme number 2: TWINKLE, TWINKLE, LITTLE **STAR**

Incorrecto

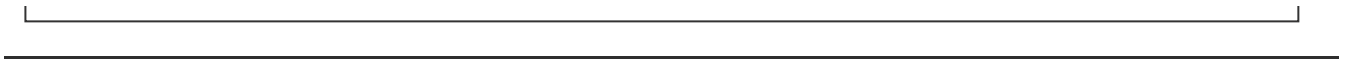
Incorrecto

Incorrecto

Incorrecto

Solución

1. Opción correcta
2. Incorrecto
3. Incorrecto
4. Incorrecto
5. Incorrecto



3.1. Shhh!!!

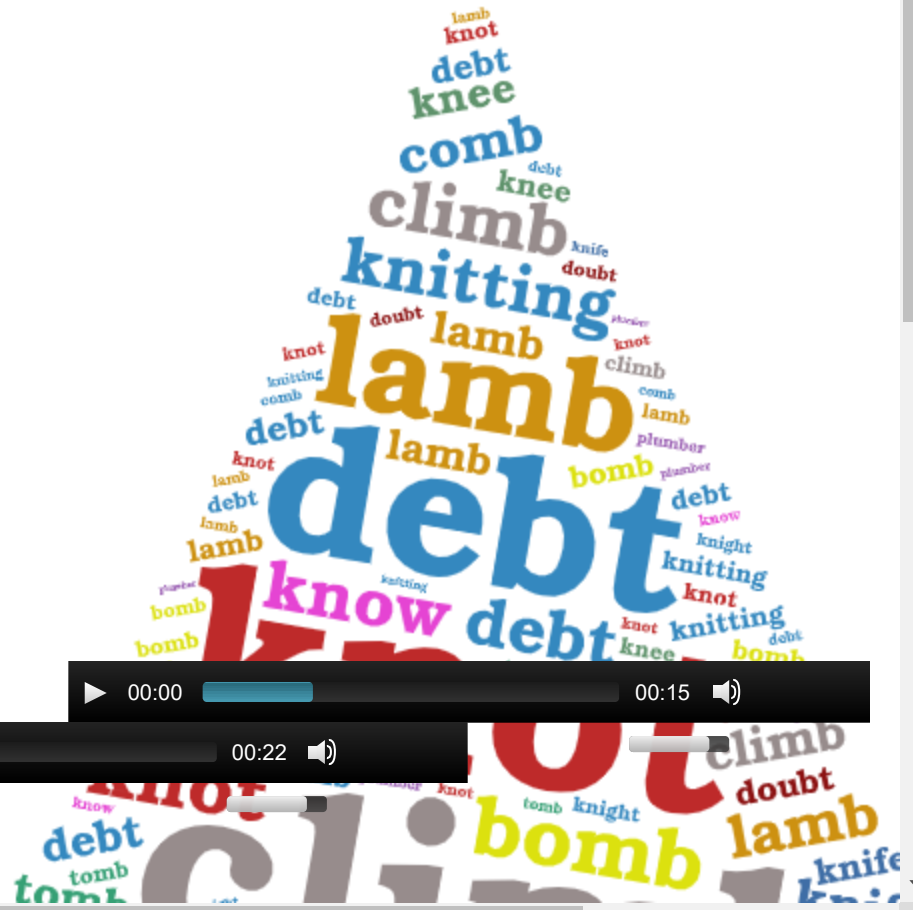


Shhhh!!!

- In this cloud you can spot¹ words containing a "*silent*" consonant
- In the previous section "Nursery Rhymes" you learned the word "climbed". Pay attention to it. Which consonant is silent?

1

1



▶ 00:00  00:15 🔊

▶ 00:00  00:22 🔊



3.2. Little Red Riding Hood



Little Red Riding Hood

Watch the popular fairy tale and write down all the verbs in the Past Simple that you can match them to the corresponding -ed ending pronunciation. Check your answers when you

[Enlace a recurso reproducible >> http://www.youtube.com/embed/02W4L3l6660](http://www.youtube.com/embed/02W4L3l6660)

Vídeo alojado en [Youtube](#)

/ɪd/	/t/	/d/
suited	looked	lived
lifted	walked	raised
	knocked	entered
	dressed	replied
		called (x2)
		devoured
		remembered
		received

swallowed

Check the tale [script here](#) >> [Documento de descarga](#)



Do it yourself

After listening to Little Red Cap story, can you say if the following statements are TRUE or FALSE?

1. Little Red Cap's grandmother did not love her as much as the rest of the people who knew her.

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

Falso

"Once upon a time there was a dear little girl who was loved by everyone who looked at her, but **most of all by her grandmother...**"

2. Little Red Cap used to wear her cap of red velvet only on special occasions.

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

Falso

"Once she gave her a little cap of red velvet, which suited her so well that **she would never wear anything else...**"

3. Little Red Cap carried cake and wine for her grandmother, who was very weak.

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

Verdadero

"Here is a **piece of cake and a bottle of wine**; take them to your grandmother, **she is ill and weak,..**"

4. Little Red Cap knew the wolf was wicked and so, she was really afraid of him.

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

Falso

"Red-Cap **did not know what a wicked creature he was, and was not at all afraid of him.**"

5. Little Red Cap's grandmother lived in the wood close to three big oak-trees.

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

Verdadero

"...her **house stands under the three large oak-trees**, the nut-trees are just below..."

6. Little Red Cap walked straight to her grandmother's house in the wood and never stopped on her way there.

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

Falso

"...and so **she ran from the path into the wood to look for flowers.**"

7. The wicked wolf arrived first at the grandmother's house and took care of the poor old woman until Red-Cap arrived.

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

Falso

"The wolf lifted the latch, the door sprang open, and without saying a word **he went straight to the the grandmother's bed, and devoured her.**"

8. When Little Red Cap arrived at her grandmother's house, she was surprised to find the door open

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

Verdadero

"She was **surprised to find the cottage-door sprang open, and...**"

9. When Red-Cap entered her grandmother's house, she didn't say "Good Morning", as her mother had told her to do.

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

Falso

"...and she went into the room... She **called out: 'Good morning'**"

10. At the end of the story, the wicked wolf devoured both, Little Red-Cap and her grandmother.

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

Verdadero

"..and without saying a word **he went straight to the grandmother's bed, and devoured her.** (...) And scarcely had the wolf said this, than with one bound he was out of bed **and swallowed up Red-Cap...**"

4. Revision



Moving on

Past simple:

<http://kaplaninternational.com/blog/past-tense-vacation/>

http://english-the-easy-way.com/Past_Tense/Past_Simple_Tense_Chart.htm

Prepositions:

http://english-the-easy-way.com/Prepositions/Prepositions_for_while_during.htm

For further knowledge on phonemics:

[http://www.teachingenglish.org.uk/article/phonemic-chart?
utm_source=facebook&utm_medium=social&utm_campaign=bc-learnenglish](http://www.teachingenglish.org.uk/article/phonemic-chart?utm_source=facebook&utm_medium=social&utm_campaign=bc-learnenglish)

For more nursery rhymes:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qOzoL-SCG7o>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ITqwhsLNAYA>

In case you want to watch a fun version of "Little Red Cap":

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LuEdXmHSXnU>

Bite size



We have learnt how to form the past of regular verbs



We have learnt:

- How to pronounce the past form of regular verbs
 - How to pronounce regular past verbs in connected speech
 - How to pronounce English words with "*silent*" consonants **K** and **B**
-



We have learnt the vocabulary of some useful time expressions



We have learnt:

- How to ask and answer questions with regular verbs in the Past Simple
 - How to sequence events in the Past Simple using appropriate time expressions
 - How to tell a story in the Past Simple
-



We have learnt about some popular nursery rhymes and fairy tales in English-speaking countries

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