

IN1 - Tema 2.2: Paco's dream comes true: Paco didn't know much about London



Paco's dream comes true: Paco didn't know much about London

Inglés I

1.º Bachillerato

Contenidos

Paco's dream comes true

Paco didn't know much about London



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Map

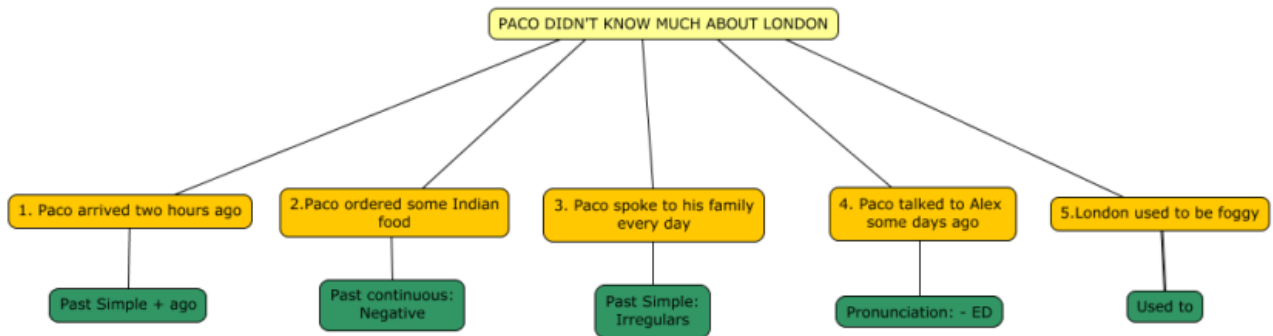


Imagen de elaboración propia



Fuentes para el profesorado

Descarga del archivo CMAP

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

Introducción

The *Past Simple tense* is one of the most common tenses in English. Its form is the same with all subjects (I, she, they, etc). It can be formed in **one** of these two forms:

a) in a regular way: adding -ED to the verb.

b) in an irregular way: every verb has a particular form for the Past Simple. There is no rule to know it. You have to learn it.

As we said before, topic 2 is about the Past Simple tense in affirmative and negative sentences. We will also study the Past Simple with the particle **ago** and the structure **used to**.

Obviously, both regular and irregular verbs are included in this topic.

As for phonetics, we will learn the pronunciation of the past ending **-ed**: /d/ - /t/ - /id/



Importante

Listen carefully

This video is very good for you to get an idea of the Past Simple Tense in English, either regular or irregular verbs. Follow the explanations below and notice the use of the Past Simple in context.

[Enlace a recurso reproducible >> http://www.youtube.com/embed/htl9dwwwYas](http://www.youtube.com/embed/htl9dwwwYas)

Vídeo de ahoraentendienglish alojado en [Youtube](#)



Actividad de Repaso sobre el Tema 1

Actividad de Repaso sobre el Tema 1

Great Britain includes:

- ☐ England, Scotland, Ireland
- ☐ Wales, Northern Ireland, England
- ☐ England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland

The capital city is:

- ☐ Cardiff
- ☐ London

☐ Edinburgh

The flag is called:

☐ Stars and stripes

☐ The Union Jack

☐ The Crossed One

The flag is:

☐ Red, white and green

☐ Red, white and yellow

☐ White, blue and red

The symbol of England is:

☐ A rose

☐ A leek

☐ A thistle

The symbol of Wales is:

☐ A rose

☐ A leek

☐ A thistle

The symbol of Scotland is:

☐ A rose

☐ A leek

☐ A thistle

How much do you know about Great Britain?

Great Britain includes:

☒ England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland

The capital city is:

☒ London

The flag is called:

☒ The Union Jack

The flag is:

☒ White, blue and red

The symbol of England is:

☒ A rose

The symbol of Wales is:

☒ A leek

The symbol of Scotland is:

☒ A thistle



Curiosidad

The Monarchy

The Queen of Great Britain is Elizabeth II. Her husband is Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. They have got four children. They are Anne, Charles, Andrew and Edward. Charles is the heir to the throne.



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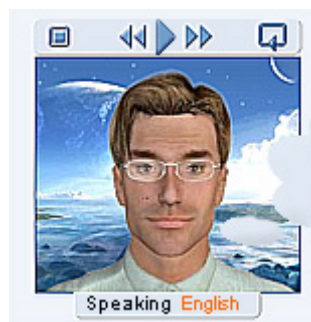
Imagen de Nasaen [Wikimedia](#). Public domain

You can see the Queen on money and stamps. She lives in Buckingham Palace. As a Queen she often wears a crown. The Crown Jewels are in the Tower of London. There are 38 guardians called Beefeaters. They wear a traditional Tudor uniform. There are also some ravens flying around the tower. According to the legend at least six ravens must remain or both the tower and the monarchy will fall.



Para saber más

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 Mike and he will pronounce it for you!



[Click here](#) to use
Mike.

A [good introduction](#) to the Past Simple. Explanations of the Past Simple of be, have, do and other verbs.

Interested in Great Britain? [Click here](#) for further information.

1. Paco arrived two hours ago (past simple + ago)



Remember that the Past Simple tense is used when:

- The action happened in the past.
- The action/event is completed /finished at the time of speaking.
- The time or/and place is stated or understood.
- The length or duration of the event/action is not important.

Besides, note that when we tell a story, we normally use the Past Simple tense. We may use the Past Continuous tense to set and describe the scene, but we almost always use the Past Simple tense for the action. Look at this example of the beginning of a story:

*The wind was howling around the hotel and the rain was pouring down. It **was** cold. The door **opened** and James Bond **entered**. He **took off** his coat, which **was** very wet, and **ordered** a drink at the bar. He **sat down** in the corner of the lounge and quietly **drank** his...*



Acuérdate de que se usa Past Simple cuando:

- la acción ocurrió en el pasado
- la acción/acontecimiento ha terminado a la hora de hablar.
- se entiende que el tiempo y/o lugar está en pasado, explícita o implícitamente.
- la duración del evento/acontecimiento no es importante

Además, nota que cuando contamos una historia, normalmente usamos past simple. Podemos usar past continuous para describir la escena pero siempre se usa past simple para la acción. Mira este ejemplo del principio de una historia:

El viento aullaba alrededor del hotel y llovía a cántaros. Hacía frío. Se abrió la

puerta y James Bond entró. Se quitó su abrigo, que estaba muy mojado, y pidió una copa en la barra. Se sentó en el rincón y tranquilamente tomó su.....



Ejercicio Resuelto

Simple past of regular verbs

Type the correct answer in the boxes.

d	ed	ied
---	----	-----

1.	I	<input type="text"/>	(walk) to work last week.
2.	He	<input type="text"/>	(study) computer science for five years.
3.	They	<input type="text"/>	(arrive) at the party late.
4.	We	<input type="text"/>	(marry) in a church.
5.	It	<input type="text"/>	(end) at 6 pm.
6.	Ellen	<input type="text"/>	(wait) for an hour.
7.	You	<input type="text"/>	(like) the movie. I didn't.
8.	Bob	<input type="text"/>	(need) that book yesterday.
9.	They	<input type="text"/>	(use) my new pen.
10.	The teacher	<input type="text"/>	(help) the students after class.

1.	I	walked	(walk) to work last week.
2.	He	studied	(study) computer science for five years.
3.	They	arrived	(arrive) at the party late
4.	We	married	(marry) in a church.
5.	It	ended	(end) at 6 pm.
6.	Ellen	waited	(wait) for an hour.
7.	You	liked	(like) the movie. I didn't.
8.	Bob	needed	(need) that book yesterday.

9.	They	used	(use) my new pen.
10.	The teacher	helped	(help) the students after class.



Simple past with ago

Paco arrived in London two hours ago. He travelled from Madrid Barajas to London Heathrow. He waited for his luggage at the airport and then he took the tube to the city centre, where he had previously made a reservation. When he arrived at the hotel, Paco was a bit excited, so he left his things there and went out for a walk through the streets of London.



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London seemed an incredible city for Paco. He observed with attention everything and everywhere around him. But Paco was extremely tired. It was midnight in London and Paco decided to go to bed.

In English, some phrases are often used with the Past Simple Tense to define time:

yesterday, last night, last month, last year, ago, many years ago, some time ago, a long time ago, ...

The particle *ago* makes reference to a finished action in the past. It is placed at the end of the sentence. In Spanish *ago* means "hace", and it is placed before the quantity of time -BE CAREFUL: the order is different in English and Spanish:

My sister left school a long time ago (Hace tiempo que mi hermana dejó la escuela).





EJERCICIO RESUELTO

You have noticed the use of *ago* in the reading activity above. Take this into account to complete the sentences with the particle *ago* or the past tense.

1. Sonia broke the windows (two days)
2. I (go) to London three years ago.
3. Paco (send) a letter to his parents three days ago.
4. I drank a soda (two hours)
5. My grandmother (eat) a couple of hours ago.
6. I forgot my keys in my jacket (one month)
7. I ran six kilometres (five days)
8. That family was poor (ten years)
9. He committed a murder (three years)
10. I began a puzzle (two days)

1. Sonia broke the windows two days ago (two days)
2. I went (go) to London three years ago.
3. Paco sent (send) a letter to his parents three days ago.
4. I drank a soda two hours ago (two hours)
5. My grandmother ate (eat) a couple of hours ago.
6. I forgot my keys in my jacket one month ago (one month)
7. I ran six kilometres five days ago (five days)
8. That family was poor ten years ago (ten years)
9. He committed a murder three years ago (three years)
10. I began a puzzle two days ago (two days)



Comprueba lo aprendido

Choose the correct answer with the particle *ago*.

1) My father went to Madrid ...

- ☐ My father went to Madrid ago two days.
- ☐ My father went to Madrid two days ago.

Wrong. Remember that *ago* is placed at the end of the sentence.

Right.

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Opción correcta

2) ... I played football.

- ☐ I played football two hours ago.
- ☐ Ago two hours I played football.

Right. The structure with *ago* is after the time period

Wrong. Ago is after the time period

Solución

1. Opción correcta
2. Incorrecto



Reflexión

Special verbs in the Simple Past

Many frequently used verbs are irregular. You find these words in the appendix of a dictionary or in any English book. You must learn these words by heart (*de memoria*). Some of these verbs are TO BE, TO HAVE and TO DO.

1) have as a full verb		
affirmative sentence	negative sentence	question
every time regardless the subject (I, he, she, it, we, you, they):		
I had a book.	I did not have a book.	Did I have a book?

2) be as a full verb		
affirmative sentence	negative sentence	question
I, he, she, it:		
I was in Rome.	I was not in Rome.	Was I in Rome?
we, you, they:		
We were in Rome.	We were not in Rome.	Were we in Rome?

3) do as a full verb		
affirmative sentence	negative sentence	question
every time regardless the subject (I, he, she, it, we, you, they):		
I did an exercise.	I did not do an exercise.	Did I do an exercise?



Para saber más

[Click here](#) to remember how we use the Simple Past Tense.

[Simple Past with ago](#): a bit of extra information.

2. Paco ordered some Indian food (past simple formation)



Caso práctico



Paco got up early the day after his arrival. He felt excited by such a big city. There were so many places to visit that he didn't know where to begin. He wanted to see all the museums and famous buildings in town, so he ordered some Indian food to take away by midday. He ate his meal in [Hyde Park](#), one of the largest green spaces in Central London. He stayed there a couple of hours, he relaxed and then walked along the drives and ways of the park.

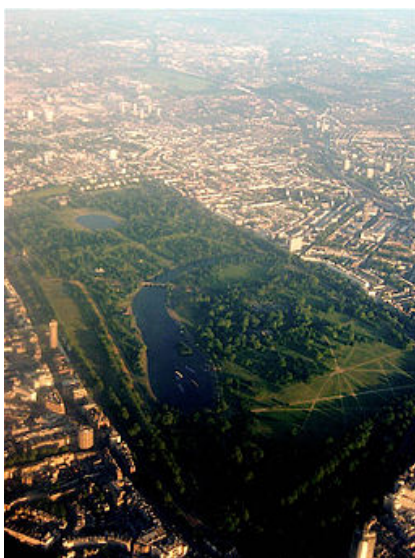


Imagen de Ben Letoen [Wikimedia](#). Licencia [CC](#)

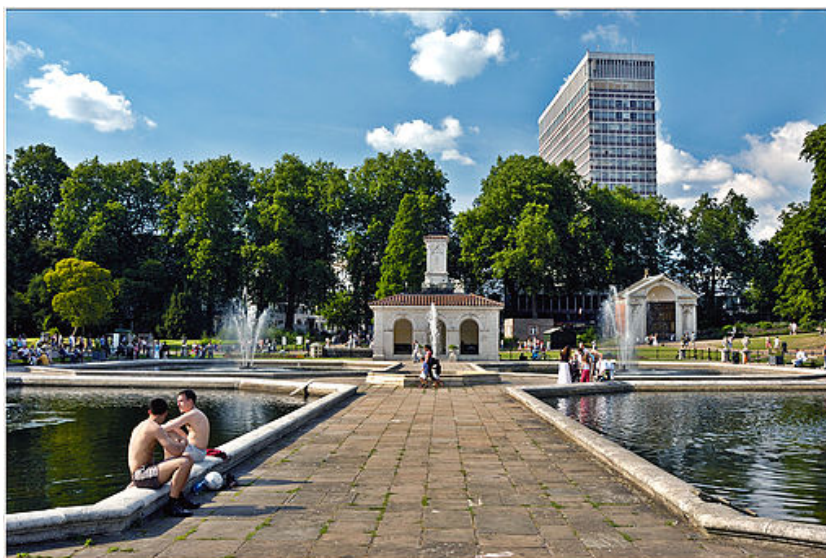


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He had too many days to visit museums and other places. He preferred to spend some time in the park. Besides, there were lots of attractions. He went to the [Speaker's Corner](#), where a lot of people listened to the speakers' speeches about Politics, social critics and other topics. Paco was astonished.

**Can you recognize the regular verbs in the Past Simple affirmative tense?
And what about the irregular ones? Sure you can.**

REGULAR VERBS:

Paco got up early the day after his arrival. He felt excited by such a big city. There were so many places to visit that he didn't know where to

begin. He **wanted** to see all the museums and famous buildings in town, so he **ordered** some Indian food to take away by midday. He ate his meal in Hyde Park, one of the largest green spaces in Central London. He **stayed** there a couple of hours, he **relaxed** and then **walked** along the paths in the park.

He had too many days to visit museums and other places. He **preferred** to spend some time in the park. Besides, there were lots of attractions. He went to the Speaker's Corner, where a lot of people **listened to** the speakers' speeches about Politics, social critics and other topics. Paco was astonished.

IRREGULAR VERBS:

Paco **got up** early the following day of his arrival. He **felt** excited with a so big city. **There were** so many places to visit that he didn't know where to begin. He wanted to see all the museums and famous buildings in town, so he ordered some Indian food to take away by midday. He **ate** his meal in Hyde Park, one of the largest green spaces in Central London. He stayed there a couple of hours, he relaxed and then walked along the drives and ways of the park.

He **had** too many days to visit museums and other places. He preferred to spend some time in the park. Besides, **there were** lots of attractions. He **went** to the Speaker's Corner, where a lot of people listened to the speakers' speeches about Politics, social critics and other topics. Paco **was** astonished.



[Enlace a recurso reproducible >> http://www.youtube.com/embed/gqIIW7nxBgc](http://www.youtube.com/embed/gqIIW7nxBgc)

Madonna - La Isla Bonita



Listen carefully to the song **La Isla Bonita** by **Madonna** and notice how some regular verbs are formed in the **Past Tense**.

(Spoken):

Como podria ser verdad

Last night I dreamt of San Pedro
Just like I'd never gone, I knew the song
A young girl with eyes like the desert
It all seems like yesterday, not far away

Chorus:

Tropical the island breeze
All of nature wild and free
This is where I long to be
La isla bonita
And when the samba **played**
The sun would set so high
Ring through my ears and sting my eyes
Your Spanish lullaby

I fell in love with San Pedro
Warm wind **carried** on the sea, he **called** to me
Te dijo te amo
I **prayed** that the days would last
They went so fast

(Chorus)

I want to be where the sun warms the sky
When it's time for siesta you can watch them go by

Beautiful faces, no cares in this world
Where a girl loves a boy, and a boy loves a girl

Last night I dreamt of San Pedro
It all seems like yesterday, not far away

(Chorus)

Ta-la-ta-ta-taa

(Chorus)

La-la-la-la-la-la-laaa
Te dijo te amo
La-la-la-la-la-la-laaa
Spoken: El dijo que te ama

Pa-pa-la-pa-pa pa-pa-pa-pahaaa
Aha, aha-ahaaa
La isla bonita
Ahaa, aha-ahaaa...



Importante

It is important for you to know how the different verbs form their Past Simple tense.
Have a look at this chart:

Verb ending in...	How to make the simple past	Examples
Consonant + e	Add -D	live > lived date > dated
Consonant + y Vowel + y	Change y to i , then add -ED Just add -ED	try > tried cry > cried play > played
Stressed syllable,	Double the last	

Consonant +One vowel + one consonant (but NOT x,w or y)	consonant, then add -ED	tap > tapped commit > committed travel> travelled visit> visited (it ends Con Vo Con but it is an unstressed syllable)
anything else including x and w	Add -ED	boil > boiled fill > filled hand > handed show > showed



Ejercicio Resuelto

Put the correct forms of the verbs into the gaps. Use the Simple Past in the statements.

- 1) Paco a film. (*to watch*)
- 2) He a box. (*to carry*)
- 3) They their father. (*to help*)
- 4) Andrés and Alex things. (*to swap*)
- 5) I to Andrew. (*to talk*)
- 6) Susan with Peter. (*to dance*)
- 7) The boys basketball. (*to try*)
- 8) Paco a trip. (*to plan*)
- 9) She her hair. (*to wash*)
- 10) The car at the traffic lights. (*to stop*)

1) Paco **watched** a film.

2) He **carried** a box.

- 3) They **helped** their father.
- 4) Andrés and Alex **swapped** things.
- 5) I **talked** to Andrew.
- 6) Susan **danced** with Peter.
- 7) The boys **tried** basketball.
- 8) We **planned** a trip.
- 9) She **washed** her hair.
- 10) The car **stopped** at the traffic lights



Rellenar huecos

Read the paragraph below and fill in the missing words.

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) after the cows. When he was eighteen, he went to university, where he (study) Philosophy. He also (play) the trumpet in a jazz band. When the war started, he (try) to join the Air Force, but he (end) up 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.



Reflexión

We mainly use the Past Simple Tense:

- 1) action finished in the past:

I visited Berlin last week.

2) series of completed actions in the past, one after the other:

First I got up, then I had breakfast.

3) together with the Past Progressive/Continuous - The Past Simple interrupted an action which was in progress in the past:

They were playing cards when the telephone rang.

Examples of regular verbs in affirmative sentences:

*Paco **played** tennis with Alex before leaving for London.*

*Isabel **prepared** a lot of things for Paco's travel.*

*Antonio was cooking in the kitchen when Sonia **came** home.*



Para saber más

If you are interested in having a look at this list of 450 regular verbs, then [click here](#).
[About forming the Simple Past Tense.](#)

2.1. Paco didn't like the spicy food (past negative)



Caso práctico

Paco tasted the Indian food for lunch. It was delicious but he didn't take into account the spiciness of the food he ordered. It was really hot, so he didn't finish it. He was drinking water and soft drinks for the rest of the day! There were some foreigners having lunch next to him in the park and they didn't eat all their food either because it was also too spicy. He looked up the magic word in a dictionary for the next time: mild.



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



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Notice the uses of the Simple Past in the negative form.
We are sure you can remember this and deduce its use.

NEGATIVE FORM OF THE SIMPLE PAST

In the negative form we need to use the auxiliary *did + not (didn't)*. Remember that when we use the auxiliary we put the verb in the INFINITIVE form and *didn't* is the unique form for all the personal pronouns.

The auxiliary *didn't* is used for **regular and irregular** verbs.

The auxiliary *didn't* is used in the negative form with verbs that are not *to be* or some modal verbs like *must, can, ...*. Then, we can state that these verbs (***to be*** and ***some modals (ex. can)***) do **not** use *didn't*:

I went to school yesterday > I didn't go to school yesterday

Paco visited London all day > Paco didn't visit London all day

Short forms in negative sentences in the Simple Past are used quite often, either with regular or irregular verbs:

regular verbs

irregular verbs

I didn't play football.

I didn't go to the supermarket.

He didn't study too much for the exam. He didn't meet him at the airport.

Exceptions:

He wasn't very fast.

She couldn't ride on a bike.



Importante

NEGATIVE FORM OF THE SIMPLE PAST

In the negative form we need to use the auxiliary *did + not (didn't)*. Remember that when we use the auxiliary we put the verb in the **INFINITIVE** form and *didn't* is the unique form for all the personal pronouns.

The auxiliary *didn't* is used for **regular and irregular** verbs.

The auxiliary *didn't* is used in the negative form with verbs that are not *to be* or some modal verbs like *must, can, ...*. Then, we can state that these verbs (***to be*** and ***some modals (ex. can)***) do **not** use *didn't*:

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I didn't play football.

I didn't go to the supermarket.

He didn't study too much for the exam. He didn't meet him at the airport.

Exceptions:

He wasn't very fast.

She couldn't ride on a bike.



Ejercicio Resuelto

Write the negative form of the verbs in bold into the correct gaps. You can use long or short contracted forms of the auxiliary.

Be careful! There is a trap: a verb doesn't take the auxiliary verb "didn't" in the negative form. Find it.

Example: Paco **wrote** a letter to his family. - Paco _____ a letter to his family.

Answer: Paco **did not write** (or *didn't write*) a letter to his family.

- 1) He played handball. - He _____ handball.
- 2) Sonia waited in the kitchen. - Sonia _____ in the kitchen.
- 3) I made the beds. - I _____ the beds.
- 4) They cleaned the classroom. - They _____ the classroom.
- 5) She asked a lot of questions. - She _____ a lot of questions.
- 6) The friends got new computers. - The friends _____ new computers.
- 7) I was in Madrid last weekend. - I _____ in Madrid last weekend.
- 8) You built a house. - You _____ a house.
- 9) Alex bought a new guitar. - Alex _____ a new guitar.
- 10) We went shopping. - We _____ shopping.

1. He didn't play handball.
2. Sonia didn't wait in the kitchen.
3. I didn't make the beds.
4. They didn't clean the classroom.
5. She didn't ask a lot of questions.
6. The friends didn't get new computers.
7. I wasn't in Madrid last weekend. The verb *to be* negates by itself!
8. You didn't build a house.
9. Alex didn't buy a new guitar.
10. We did



Rellenar huecos

Rewrite the reading activity from section 1 into the Simple Past negative forms. It doesn't make too much sense but it is useful for your practice.

Paco (ARRIVE) in London two hours ago. He (TRAVEL) from Madrid Barajas to London Heathrow. He (WAIT) for his luggage at the airport and then he (TAKE) the tube to the town centre, where he hadn't previously made a reservation. When he arrived at the hotel, Paco (BE) a bit excited, so that he (LEAVE) his things there and (GO OUT) for a walk along the streets of London.

London (SEEM) an incredible city for Paco. He (OBSERVE) with attention everything and everywhere around him. But Paco was extremely tired. Now it is midnight in London. Finally, he (GO) to bed some time ago.



Curiosidad

TAKE AWAY FOOD: A WIDESPREAD HABIT IN BRITAIN



Take-out (in North American English), **carry-out** (in U.S. and Scottish English), **take-away** (in England, Australia, Hong Kong and Ireland) or **parcel** (in Indian English), is food purchased at a restaurant but eaten elsewhere. The restaurant may or may not provide table service. In the United States and Canada, food ordered this way (especially in fast food) is ordered **to go**, and in the United Kingdom it is ordered **to take away** or sometimes **to eat out**, as opposed to **eating in**.

In some cases, there are facilities for customers to order food by telephone, fax, or over the Internet, to be collected or delivered. This trend is thought to be on the rise as many small businesses take to the Web to promote their take-outs.

Food that is delivered by a restaurant to a customer (often called *delivery*) is also sometimes called take-out. Establishments that sell take-out exclusively without providing table service are called take-out restaurants or take-aways.



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Certain types of food that are normally served in sit-down restaurants are commonly available as take-out. Pizza is one example: some pizzerias and chains have no tables, and supply for take-out and delivery only. Another classic take-out food is Western-styled Chinese food. In the past few decades, as immigrants from more and more Asian countries emigrate to the West, more and more types of cuisine are available: Japanese, Thai, Korean, Vietnamese, etc. In the UK, Indian food is also a popular form of take-away as well as kebabs from the Middle East.

Some businesses have taken a cue from the ever increasing popularity in takeout, and have created franchises to deliver food from restaurants which do not themselves deliver.

Adapted from [Wikipedia](#).



Para saber más

About the [Simple Past negative](#) forms in both Spanish and English.
Exercises on [Simple Past negative](#) sentences.

3. Paco spoke to his family every day (irregulars)



Listen to the song by Céline Dion in order to be familiar with the Simple Past Tense irregular forms.

Can you recognize all the irregular verbs in the song?

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

Vídeo de CELINEDION Vevo alojado en [Youtube](#)

Because You Loved Me, by Céline Dion.

For all those times you **stood** by me
For all the truth that you **made** me see
For all the joy you **brought** to my life
For all the wrong that you **made** right
For every dream you **made** come true
For all the love **I found** in you
I'll be forever thankful baby
You're the one who **held** me up
Never **let** me fall
You're the one who **saw** me through through it all

You **were** my strength when I **was** weak
You **were** my voice when I **couldn't** speak
You **were** my eyes when I **couldn't** see
You **saw** the best there was in me
Lifted me up when I **couldn't** reach
You **gave** me faith 'coz you believed
I'm everything I am
Because you loved me

You **gave** me wings and **made** me fly
You touched my hand I **could** touch the sky
I **lost** my faith, you **gave** it back to me
You **said** no star **was** out of reach
You **stood** by me and I **stood** tall
I **had** your love I **had** it all
I'm grateful for each day you **gave** me

Maybe I don't know that much
But I know this much is true
I was blessed because I was loved by you

You **were** my strength when I **was** weak
You **were** my voice when I **couldn't** speak
You **were** my eyes when I **couldn't** see
You **saw** the best there was in me
Lifted me up when I **couldn't** reach
You **gave** me faith 'coz you believed
I'm everything I am
Because you loved me

You **were** always there for me
The tender wind that carried me
A light in the dark shining your love into my life
You've been my inspiration
Through the lies you **were** the truth
My world is a better place because of you

You **were** my strength when I **was** weak
You **were** my voice when I **couldn't** speak
You **were** my eyes when I **couldn't** see
You **saw** the best there was in me
Lifted me up when I **couldn't** reach
You **gave** me faith 'coz you believed
I'm everything I am
Because you loved me

(bis)
I'm everything I am
Because you loved me



Ejercicio Resuelto

Fill in the gaps with the verbs in the Simple Past Tense form (pay attention because there are two verbs which are in the Present Simple Tense form).

SNOW WHITE

Once upon a time there were a King and a Queen who (have) a beautiful daughter: Snow White. The Queen (die) soon after the child was born and the King (take) a second wife.

Once upon a time there were a King and a Queen who had (have) a beautiful daughter: Snow White. The Queen died (die) soon after the child was born and the King took (take) a second wife.

This woman was (be) so vain and had (have) a magic mirror. Every day she asked (ask) the mirror: **'Mirror, mirror on the wall who is the fairest of them all'?** And the mirror answered (answer): **'You are the fairest one of all'.**

Snow White grew (grow) more and more beautiful so that one day the mirror answered (answer) to the Queen: **"You are (be) the fairest one, it is true, but Snow White is (be) lovelier than you."**

From that moment the Queen began (begin) to hate Snow White. So one day she called (call) her huntsman and told (tell) him: **"Take Snow White into the wood and kill her. And bring me back her heart."** But the huntsman loved (love) Snow White and let (let) her run away into the wood.

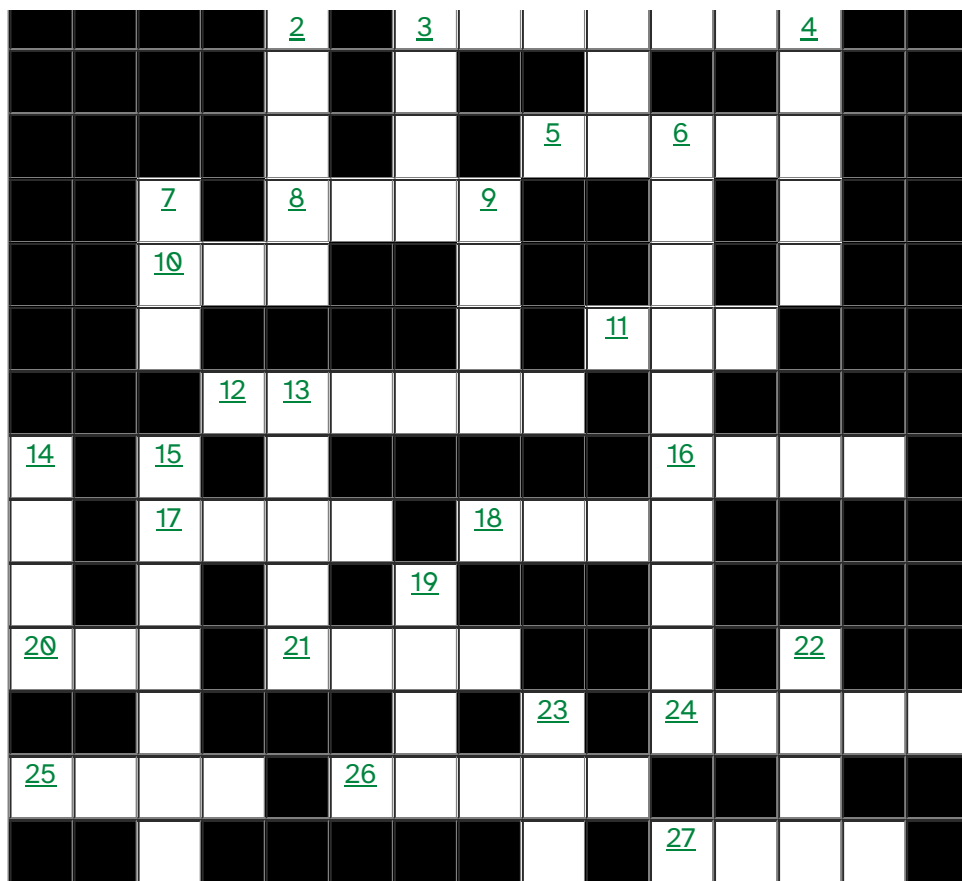
At night the poor girl found (find) a little house. Inside there were (be) seven little beds. Tired, she fell (fall) asleep. A little later the owners of the house came (come) back.



Ejercicio Resuelto

Complete with the suitable forms of these irregular verbs. (Use a pen and paper)

[illegible]



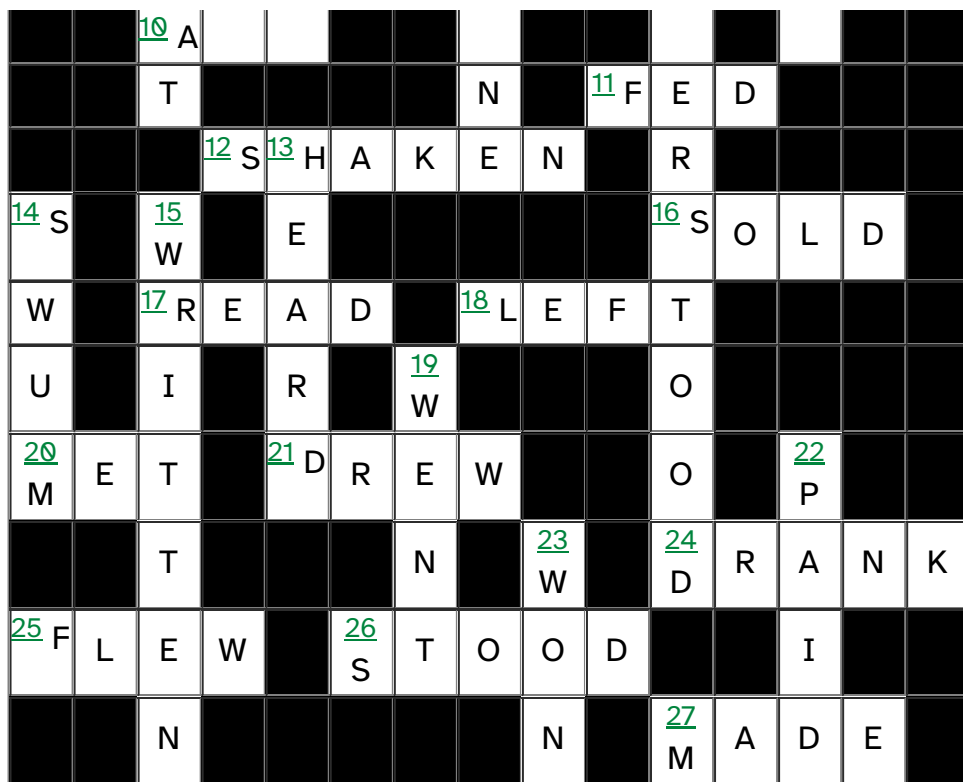
Across:

3. past of to bring 5. past of to stick 8. past of to sing 10. past of to eat 11. past of to feed 12. past participle of to shake 16. past participle of to sell 17. past participle of to read 18. past of to leave 20. past of to meet 21. past of to draw 24. past of to drink 25. past of to fly 26. past participle of to stand 27. past participle of to make

Down:

1. past of to hurt 2. past of to choose 3. past participle of to be 4. past participle of to take 6. past of to understand 7. past of to sit 9. past participle of to go 13. past of to hear 14. past participle of to swim 15. past participle of to write 19. past of to go 22. past of to pay 23. past of to win





Rellenar huecos

Read the sentences below and fill in with the suitable verbs in the Simple Past.

1. Yesterday afternoon, Paco (find) a wallet and (give) it to the policeman.
2. Alex (be) at home last night, but Andrés and Pedro (be) at the cinema.
3. My sister and I (see) that movie last week. We (love) it.
4. His parents (forget) their house keys at the party.
5. I (visit) my grandparents last weekend.
6. Last night we (have) a wonderful time at the theater.
7. My cousin's brother (drink) six glasses of water in one minute.
8. Lisa, Sally and Meg (hear) a strange noise outside.



Para saber más

Here you can have a look at a table with the [most common irregular verbs](#).

Do you need further practice with irregular verbs? Click these numbers: [1](#) / [2](#) / [3](#)

4. Paco talked to Alex some days ago(pronunciation)



Caso práctico



Although Paco was really busy in London visiting museums, parks, buildings, exhibitions, walking along the streets of different boroughs, he spoke everyday with his family. He told them about the places and incredible people and things he saw in the city. Paco also tried to speak to his friends as well. He talked to Alex and they enjoyed a lot speaking about lots of things. Obviously, Alex wanted to be with him but that was impossible.

Paco realized that some people sometimes didn't understand him, so he made an effort to pronounce English properly, about all the third person singular (/s/ and /z/ sounds) and the past endings (/d/, /t/ and /id/ sounds). So he decided to study these grammatical aspects more deeply.



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Can you deduce the rules why these regular verbs in the past tense belong to these three different pronunciations? Try it.

to be busy= estar ocupado

to realize= darse cuenta, notar

to make an effort= esforzarse

deeply= (adverb) en profundidad

/d/: realized, tried, enjoyed

/t/: talked, watched

/id/: wanted, decided

When learning the English past tense pronunciation for regular Past Simple verbs, students have to be first taught to add "-ed" to the end of the base form of the verb. This is easy enough to form and spell regular past tense verbs; the problem with pronunciation arises because students are often taught that the "-ed" ending adds another syllable to the word. And then they *always* add another syllable to the past tense of the verb. For example, "worked" is erroneously pronounced "work/id/" with two syllables, instead of just one, "work/t/."

A second syllable with the "-ed" ending is only necessary when the last *sound* (not the last letter) is a /t/ or /d/, for example, "wanted," "decided," "needed," or "invited." The last sound for the words "want" and "invite" is /t/. The last sound for the words "decide" and "need" is /d/. These two sounds require that the added -ed ending be pronounced with an additional syllable.



Ejercicio Resuelto

Write the following regular verbs in the Simple Past and indicate how you pronounce the last sound.

INFINITIVE	PAST TENSE	PRONUNCIATION
use	used	d
study		
stop		
complete		
finish		
wait		
close		
start		

cook		
laugh		

INFINITIVE PAST TENSE PRONUNCIATION

use	used	/d/
study	studied	/d/
stop	stopped	/t/
complete	completed	/id/
finish	finished	/t/
wait	waited	/id/
close	closed	/t/
start	started	/id/
cook	cooked	/t/
laugh	laughed	/t/



Comprueba lo aprendido

Say which past ending pronunciation is the correct one for the following verbs.

transplanted

- ☐ /id/
- ☐ /d/
- ☐ /t/

Right.

Wrong.

Wrong.

Solución

1. Opción correcta
2. Incorrecto
3. Incorrecto

talked

- ☐ /d/
- ☐

- ☐ /t/
☐ /id/

Wrong.

Right.

Wrong.

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Opción correcta
3. Incorrecto

studied

- ☐ /id/
☐ /d/
☐ /t/

Wrong.

Right.

Wrong.

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Opción correcta
3. Incorrecto



Importante

The Different Sounds of the -ed Ending

Don't let the *sound* of an *-ed* ending ever trick you into making a spelling error when you form the past tense. While we do hear a **d** sound at the end of some verbs (for example, *moved* and *visited*), we hear a **t** sound at the end of others (*promised*, *laughed*). Also, if you have a habit when you speak of clipping off word endings, don't do this when you write. No matter what sound you hear or fail to hear when you pronounce a regular verb in the past tense, be careful when you write to add *-d* or *-ed* at the end.



Curiosidad



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A **telephone booth**, **telephone kiosk**, or **telephone box** is a small structure furnished with a payphone and designed for a telephone user's convenience. Such a booth usually has a door to provide privacy and a window to let others know if the booth is in use.

The booth may be furnished with a printed directory of local telephone numbers, and a booth in a formal setting such as a hotel may be furnished with paper and pen and even a seat.

An outdoor booth may be made of metal and plastic to withstand the elements and heavy use, while an indoor booth (once known as a silence cabinet) may have more elaborate architecture and furnishings. Most outdoor booths feature the name and logo of the telephone service provider.

From [Wikipedia](#).



Para saber más

Do you need more practice?

About [voiced and voiceless](#) or unvoiced sounds.

The [three different pronunciations](#) of the past ending *-ed*.

Exercises to practice [the past ending](#) pronunciation. Don't miss them.

5. London used to be very foggy (used to)



Enlace a recurso reproducible >> <http://www.youtube.com/embed/dvgZkm1xWPE>

Coldplay - Viva La Vida (Official Video)



Listen to this famous song, *Viva la Vida* by Coldplay. Count how many times you can hear the structure *used to* in the song. To watch and listen to the song, you must go to [Youtube](#).

You can also listen to these other songs that include *used to*, e.g.: Madonna's song [*This used to be my playground*](#) and [Daughtry's song *Used to*](#).

Yes, you are right: three times.

Here you can check the lyrics.

I **used to** rule the world
Seas would rise when I gave the word
Now in the morning I sweep alone
Sweep the streets I **used to** own
I **used to** roll the dice
Feel the fear in my enemy's eyes
Listen as the crowd would sing:
"Now the old king is dead! Long live the king!"
One minute I held the key
Next the walls were closed on me
And I discovered that my castles stand

Upon pillars of sand, pillars of sand

I hear Jerusalem bells are ringing
Roman Cavalry choirs are singing
Be my mirror my sword and shield
My missionaries in a foreign field
For some reason I can't explain
Once you know there was never, never an honest word
That was when I ruled the world
(Ohhh)

It was the wicked and wild wind
Blew down the doors to let me in.
Shattered windows and the sound of drums
People could not believe what I'd become
Revolutionaries Wait
For my head on a silver plate
Just a puppet on a lonely string
Oh who would ever want to be king?

I hear Jerusalem bells are ringing
Roman Cavalry choirs are singing
Be my mirror my sword and shield
My missionaries in a foreign field
For some reason I can't explain
I know Saint Peter will call my name
Never an honest word
And that was when I ruled the world
(Ohhhhh Ohhh Ohhh)

Hear Jerusalem bells are ringings
Roman Cavalry choirs are singing
Be my mirror my sword and shield
My missionaries in a foreign field
For some reason I can not explain
I know Saint Peter will call my name
Never an honest word
But that was when I ruled the world
Ooooooh Ooooooh Ooooooh"



Importante

USED TO

Used to describes a repeated action or state IN THE PAST which no longer exists in the present.

It has the same form for all subjects (I, you, he,etc): USED TO, followed by an infinitive:

Afirmative: used to

Slovenia used to be part of Yugoslavia.

Negative: didn't use to

Paco didn't use to play golf.

Interrogative: did .. use to ..?

What did people use to do before TV was invented?

NB: It is similar to the *Préterito Imperfecto* (-aba, _ía), but not always. If we want to say:

Juan iba al colegio cuando tuvo un accidente, in English we say : *John was going to school when he had an accident.*

Remember, *used to*= repeated state or action. In the above sentence, *iba* = one action. In Spanish we can also say *Cuando Juan estaba yendo al cole, tuvo un accidente*, so we use past continuous, not used to.

We cannot use it in the present. To talk about a present state or action, we use present simple:

He used to walk back home from the office. (Volvía a casa andando desde la oficina.)

He usually walks back home from the office. (Vuelve a casa andando desde la oficina.)



Traducción

USED TO

La forma *used to* describe una acción repetida EN EL PASADO, que no se produce ahora, o un estado pasado que no existe ahora. Se utiliza la misma forma para todas las personas (I, you, he,etc): USED TO, seguido de un verbo en infinitivo con TO:

Afirmativo: used to

Slovenia used to be part of Yugoslavia.

Negativo: didn't use to

Paco didn't use to play golf.

Interrogativo: did .. use to ..?

What did people use to do before TV was invented?

Se suele traducir al español con el pretérito imperfecto (-aba, _ía) pero solamente cuando no podemos reemplazar el verbo con ESTABA ____ANDO/IENDO.

Por ejemplo: Juan iba al cole con sus amigos todos los días- Juan used to go to school every day

Pero: Juan iba al cole cuando tuvo un accidente= Juan was going to school when he had an accident.

Evidentemente, no tenía accidentes repetidas así que no se puede usar USED TO, solamente past continuous.

Tampoco se puede usar en presente. PARA hablar del presente, existe el present simple.

I buy bread every day- Compro pan todos los días.



Ejercicio Resuelto

Change the sentences into the past tense with *used to*. Look at the example:

I / smoke / when I was young: *I used to smoke when I was young.*

They / play tennis / on Saturdays: _____

He / live / in Madrid: _____

Paco / study English / before the trip: _____

Sonia / help / her brother with English: _____

They / play tennis / on Saturdays: *They used to play tennis on Saturdays.*

He / live / in Madrid: *He used to live in Madrid.*

Paco / study English / before the trip: *Paco used to study English before the trip.*

Sonia / help / her brother with English: *Sonia used to help his brother with English.*

After having seen the use of *used to* in everyday English context through the songs above, you have realized, the structure ***used to + verb*** expresses the idea that something was an old habit that stopped in the past. It indicates that something was often repeated in the past, but it is not usually done now:

Paco used to get up early to go to university.

Andrés used to study at the library every day.

Used to can also be used to talk about past facts or generalizations which are no longer true:

Paco's grandparents used to live by the seaside.

Sonia used to be fat but now she is thin.

Both Past Simple and *Used to* can be used to describe past habits, past facts and past generalizations; however, *used to* is preferred when emphasizing these forms of past repetition in positive sentences. On the other hand, when asking questions or making negative sentences, Simple Past is preferred:

You used to ride on horseback a long time ago.

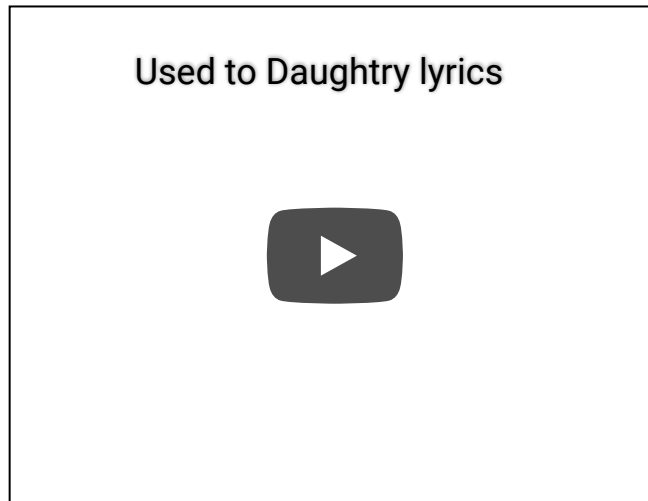
Did you ride on horseback a long time ago?

You did not ride on horseback a long time ago.





Order these sentences as said in the song. Use numbers from 1 to 9.

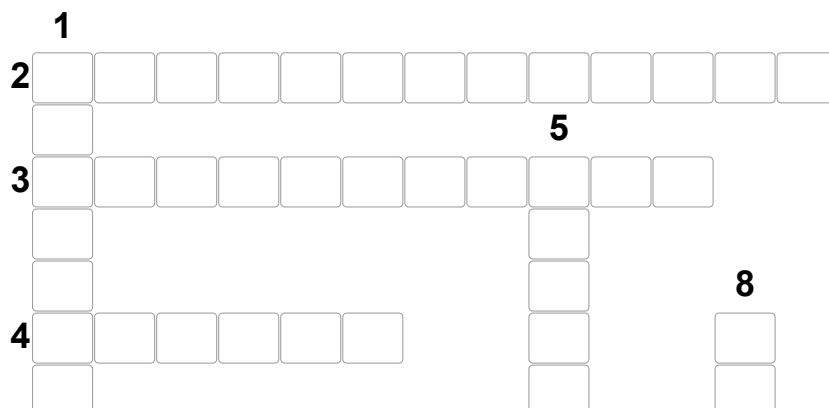


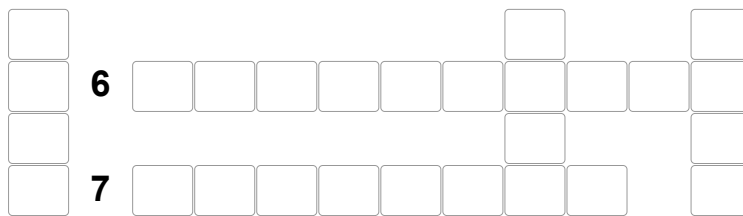
Video de The Adam Mattlock Show alojado en [Youtube](#)

Can we get this back?
 . At least there's you, and at least there's me.
 When nights were clear, you were the first star that I'd see.
 Can we get this back to how it used to be?
 We used to have this under control.
 We never thought.
 We used to have this figured out;
 . We used to know.
 We used to breathe without a doubt.



THE CITY OF LONDON CROSSWORD



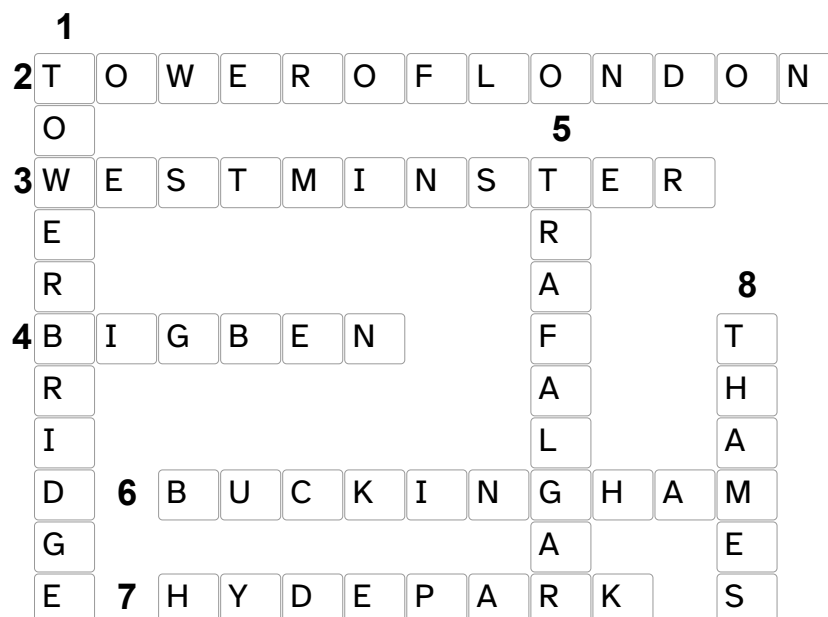


1. IT OPENS WHEN A BOAT PASSES
2. THE CROWN JEWELS ARE HERE
3. A FAMOUS ABBEY
4. IT IS A CLOCK
5. YOU CAN FIND NELSON HERE
6. THE QUEEN LIVES IN THIS PALACE
7. YOU CAN RELAX HERE
8. THE RIVER OF LONDON



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THE CITY OF LONDON CROSSWORD





Para saber más

[Let's visit London.](#) Click here to visit some famous places in London.

About the use of [used to](#) in Spanish.

[Enlace a recurso reproducible >> http://www.youtube.com/embed/OnjduAvq7O0](http://www.youtube.com/embed/OnjduAvq7O0)

Gramática Inglés: Used To



About the use and form of [used to](#) in English.

Further practice

Although you have seen some exercises throughout the contents of topic 2, here you have some more for your knowledge and for your practice. Enjoy them!



Ejercicio Resuelto

Write positive sentences in Past Simple.

- 1) Paco / the question / answer
- 2) you / play / football / yesterday
- 3) the dog / bark / a lot
- 4) they / us / call / to go out for a drink
- 5) we / a mountain / climb

- 1) Paco answered the question.
 - 2) You played football yesterday.
 - 3) The dog barked a lot.
 - 4) They called us to go out for a drink.
 - 5) We climbed a mountain.



Ejercicio Resuelto

Say which of the following sentences with *ago* are correct.

- 1) Paco travelled to London two months ago.
- 2) Ago a couple of hours I played football with my friends.
- 3) I studied German six years ago.

- 4) Sonia helped his brother with English ago some months.
- 5) Paco's parents spoke with him on the phone one hour ago.

- 1) Paco travelled to London two months ago. **CORRECT**
- 2) Ago a couple of hours I played football with my friends. **WRONG**
- 3) I studied German six years ago. **CORRECT**
- 4) Sonia helped his brother with English ago some months. **WRONG**
- 5) Paco's parents spoke with him on the phone one hour ago. **CORRECT**



Importante

REMEMBER THAT:

Ago is placed before the time expression



Ejercicio Resuelto

Say which of the following sentences correspond with the structure expressing past of *used to*
(in Spanish Pretérito Imperfecto: *-aba/_ía, ...*)

- 1) Paco used to have white coffee for breakfast in Spain.
- 2) I use soap to wash the car.
- 3) Andrés, Alex and Paco used to play football at weekends.
- 4) I used to read love poems when I was a teenager.

- 1) Paco used to have white coffee for breakfast in Spain.
 - 2) I use soap to wash the car.

3) Andrés, Alex and Paco **used to** play football at weekends.

4) I **used to** read love poems when I was a teenager.

In sentences 1, 3 and 4 **used to** + infinitive means *_aba/_ía* and expresses a habit in the past.

In sentence 2 the verb is **to use** and simply means *usar, utilizar*.



Ejercicio Resuelto

Decide which action is the most suitable one for each sentence.

1) My parents acquired this house six months ago.

- a) action that started and finished in the past
- b) actions that happened one after the other in the past
- c) a short action in the past that interrupts a longer one

2) The firemen suffered an accident while they were practicing emergency procedures.

- a) action that started and finished in the past
- b) actions that happened one after the other in the past
- c) a short action in the past that interrupts a longer one

3) The door opened and a dog entered the room.

- a) action that started and finished in the past
- b) actions that happened one after the other in the past
- c) a short action in the past that interrupts a longer one

Correct answers are in bold type letter.

1) My parents acquired this house six months ago.

a) action that started and finished in the past

b) actions that happened one after the other in the past

c) a short action in the past that interrupts a longer one

2) The firemen suffered an accident while they were practicing emergency procedures.

a) action that started and finished in the past

b) actions that happened one after the other in the past

c) a short action in the past that interrupts a longer one

3) The door opened and a dog entered the room.

a) action that started and finished in the past

b) actions that happened one after the other in the past

c) a short action in the past that interrupts a longer one



Ejercicio Resuelto

Rewrite these sentences into negative ones in the Simple Past Tense.

1) Paco ordered a soft drink at a restaurant.

2) I washed my car last night.

3) My friends played football in the park.

4) Alex's father worked as an engineer in the past.

5) Sonia helped his brother with English before the journey.

1) Paco **didn't order** a soft drink at a restaurant.

2) I **didn't wash** my car last night.

3) My friends **didn't play** football in the park.

4) Alex's father **didn't work** as an engineer in the past.

5) Sonia **didn't help** his brother with English before the journey.



Ejercicio Resuelto

Irregular verbs in Past Simple (affirmative)

Put the verbs into the correct form of the Simple Past.

- 1) Last year I (spend) _____ my holiday in Ireland.
- 2) It (be) _____ great to have fun with you.
- 3) In the evenings we usually (go) _____ to a pub.
- 4) One night we even (learn) _____ some Irish dances.
- 5) But we (see) _____ some beautiful rainbows.

- 1) Last year I **spent** my holiday in Ireland.
- 2) It **was** great to have fun with you.
- 3) In the evenings we usually **went** to a pub.
- 4) One night we even **learnt** some Irish dances.
- 5) But we **saw** some beautiful rainbows.



Ejercicio Resuelto

Irregular verbs with Past Simple (negative)

Rewrite the sentences from the exercise above into negative ones.

- 1) Last year I spent my holiday in Ireland.

listened is sound 2 []

washed is sound 1 []

counted is sound 3 []

collected is sound 3 []

stopped is sound 1 []

lived is sound 2 []

finished is sound 1 []

showed is sound 2 []

waited is sound 3 []

played is sound 2 []

Resumen

Descarga aquí la versión imprimible de este resumen:



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Sección



Further Knowledge

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 Mike and he will pronounce it for you!



[Click here](#) to use
Mike.

A [good introduction](#) to the Past Simple. Explanations of the Past Simple of be, have, do and other verbs.

Interested in Great Britain? [Click here](#) for further information.
