PLAN DE RECUPERACIÓN

LENGUA INGLESA

2º E.S.O.

ALUMNO: _____________________________________________
CONTENTS

1. PRESENT SIMPLE (POSITIVE- NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE FORM)
2. WH-QUESTIONS
3. ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY AND TIME EXPRESSIONS.
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5. PRESENT SIMPLE/CONTRAST WITH PRESENT CONTINUOUS.
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7. PAST CONTINUOUS
8. PAST SIMPLE CONTRAST WITH PAST CONTINUOUS
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10. READINGS
1. Present simple

- **Signal words**: every day, often, always, sometimes, never
- **Form**: infinitive (3rd person singular he, she, it: infinitive + -s)

**Examples**

- **Affirmative sentences:**
  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I read books.</th>
<th>My brother <strong>reads</strong> books.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We sing pop songs.</td>
<td>She <strong>sings</strong> pop songs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I play handball.</td>
<td>John <strong>plays</strong> handball.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Negative sentences:**

You must not negate a full verb in English. Always use the auxiliary do for negations (don’t- doesn’t)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I like computers.</th>
<th>I <strong>don’t</strong> like computers at all.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>My friend likes computers.</td>
<td>My mum <strong>doesn’t</strong> like computers at all.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Questions:**

  Use the auxiliary **do/does**

  **Do** you play football?    **Does** he play football?
EXERCISES Present simple

1. Put the verbs into the correct positive form.
   I (to like) ……………..lemonade very much.
   The girls always (to listen)………………. to pop music.
   Janet never (to wear)……………. jeans.
   Mr Smith (to teach)…………….. Spanish and French.
   You (to do) …………… homewo...
5. Choose the best word (from the list) to complete these sentences. Careful - you don't need them all.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb Options</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do/ does</td>
<td>don't /doesn't</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. ...................your boyfriend help with the housework?
2. I............. want to go home - I'm happy here.
3. Do you ..........that English is easy?
4. Tom .................speak French - he only speaks German.
5. We .................swimming - we go to the swimming pool every week.
6. Everyone .................that the Tiny TEFL Teacher is very clever.
7. My girlfriend doesn't usually .....................in the shower.
8. My sister .................dogs - she has 5 of them.
9. What .................you do at the weekends?
10. ....................your cat eat mice?

6. Put the verbs between brackets in the correct form:

1. Jane (not/drink) .....................tea very often.
2. What time (the banks/open) .....................in Britain?
3. Where (John/come) .....................from?
4. It (take) .....................me an hour to get to work.
5. She (not/wake) .....................up early on Sundays.

7. Error text - letter

Find all mistakes in the text. Click on the wrong word and write the correct one into the gap. If you do not want to fill in a word, type an 'x'.

My name is Susan. I'm fourteen and I life in Germany. My hobbys are go to discos, sometimes I hear music in the radio. In the summer I go bathing in a lake. I haven't any brothers or sisters. We take busses to scool. I visit year 9 at my school. My birthday is on friday. I hope I wil gets a new guitar. I'm looking forward to get a e-mail from you.

Susan
2. WH- Question pronouns

They are called wh-questions because they start with a question word. 

*Question words* are pronouns: they represent the information you are asking about: "Who" is with you? "Peter" is with me.

The question words are:

- **What**: to ask about objects: What is she doing?
- **How**: to ask about a manner: How are you?
- **Where**: to ask about a place: Where are you going?
- **Which**: to ask about one special object out of at least two: Which present did she like most?
- **Who**: to ask about people: Who do you talk to?
- **Whose**: to ask about a possessive relation: Whose book is this?
- **Whom**: to ask about people (very formal, is not used very often): Whom did you call?
- **When**: to ask about a time: When are you leaving?
EXERCISES: WH- QUESTION PRONOUNS

1. Make present simple ‘wh’ questions:
   1. *(where / you / go to school?)*
      
      *Where do you go to school?*
   2. *(what / you / do?)*
   3. *(where / John / come from?)*
   4. *(how long / it / take from London to Paris?)*
   5. *(how often / she / go to the cinema?)*
   6. *(how many children / you / have?)*
   7. *(when / you / get up?)*
   8. *(how often / you / study English?)*
   9. *(what time / the film / start?)*
   10. *(where / you / play tennis?)*

1. **Mixed exercise**. Make the present simple, positive, negative or question:
   1. I _________________ (be) in a café now.
   2. _________________ (she / play) tennis every week?
   3. They _________________ (go) to the cinema every Wednesday.
   4. _________________ (she / be) a singer?
   5. You _________________ (find) the weather here cold.
   6. _________________ (they / be) on the bus?
   7. Lucy _________________ (ride) her bicycle to work.
   8. Why _________________ (he / be) in France?
   9. I _________________ (not / play) the piano often.
   10. It _________________ (not / be) cold today.
   11. We _________________ (be) from Portugal.
   12. _________________ (we / make) too much noise at night?
   13. Where _________________ (Harry / study)?
   14. _________________ (it / be) foggy today?
   15. We _________________ (not / be) late.
3. Adverbs of frequency

Always, usually, regularly, normally, often, sometimes, occasionally, rarely, seldom, never are adverbs of frequency. The position of these adverbs is:

a) before the main verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Adverb of frequency</th>
<th>Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>always</td>
<td>get up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter</td>
<td>can</td>
<td>usually play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandy</td>
<td>has</td>
<td>sometimes got</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I always get up at 6.45.
Peter can usually play football on Sundays.
Mandy has sometimes got lots of homework.

b) after a form of to be am, are, is (was, were)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adverb of frequency</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Susan</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>never</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Susan is never late.

The adverbs often, usually, sometimes and occasionally can go at the beginning of a sentence.

Eg: Sometimes I go swimming.

Often we surf the internet.

But these adverbs are also put at the end of the sentence.

Eg: We read books occasionally.
EXERCISES Adverbs of frequency

1. Rewrite the complete sentence using the adverb in brackets in its correct position.

1) He listens to the radio. *(often)*

2) They read a book. *(sometimes)*

3) Pete gets angry. *(never)*

4) Tom is very friendly. *(usually)*

5) I take sugar in my coffee. *(sometimes)*

6) Ramon and Frank are hungry. *(often)*

7) My grandmother goes for a walk in the evening. *(always)*

8) Walter helps his father in the kitchen. *(usually)*

9) They watch TV in the afternoon. *(never)*

10) Christine smokes. *(never)*

2. Order these sentences

a) dictionary / often / use / The / the / students

b) me / Paul / helps / sometimes / my / with / homework

c) visit / Jonathan / usually / dentist / the

d) I / fish / often / hours / for / catching / anything / without

e) try / police / keep / The / order / always / to
f) see / usually / Jennifer / out / goes / a / to / concert

g) often / money / Sally / her / borrows / friends / from

h) my / My / spoils / neighbour / holidays / always
4. Present continuous or progressive

1) actions happening at the moment of speaking.

* Peter is reading a book now.

2) fixed plan in the near future

* She is going to Basel on Saturday.

3) temporary actions

* His father is working in Rome this month.

4) actions happening around the moment of speaking (longer actions)

* My friend is preparing for his exams.

5) trends

* More and more people are using their computers to listen to music.

6) repeated actions which are irritating to the speaker (with always, constantly, forever)

* Andrew is always coming late.

- **Signal words**
  
  *now, at the moment, Look! Listen!*

- **Form**
  
  to be (am, are, is) + infinitive + -ing

- **Examples**

  **Affirmative sentences:**

  I am playing football.
  
  You are playing football.
  
  I'm playing football.
  
  You're playing football.

  **Negative sentences:**

  I am not playing football.
  
  You are not playing football.
  
  I'm not playing football.
  
  You aren't playing football.

  **Questions:**

  Am I playing football?
  
  Are you playing football?
EXERCISES Present continuous or progressive

3. Change the verb into the correct form:

1. We __________ (go) to the movies tonight.
2. She __________ (leave) to London tomorrow morning.
4. I __________ (visit) Lisa next week.
5. You __________ (work) on the big project after lunch.
6. They __________ (sing) at our club next month.
7. Mark __________ (meet) me for lunch.
8. Tracy __________ (bring) the package later today.
9. I __________ (swim) this evening.
10. You __________ (take) the car with you tomorrow.
11. Peter __________ (help) me with the garden on the weekend.
12. Maya __________ (go back) tonight.
13. We __________ (make) a party on Sunday.
14. They __________ (get married) next month.
15. Alexis __________ (take) us to the zoo tomorrow.
2. Click on the words in the correct order to make different sentences in the Present Continuous Tense - positive; negative; yes/no and information questions.

1. looking my for glasses. I'm

2. of you reading? kind book are What

3. Why crying? Pamela is

4. University, at economics studying Paul is Kharkov National

5. Why everyone laughing? is

6. Are me? for waiting you

7. you When leaving? are

8. moment, working at the Arabia is John in Saudi

9. company working the same as Is Jennifer you? for

10. you having come? I'm to Saturday: next party do a want
5. The Present Continuous and Present Simple Tenses

1. Permanent (usual) and Temporary (now, around now) actions.
   - We use the **Present Continuous** tense to speak about things which are happening now or things which are temporary.
     
     *I am not working now. I am on holiday.*
     *Sally is listening to a new CD.*
     *Who are you phoning?*
   
   - The **Present Simple** tense describes usual, repeated and permanent things - for example, *always, usually, often, sometimes, never.*
     
     *I work as an accountant.*
     *John doesn’t know German.*
     *How often do you play tennis?*
   
   - Compare how these two tenses are used.
     
     *Why are you walking to work? Don’t you usually go by bus?*
     *I live in Kharkiv, but now I am living in Moscow.*
     *Usually we have dinner at 7, but today we are having it at 9.*

2. Some verbs are not normally used in the Continuous Tense. They are called "state" verbs. If you need to practice such verbs, visit [English Action and State Verbs](#) page.

3. **Present Continuous** and **Present Simple** to talk about the future.
   
   - We use the **Present Continuous Tense** for plans and arrangements.
     
     *What are you doing tonight?*
     *I’m seeing a very important customer in my office at 4 o’clock.*
     *We are going to the see for our holiday.*
     *Where are you staying in Vienna?*
     *I’m not going anywhere. It is final.*
   
   - We use the **Present Simple** in the conditional clauses after if, when, as soon as, until etc, and when we talk about timetable, schedules, itineraries etc.
     
     *What will you do if you fail your exam?*
     *We will wait, until she comes.*
     
     *My plane takes off at 9.00.*
     *The President arrives in Norway on 17 September.*
     *What time does your train leave?*
EXERCISES: Mixed tenses

1. Put the verb in brackets in the correct form, either the Present Simple Tense or the Present Continuous Tense. Check the 3rd singular person in the Present Tense sentences.

1. I ........................................a very interesting book. (READ)
2. Joanne ........................................eight hours a day. (WORK)
3. Tonight we........................................a play at the theatre. (SEE)
4. Who .........................................you..............................to? (SPEAK)
5. I ......................................................him very well. (NOT/KNOW)
6. What will you do if she..............................late? (ARRIVE)
7. My wife..................coffee for breakfast. (PREFER)
8. What.................for breakfast today? (HAVE)
9. Your train...............................at 17.25 from platform 3. (LEAVE)
10. What ..................? She's a student. (DO)

2. Using the words in parentheses, complete the text below with the appropriate tenses, then click the "Check" button to check your answers.

1. Every Monday, Sally (drive) her kids to football practice.
2. Usually, I (work) as a secretary at ABT, but this summer I (study) French at a language school in Paris. That is why I am in Paris.
3. Shhhhh! Be quiet! John (sleep) .
4. Don't forget to take your umbrella. It (rain) .
5. I hate living in Seattle because it (rain, always) .
6. I'm sorry I can't hear what you (say) because everybody (talk) so loudly.
7. Justin (write, currently) a book about his adventures in Tibet. I hope he can find a good publisher when he is finished.
8. Jim: Do you want to come over for dinner tonight?
Denise: Oh, I'm sorry, I can't. I (go) to a movie tonight with some friends.

9. The business cards (be, normally) printed by a company in New York. Their prices (be) inexpensive, yet the quality of their work is quite good.

10. This delicious chocolate (be) made by a small chocolatier in Zurich, Switzerland.

3. Using the words in parentheses, complete the text below with the appropriate tenses, then click the "Check" button to check your answers.

A Trekking Journal

November 12, 1997

Today (be) the second day of my trek around Mount Annapurna. I am exhausted and my legs (shake); I just hope I am able to complete the trek. My feet (kill, really) me and my toes (bleed), but I (want, still) to continue.

Nepal is a fascinating country, but I have a great deal to learn. Everything (be) so different, and I (try) to adapt to the new way of life here. I (learn) a little bit of the language to make communication easier; unfortunately, I (learn, not) foreign languages quickly. Although I (understand, not) much yet, I believe that I (improve, gradually).

I (travel, currently) with Liam, a student from Leeds University in England. He (be) a nice guy, but impatient. He (walk, always) ahead of me and (complain) that I am too slow. I (do) my best to keep up with him, but he is younger and stronger than I am. Maybe, I am just feeling sorry for myself because I am getting old.

Right now, Liam (sit) with the owner of the inn. They (discuss) the differences between life in England and life in Nepal. I (know, not) the real name of the owner, but everybody (call, just) him Tam. Tam (speak) English very well and he (try) to teach Liam some words in Nepali. Every time Tam (say) a new word, Liam (try) to repeat it. Unfortunately, Liam (seem, also) to have difficulty learning foreign languages. I just hope we don’t get lost and have to ask for directions.

The simple past expresses *an action in the past* taking place once, never, several times. It can also be used *for actions taking place one after another or in the middle of another action*.

- **Form of Simple Past**

  For **irregular verbs**, use the past form (see [list of irregular verbs](#)).

  For **regular verbs**, just add “ed”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
<th>Question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>no differences</strong></td>
<td>I spoke</td>
<td>I did not speak.</td>
<td>Did I speak?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I played</td>
<td>didn’t play</td>
<td>Did I play?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Exceptions in Spelling when Adding ‘ed’**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exceptions in spelling when adding ed</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>after a final e only add d</td>
<td>love – loved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>final consonant after a short, stressed vowel or l as final consonant after a vowel is doubled</td>
<td>admit – admitted travel – travelled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>final y after a consonant becomes i</td>
<td>hurry – hurried</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Use of Simple Past**

  ✓ action in the past taking place once, never or several times

  Example: He *visited* his parents every weekend.

  ✓ actions in the past taking place one after the other

  Example: He *came in, took* off his coat and *sat* down.

  ✓ action in the past taking place in the middle of another action

  Example: When I was having breakfast, the phone suddenly *rang*.

- **Signal Words of Simple Past**

  - *yesterday, 2 minutes ago, in 1990, the other day, last Friday...*
EXERCISES: Simple Past

• Exercise on positive sentences

1. Write positive sentences in simple past.

   1. he / the question / answer ___________________________________________________
   2. you / a question / ask _____________________________________________________
   3. the dog / bark _____________________________________________________________
   4. they / us / call ___________________________________________________________
   5. we / a mountain / climb __________________________________________________
   6. John / stamps / collect __________________________________________________
   7. we / in London / live _____________________________________________________
   8. I / hungry / be __________________________________________________________
   9. they / a hamster / have ___________________________________________________
  10. he / to school / go _______________________________________________________

• Exercise on negative sentences

2. Rewrite the sentences in the negative.

   1. They collected postcards. → THEY DIDN’T COLLECT POSTCARDS.
   2. You jumped high. → ______________________________________________________
   3. Albert played squash. → ___________________________________________________
   4. The teacher tested our English. → ___________________________________________
   5. Fiona visited her grandma. → ______________________________________________
   6. He washed the car. → _____________________________________________________
   7. You were thirsty. → _______________________________________________________
   8. He had a computer. → _____________________________________________________
   9. I bought bread. → _______________________________________________________
  10. You saw the house. → _____________________________________________________

• Exercise on questions

3. Write questions in simple past.

   1. Anna / the window / open : DID ANNA OPEN THE WINDOW?
   2. she / home / walk________________________________________________________
3. you / in the garden / work

4. you / a song / sing

5. she / on a chair / sit

6. you / the castle / visit

7. Jenny / the door / lock

8. she / happy / be

9. Greg / the ball / kick

10. the car / at the corner / stop

• Exercise on questions with interrogative

4. Ask for the bold part of the sentence.

1. She pushed her bike: WHAT DID SHE PUSH?

2. She carried a bag

3. We waited in the park.

4. The policeman arrested the thief.

5. We ate fish.

6. She watched the match last night.

7. She asked her friend because she did not know what to do.

8. I opened the door.

9. The teacher checked our homework.

10. Cindy had a dog.
7. Past continuous or progressive

The past progressive puts emphasis on the course of an action in the past.

- **Form**
  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
<th>Question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I / he / she / it</td>
<td>was speaking.</td>
<td>was not speaking.</td>
<td>Was I speaking?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you / we / they</td>
<td>were speaking.</td>
<td>were not speaking.</td>
<td>Were you speaking?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Exceptions in Spelling**
  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exceptions in spelling when adding <em>ing</em></th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>final <em>e</em> is dropped (but: <em>ee</em> is not changed)</td>
<td>come – coming (but: agree – agreeing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>after a short, stressed vowel, the final consonant is doubled</td>
<td>sit – sitting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>l</em> as final consonant after a vowel is doubled (in British English)</td>
<td>travel – travelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>final <em>ie</em> becomes <em>y</em></td>
<td>lie – lying</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Use of Past Progressive**
  
- *puts emphasis* on the course of an action in the past

  Example: He *was playing* football.

- two actions happening at the same time (in the past)

  Example: While she *was preparing dinner*, he *was washing* the dishes.

- action going on at a certain time in the past

  Example: When I *was having breakfast*, the phone *suddenly rang*.

- **Signal Words of Past Progressive**
  
- *when, while, as long as*
EXERCISES: Past continuous

- **Positive Sentences:** Write positive sentences in past progressive.

1. you / play / cards ____________________________
2. Alice / walk / around the lake____________________
3. Caron / listen / to the radio_______________________
4. we / read / a book about Australia___________________
5. Linda / look for / her ring________________________
6. Fiona and Sam / visit / the castle____________________
7. Ben / wash / the car______________________________
8. Kim and I / wait / in the park_______________________
9. My sister / feed / the birds________________________
10. Greg and Phil / count / their money________________

- **Negative Sentences** Write negative sentences in past progressive.

1. Sarah and Luke / not / work________________________
2. Mister Miller / not / teach / chemistry________________
3. Barry / not / drive / a lorry________________________
4. Mandy / not / have / lunch________________________
5. Albert / not / play / tennis________________________
6. Taylor and Bob / 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________________________

- **Questions with Interrogatives:** Ask for the information in the bold part of the sentence.

1. Henry was living in London last year___________________
2. Anita was working at a restaurant last week________________
3. Ricky was waiting for Holly____________________________
4. Sarah was singing a song_____________________________
5. Joe was reading a book

6. At six o'clock, Myriam and her family were having dinner

7. Bob was walking home because his car had a flat tire

8. At half past seven, Mister Logan was driving home

9. The children were playing in the sandbox

10. Claire was visiting her best friend.

- Put the verbs into the correct form (past progressive).

1. When I phoned my friends, they (play) WERE PLAYING monopoly.

2. Yesterday at six I (prepare) __________________ dinner.

3. The kids (play)__________________ in the garden when it suddenly began to rain.

4. I (practise)_______________________ the guitar when he came home.

5. We (not / cycle)_______________ all day.

6. While Aaron (work)__________________ in his room, his friends (swim) _______________ in the pool.

7. I tried to tell them the truth but they (listen / not).

8. What (you / do)______________________yesterday?

9. Most of the time we (sit)______________________ in the park.

- Complete this text with the past continuous.

TEXT 1: Tom (save) ......................... money for months to go to France and yesterday he realized that he had enough, but when he (drive) ......................... to the travel agency he remembered that he did not pay the rent, dissapointed he turn round and went back home. He (get) ......................... very hungry when he thought that he could borrow some money and finally he could travel.

TEXT 2: Peter (drive) .............................. to work yesterday when a dog ran into the middle of the road, while he (try) .............................. to avoid the accident, other car crashed with Peter’s so he couldn’t do anything about it. He decided to call the police but when they (arrive).............................. to the place the second car escaped, fortunately the police could catch him to ask the driver some questions.
8. Simple Past – Past Progressive (Summary)

- **Form**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Simple Past</th>
<th>Past Progressive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>irregular verbs: see 2nd column of irregular verbs</td>
<td>past form of 'be' + ing form of verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I spoke</td>
<td>I was speaking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regular verbs: verb + ed</td>
<td>you were speaking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I worked</td>
<td>he / she / it was speaking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>we were speaking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>they were speaking</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exceptions**

**Exceptions when adding 'ed':**

- when the final letter is e, only add d.
  
  Example: love - loved

- after a short, stressed vowel, the final consonant is doubled
  
  Example: admit - admitted

- final l is always doubled in British English (not in American English)
  
  Example: travel - travelled

- after a consonant, final y becomes i.
  (but: not after a vowel)
  
  Example: worry - he worried
  but: play - he played

**Exceptions when adding 'ing':**

- silent e is dropped (but: does not apply for -ee)
  
  Example: come - coming
  but: agree - agreeing

- after a short, stressed vowel, the final consonant is doubled
  
  Example: sit - sitting

- final l is always doubled in British English (not in American English)
  
  Example: travel - travelling

- final ie becomes y.
  
  Example: lie - lying
## Use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Simple Past</th>
<th>Past Progressive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>after another</strong></td>
<td><strong>at the same time</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She <em>came</em> home, <em>switched on</em> the computer and <em>checked</em> her e-mails.</td>
<td>Simon <em>was playing</em> on the computer while his brother <em>was watching</em> TV.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>new action</strong></td>
<td><strong>action already in progress</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My mobile <em>rang</em> (when I was sitting in a meeting.)</td>
<td>While I <em>was sitting</em> in a meeting, (my mobile suddenly rang.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>just mentioning</strong></td>
<td><strong>emphasising progress</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colin <em>played</em> football yesterday.</td>
<td>Yesterday at six o'clock, Colin <em>was playing</em> football.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Signal Words

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Simple Past</th>
<th>Past Progressive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• first</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• then</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• <em>If-</em> (If I talked, ...)</td>
<td>• when</td>
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<tr>
<td>• while</td>
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<tr>
<td>• as long as</td>
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</table>
EXERCISES: Mixed Tenses

1. Escribe el verbo entre paréntesis en "past simple" o "past continuous" según corresponda:

1. Last Saturday when my brother arrived, I ________________ TV (to watch)
2. The police arrested the murderer when he ________________ an old woman (to attack)
3. My uncle ________________ all his fortune playing in casinos (to lose)
4. Yesterday it rained all day and the river almost ________________ its banks (to burst)
5. Last night when I left the party two gangs of hooligans ________________ (to fight)
6. Last Friday my father ________________ to Paris to visit my brother who works there (to go)
7. They ________________ the new bridge in time for the Olympic Games (to finish)
8. My girlfriend didn’t come with us to the cinema because she ________________ (to study)
9. When the teacher entered the classroom the students ________________ very loudly (to speak)
10. That terrible accident ________________ yesterday evening (to happen)
11. Last night when the thieves ________________ into my house I was sleeping (to break)
12. My parents ________________ in the Cathedral of Seville 40 years ago (to get married)
13. The Socialist Party ________________ the last elections and is now in power (to win)
14. The other day when I ________________ tennis I hurt my leg (to play)
15. Philip ________________ at home in very strange circumstances (to die)
16. Susan ________________ Law in the university of Madrid (to study)
17. Yesterday when you came home I ________________ the dog (to walk)
18. The plane ________________ into the mountains due to the weather conditions (to crash)
2. Using the words in parentheses, complete the text below with the appropriate tenses, then click the "Check" button to check your answers.

1. A: What (you, do)____________________________ when the accident occurred?
   B: I (try)______________________________ to change a light bulb that had burnt out.

2. After I (find)____________________ the wallet full of money, I (go, immediately)_____________ to the police and (turn)_________________________ it in.

3. The doctor (say)________________________ that Tom (be)______________ too sick to go to work and that he (need)___________________ to stay at home for a couple of days.

4. Sebastian (arrive)________________ at Susan's house a little before 9:00 PM, but she (be, not)___________________ there. She (study, at the library)______________________ for her final examination in French.

5. Sandy is in the living room watching television. At this time yesterday, she (watch, also)____________________ television. That's all she ever does!

6. A: I (call)_______________ you last night after dinner, but you (be, not)__________________ there. Where Were you?
   B: I (work)____________________ out at the fitness center.

7. When I (walk)_____________________ into the busy office, the secretary (talk)_________ on the phone with a customer, several clerks (work, busily)________________________ at their desks, and two managers (discuss, quietly)________________________ methods to improve customer service.

8. I (watch)________________________ a mystery movie on TV when the electricity went out.
   Now I am never going to find out how the movie ends.

9. Sharon (be)____________________ in the room when John told me what happened, but she didn’t hear anything because she (listen, not)______________________________.

10. It's strange that you (call)_______________ because I (think, just)___________________ about you.

11. The Titanic (cross)___________________ the Atlantic when it (strike)________________ an iceberg.

12. The firemen (rescue)___________________ the old woman who (be)______________ trapped on the third floor of the burning building.

14. She was so annoying! She (leave, always)__________________ her dirty dishes in the sink.
   I think she (expect, actually)______________________ me to do them for her.

15. Samantha (live)___________________ in Berlin for more than two years. In fact, she (live)____________________ there when the Berlin Wall came down.
3. Mixed tenses: Put in the verbs in brackets in the correct tenses PRESENT SIMPLE, PRESENT CONTINUOUS, PAST SIMPLE, PAST CONTINUOUS

1) I __________________ to the cinema yesterday. (go)

2) The receptionist __________________ (welcome) the guests and __________________ (ask) them to fill in the form.

3) My friend __________________________ to music every evening. (listen)

4) The car ________________ (break) down and we ________________ (have) to walk home.

5) They ________________ their car. It looks new again. (clean)

6) She ________________ her left arm two weeks ago. (break)

7) Danny ________________ a book this evening. (read)

8) He ________________ his money. So he can’t buy this hamburger. (lose)

9) The boys ________________ (swim) while the girls ________________ (sunbath).

10) Listen! Mr Jones ________________ the piano. (play)

11) My father ________________ (come) in, ________________ (look) and ________________ (tell) me to tidy up my room.

12) We ________________ a test now. (write)

13) While one group ________________ (prepare) dinner the others ________________ (collect) wood for the campfire.

14) Ken and Emily often ________________ lunch at school. (have)

15) While the parents ________________ (have) breakfast the children ________________ (run) about.

16) Martha ________________ (turn) off the light and ________________ (go) to bed.
**READING 1: The Channel Tunnel**

The Channel Tunnel, (French: le tunnel sous la Manche; often nicknamed the Chunnel in English) is a rail tunnel beneath the English Channel at the Straits of Dover, connecting Cheriton in Kent, England and Sangatte in northern France. A long-standing and hugely expensive project that saw several false starts, it was finally completed in 1994. It is the second longest rail tunnel in the world, surpassed only by the Seikan Tunnel in Japan. It is operated by Eurotunnel plc.

In 1957 the Channel Tunnel Study Group was formed. It reported in 1960 and recommended a railway tunnel of two main tunnels and a smaller service tunnel. The project was launched in 1973 but folded due to financial problems in 1975 after the construction of a 250 m test tunnel.

In 1984 the idea was relaunched with an Anglo-French government request for proposals to build a privately funded link. Of the four submissions received the one most closely resembling the 1973 plan was chosen and announced on January 20, 1986. The Fixed Link Treaty was signed by the two governments in Canterbury, Kent on February 12, 1986 and ratified in 1987.

The planned route of the tunnel took it from Calais to Folkestone (a route rather longer than the shortest possible crossing) and the tunnel was to follow a single chalk stratum (which meant the tunnel was deeper than the previous attempt). For much of its route, the tunnel is nearly 40 m under the seafloor, with the southern section being deeper than the northern.

Digging the tunnel took 15,000 workers over seven years, with tunnelling operations conducted simultaneously from both ends. The prime contractor for the construction was the Anglo-French TransManche Link, a consortium of 10 construction companies and 5 banks of the two countries. Engineers used large tunnel boring machines (TBMs), mobile excavation factories that combined drilling, material removal, and the process of shoring up the soft and permeable tunnel walls with a concrete liner. After the British and French TBMs had met near the middle, the French TBM was dismantled while the British one was diverted into the rock and abandoned. Almost 4 million cubic metres of chalk were excavated on the English side, much of which was dumped below Shakespeare Cliff near Folkestone to reclaim 90 acres (360,000 m²) of land from the sea.

The Channel Tunnel consists of three parallel tunnels: two primary rail tunnels, which carry trains north and south, and a smaller access tunnel. This access tunnel, which is served by narrow wheeled vehicles, is interconnected, by means of transverse passages, to the main tunnels at regular intervals. It allows maintenance workers access to the tunnel complex and provides a safe route for escape during emergencies.

When the two tunnels met 40 m beneath the English Channel seabed on December 1, 1990, in what was to become one of the "crossover halls" that allow diversion of trains from one main tunnel to the other, it became possible to walk on dry land from Britain to mainland Europe for the first time since the end of the last ice age, over 13,000 years ago. The British and French efforts, which had been guided by laser surveying methods, met with less than 2 cm of
The tunnel was officially opened by Queen Elizabeth II and French President François Mitterrand in a ceremony held in Calais on May 6, 1994.

Questions about the text

1. The Channel Tunnel was completed in 1994.
   - True.
   - False.
   - We don't know.

2. It took ten years to finish the tunnel.
   - True.
   - False.
   - We don't know.

3. The tunnel runs 40m under the sea.
   - True.
   - False.
   - We don't know.

4. There are three parallel tunnels inside the Chunnel.
   - True.
   - False.
   - We don't know.

5. The tunnels from both ends met in 1990.
   - True.
   - False.
   - We don't know.
READING 2: Fish and chips

"Fish and chips" is deep-fried fish in batter with deep-fried potatoes, and a popular take-away food. Fish and chips is originally from the United Kingdom, but also very popular in Australia, Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa and some coastal towns of the Netherlands and Norway; and also increasingly so in the United States and elsewhere. For decades it was the dominant (if not the only) take-away food in the United Kingdom.

The fried potatoes are called chips in British and international usage; and while American English calls them french fries, the combination is still called "fish and chips". (Potato chips, an American innovation, are a different potato-derived food, and are known as crisps in the United Kingdom.)

Fish and chips have separately been eaten for many years – though the potato was not introduced to Europe until the 17th century. The originally Sephardi dish Pescado frito, or deep-fried fish, came to Netherlands and England with the Spanish and Portuguese Jews in the 17th and 18th centuries.

The dish became popular in more widespread circles in London and the south-east in the middle of the 19th century (Charles Dickens mentions a "fried fish warehouse" in Oliver Twist) whilst in the north of England a trade in deep-fried "chipped" potatoes developed.

It is unclear when and where these two trades were merged to become the fish and chip shop industry we know today. The first combined fish and chip shop was probably the one opened in London by Joseph Malin in 1860.

During World War II, fish and chips were one of the few foods that were not rationed in the UK.

Questions about the text

1. Fish and chips are popular only in England.
   - True.
   - False.
   - We don’t know.

2. Americans call "French fries" what British call "chips".
   - True.
   - False.
   - We don’t know.

3. Americans call "chips" what British call "crisps".
   - True.
4. The potato was introduced to Europe in the 18th century.
   - True.
   - False.
   - We don't know.

5. The dish became popular in the 19th century.
   - True.
   - False.
   - We don't know.

6. The first fish and chip shop was opened in the 19th century.
   - True.
   - False.
   - We don't know.

7. Fish and chips were not eaten during World War II.
   - True.
   - False.
   - We don't know.