

Travelers

STUDENT'S BOOK 2

ALEXIS ZÁRRAGA

SENTENCES DOTS : **TEXT** . LANGUAGE .
VOCABULARY EN | WRITING | CONTEXT
T.A.L.K.I.N.G. GLISH **EDUCATION**
EXAMPLE

LEARNING : **PRACTICE** SPEAKING

• **LISTENING** • **READING** : **exclamation** LISTEN
APOSTROPHE : TRAVEL

GRAMMAR : S . P . E . E . C . H
PUNCTUATION QUOTATION MARKS

POSSESSIVES ADVERBS & ADJECTIVES : **INTERACTION**
VERBS : **TRIP** • **NOUNS** • **COMMA** <<
WORDS : SUPERLATIVES

Highly Recommended



INGLÉS COMO YO QUIERO.





Unit 1

Unit 1 / Lesson 1 – I saw a good movie!

Content: The simple past tense. Irregular verbs.



1 Grammar

The Simple Past Tense (Irregular verbs)

a) Match the verbs

Present Tense **Past Tense**

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 1. see | ___ felt |
| 2. take | ___ went |
| 3. write | ___ ate |
| 4. think | ___ said |
| 5. have | ___ saw |
| 6. go | ___ wrote |
| 7. say | ___ bought |
| 8. feel | ___ took |
| 9. buy | ___ thought |
| 10. eat | ___ had |

Glossary:

Tense = Time

We use The Simple Past Tense to talk about events that were completed in the past.

The past can be immediate or distant.

Look at these examples:

I saw you this morning. (Immediate)

I saw you at the mall in December. (Distant)

I'm full. I ate a hamburger 5 minutes ago. (Immediate)

In the 1990s, I ate pizza every weekend. (Distant)

I bought this cellphone here last week. (Immediate)

I bought candy every day at school. (Distant)

As you can see, nothing recent represents the present. It represents the past because it happened and finished.

Look at this short list of verbs:

Present Tense	Past Tense
Forget	Forgot
Drink	Drank
Wake up	Woke up
Make	Made
Do	Did
Tell	Told
Come	Came
Speak	Spoke
Find	Found
Meet	Met
Know	Knew
Wear	Wore
Get	Got
Am, Is	Was
Are	Were

Keep in mind:

The Simple Present Tense is used to talk about repetitive or permanent events that still happen.

The Simple Past Tense is used to talk about specific events that finished in the past.

Unlike The Simple Present Tense, The Simple Past Tense uses only ONE conjugation for: I, You, He, She, it, we, you and They.

b) Complete the exercises using the verb in parentheses in either The Simple Present Tense or The Simple Past Tense.

- I _____ (wake up) at 7:00a.m. today.
- Bob usually _____ (buy) the newspaper.
- Christopher _____ (be) sick yesterday.
- Your mother and I _____ (meet) in 1985.
- I _____ (see) my girlfriend every weekend.
- She _____ (have) a terrible day.
- He _____ (go) to Mexico last month.
- The kids _____ (get) a new console. It's a PS4.
- Hello, I _____ (come) to talk to you.
- I never _____ (forget) good experiences.
- I'm angry. Someone _____ (drink) my juice.
- Remember what I _____ (tell) you earlier.
- Isabella _____ (take) the bus here every day.
- I'm not surprised. I _____ (know) it.
- I'm tired. I _____ (do) exercise today.

Unit 1 / Lesson 2 – He didn't see the light post!

Content: The Simple Past Tense. Negative / irregular verbs.



1 Grammar

a) Match the opposites.

Affirmative

1. Saw
2. Took
3. Thought
4. Wrote
5. Bought
6. Ran
7. Went
8. Had
9. Felt
10. Ate

Negative

- ___ Didn't go
- ___ Didn't buy
- ___ Didn't run
- ___ Didn't feel
- ___ Didn't think
- ___ Didn't see
- ___ Didn't have
- ___ Didn't write
- ___ Didn't take
- ___ Didn't eat

The Simple Past Tense uses "Did not" or the contraction "didn't" in the negative form.

"Didn't" complies two functions:

1. It makes the verb negative.
2. It expresses we talk about the past.

Since "Didn't" expresses that the event happened in the past, we don't need to use the verb in the simple past form.

Look at these examples:

I didn't see you at school yesterday.

We didn't take the bus. We took a taxi.

He was hungry because he didn't eat lunch.

She didn't feel sad. She felt happy.

As you can see, there is only ONE conjugation for all subject pronouns in the affirmative and the negative form of The Simple Past Tense.

b) Complete the exercises with either the affirmative or the negative form of The Simple Past tense.

1. I was confused. I _____ (understand).
2. I'm sorry, I _____ (take) your phone.
3. He _____ (buy) the car. It was too small.
4. We _____ (eat) pizza. It was delicious.
5. I _____ (write) you an e-mail. Read it!
6. They _____ (go) to school. They're here.
7. María _____ (say) she was busy.
8. I _____ (run) when I heard the explosion.
9. You _____ (say) "hello". Are you angry?
10. I'm sorry. I _____ (see) you that day.
11. I stayed at home. I _____ (have) money.
12. She _____ (feel) tired. So she didn't go out.
13. Hi! Oh! Sorry! I _____ (think) you were Lisa.
14. I feel dirty. I _____ (take) a shower.
15. Don't be angry because you _____ (have) a bad day.

c) Say what happened next to every picture.



This person didn't _____ the hole.



This person didn't _____.



This store didn't _____ today.



This team didn't _____.

Unit 1 / Lesson 3 – Everyone recorded the concert!

Content: The Simple Past Tense. Regular verbs + pronunciation.



1 Pronunciation

Regular verbs in past tenses.

These verbs are called “regular” because unlike irregular verbs, these do not change completely when used in past tenses. They all finish in **–ed**.

Regular verbs are easy to memorize, but the pronunciation of **–ed** varies in three different ways, depending on the word.

We replace **–ed** with these three sounds:

1

/t/

Used when the ending of the verb in the simple form is **voiceless**.

Examples:

Work

Relax

Pass

Push

Express

Click

2

/d/

Used when the ending of the verb in the simple form is **voiced**.

Examples:

Call

Remember

Play

Fill

Study

Compare

3

/ɪd/

Used when the ending of the verb in the simple form is **/t/ or /d/**.

Examples:

Invite

Add

Create

Avoid

Resist

Defend

a) Look at the first three examples and complete the rest of them.

Present	Past	Phoneme	1, 2, 3.
Remember	Remembered	/d/	2
Press	Pressed	/t/	1
Fade	Faded	/ɪd/	3
Decide	Decided		
Prepare	Prepared		
Kiss	Kissed		
Open	Opened		
Paint	Painted		
Travel	Traveled		
Study	Studied		
Record	Recorded		
Cook	Cooked		
Associate	Associated		
Need	Needed		
Show	Showed		
Invent	Invented		
Ask	Asked		
Share	Shared		
Peel	Peeled		
Protect	Protected		
Mix	Mixed		
Progress	Progressed		
Rent	Rented		

b) Read the paragraph below to practice your pronunciation of **–ed** verbs.

Yesterday was so busy!

At the office, I **worked** hard with my team. We **developed** a new advertising plan. Our meeting **lasted** about two hours. I **remembered** an advertising plan that **worked** five years ago, and I **suggested** we try that again. We **needed** to get the manager's approval. We **called** him on the office phone. He **admitted** that the idea **seemed** good, but he **believed** we should lower the budget. We **reported** our numbers to him and **talked** about the budget for a long time. Finally, he **decided** to give us the money we **wanted**.

On the way home, I **stopped** at the mall. I had **promised** my daughter a new MP3 player for her birthday. At the electronics store, I **played** some songs and **listened** to make sure I **liked** the sound.

When I got home, I sat at the kitchen table and **talked** to my son about his school work. I **wanted** to see how he was doing. He **started** telling me about his classes and what he **learned** that day.

Unit 1 / Lesson 4 – I wasn't ready to run!

Content: the Simple Past Tense. To be.



1 Grammar

This is how we conjugate "to be":

Subject Pronoun	Present Tense	Past Tense
I	Am (not)	Was (not)
You	Are (not)	Were (not)
He She It	Is (not)	Was (not)
We You They	Are (not)	Were (not)

a) Match the halves.

- I arrived late...
- Luisa ate a lot...
- I didn't go out...
- My mother called me 5 times...
- The kids felt happy...
- I am a good doctor...
- I didn't like the hot dogs...
- I didn't pass the exam...

- ___ because she was worried.
 ___ because their presents were good.
 ___ because it wasn't easy.
 ___ because I was broke.
 ___ because they were too small.
 ___ because she was very hungry.
 ___ because the bus was too slow.
 ___ because my teachers were good.

Pronunciation:

Because /bi'koz/ or /bi'kaz/

b) Complete the exercises using:

was / wasn't / were / weren't

- We got divorced. We _____ happy.
- I went to their house but they _____ there.
- Where _____ you this morning?
- She _____ angry because we broke a window.
- I _____ bored. So I went out with my friends.
- Things _____ different 50 years ago.
- When it rained, my shoes _____ dirty.
- How many people _____ at the concert?
- Who _____ your first English teacher?
- What _____ your problem yesterday?
- We found a hotel but it _____ good.
- There _____ about 100 people at the party.
- My keys _____ here. Who took them?
- Life _____ so easy when we were poor.
- We didn't play soccer. There _____ enough people.

d) Complete the paragraph below with information about yourself.

What did you do yesterday?

Yesterday, I woke up at ____:____ a.m. , _____

_____ and I went to bed at ____:_____

Unit 1 / Lesson 5 – Was your vacation good?

Content: Follow-up questions in the simple past tense using did or was/were.



1 grammar

a) Match the events in the first column with the questions on the right.

Person A	Person B
1. I went to Mexico.	___ Did you pass it?
2. I was tired yesterday.	___ Did you dance?
3. I ran a marathon.	___ Was it boring?
4. I took an exam.	___ Were they delicious?
5. I stayed at home.	___ Did you try tequila?
6. I went to a party.	___ Did you give it back?
7. I saw a bad movie.	___ Was she pretty then?
8. I ate some hot dogs.	___ Was your day too busy?
9. I met her in 1995.	___ Were you sick?
10. I found a wallet.	___ Did you finish it?

Follow-up questions

These are questions that emerge after people hear comments or stories. They feel curious and want to know more about the story or scenario.

These questions can be formed in any tense. However, this time we'll focus on forming these questions in The Simple Past tense.

To form questions with “did”, we need a verb.

Examples:

Did she like the movie?

How did the kids feel?

What did you buy?

Did your friends go to the mall with you?

To form questions with was or were, we need:

Adjectives	Nouns	Places	-ing verbs
Happy	A party	Here	Working
Sick	A wallet	There	Studying
Tired	People	At home	Feeling
Sad	videogames	Away	Having
New	A festival	At the mall	Playing

Examples:

Were you a good student?

Were the kids at home this morning?

Why was she sad?

(on the phone) I'm sorry. Were you sleeping?

b) Make follow-up questions for these comments:

1. I didn't pass the exam.

2. I didn't go to school last week.

3. I enjoyed the movie.

4. I quit my job.

5. I left the party.

6. My last birthday was excellent.

7. I didn't eat my lunch.

8. The students were confused.

9. I was stressed yesterday.

10. All the clients returned the product.

c) Write the past tense of the verbs below.

Present	Past	Present	Past
Go		Read	
See		Find	
Have		Tell	
Write		Swim	
Feel		Drink	
Run		Eat	
Choose		Drive	
Meet		Sell	
Think		Send	
Buy		Say	
Bring		Sleep	

Unit 1 / Lesson 6 – If I were rich, I would live in Dubai!

Content: the 2nd conditional.



1 Grammar

a) Match the halves.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. If I won the lottery, | ___ tourists would visit it. |
| 2. If music didn't exist, | ___ I wouldn't be broke. |
| 3. If my city was nicer, | ___ it wouldn't be popular. |
| 4. If I had a job, | ___ Kids would respect you. |
| 5. If I had a car, | ___ I would play basketball. |
| 6. If you were older, | ___ we would be together. |
| 7. If rap music was bad, | ___ I wouldn't feel stressed. |
| 8. If I were tall, | ___ I would buy a mansion. |
| 9. If you were here, | ___ I wouldn't take the bus. |
| 10. If I had more time, | ___ parties would be boring. |

The second Conditional

The Second Conditional lets us use our imagination to talk about events that are not expected to happen because these events are...

impossible.

Examples:

If I were you, I would take the money.

If cars flew, traffic wouldn't be a problem.

distant from reality.

Examples:

If I lived in another country, I would miss my family.

If I didn't live in this city, I would be happy.

not probable.

Examples:

If I won the lottery, I would celebrate for days.

If the president called me, I wouldn't believe it.

This is the structure to form the 2nd conditional:

If + subject + past tense verb, would + base form.

You can also invert the structure like this:

would + base form If + subject + past tense verb.

Example:

If airplane tickets were cheap, I would travel more.

I would travel more if airplane tickets were cheap.

(When "if" is in the middle, a comma is not necessary.)

You can also contract would like this: I'd / you'd / etc.

When "to be" is needed, use "were" in the 2nd cond.

b) Write sentences using the 2nd conditional.

1. I'm always late because the bus is too slow.

I wouldn't be late if the bus weren't so slow.

2. I don't have a passport. So I can't travel abroad.

3. I don't understand the class. I have a bad teacher.

4. Movies are popular because they entertain us.

5. You're tired because you work too hard.

6. English is popular because it is not difficult.

7. That restaurant is always empty. The food is bad.

8. Coffee helps me to work well.

9. Fast food is delicious. I'm addicted to it.

10. You're a bad person. That's why people hate you.

11. She can't help you. She's not here.

12. We are not ignorant because schools exist.

Unit 1 / Lesson 7 – I got a brand new TV!

Content: The Simple Past Tense (review), product vocabulary, -ed verbs pronunciation.



1 Vocabulary

a) Match the opposites.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Expensive | ___ Low |
| 2. High | ___ Machine-made |
| 3. Brand new | ___ Fake |
| 4. Defective | ___ Sold out |
| 5. Imported | ___ Old |
| 6. Man-made | ___ In good condition |
| 7. In stock | ___ Second-hand |
| 8. Genuine | ___ Inexpensive |
| 9. Quality | ___ Local |
| 10. The latest | ___ Cheap |

b) Complete the examples using the vocabulary above.

- We don't have the product _____. We'll have it next week.
- I returned the phone. It was _____.
- I will buy your car only if it is _____.
- Some products look genuine but they are _____.
- I can't buy a _____ car. It's hard for me.
- Models usually wear _____ clothes.
- I pay more to receive _____ services.
- _____ clothes are more expensive.
- That's a _____ charger. It won't last 2 months.
- Prices are usually very _____ on holidays.

2 Grammar (review)

a) Complete the text in a logical way using simple past tense verbs.

I am really hungry now because I 1 _____ in the morning. I 2 _____ time to sit down and eat because I 3 _____ very busy. I only 4 _____ a sandwich but it 5 _____ small. So after work, a co-worker and I 6 _____ to a restaurant but it 7 _____ closed. So I 8 _____ the bus back to my house. I ordered a pizza. I am waiting for it now. I got a discount because I 9 _____ with my credit card. It was better that way because I 10 _____ any cash.

3 Pronunciation (review)

1	2	3
/t/	/d/	/ɪd/

Used when the ending of the verb in the simple form is **voiceless**.

Used when the ending of the verb in the simple form is **voiced**.

Used when the ending of the verb in the simple form is **/t/ or /d/**.

a) Look at the verbs below. How is -ed pronounced?

1. Pushed	/ t /	11. Killed	
2. Played	/ d /	12. Ended	
3. Added	/ ɪ d /	13. Filled	
4. Washed		14. Shared	
5. Called		15. Talked	
6. Named		16. Traveled	
7. Oriented		17. Faded	
8. Cleaned		18. Filmed	
9. Rested		19. Requested	
10. Recorded		20. Tied	

Unit 1 / Lesson 8 – I stayed at home because I'm sick!

Content: The Simple Present Tense Vs. the Simple Past Tense.



1 Grammar

a) Match the halves

1. I don't work...
2. I sometimes feel sad...
3. I love speaking English...
4. She's angry with me...
5. He is in prison...
6. My shoes are wet...
7. I am worried...
8. Brenda runs every day...
9. I have a headache...
10. The food tastes good...

- ___ because he stole a car.
- ___ because it rained.
- ___ because I added some special sauce to it.
- ___ because my family moved to another country.
- ___ because I was stressed earlier.
- ___ because I forgot to invite her to my party.
- ___ because doctors recommend doing cardio.
- ___ because I won the lottery.
- ___ because I lost my keys.
- ___ because it helped me get a good job.

The Simple Present Tense is used to talk about events that are permanent, repetitive or a description of a current situation.

The Simple Past Tense is used to talk about events that were completed or finished in the past.

It is always possible to combine tenses in sentences as long as they make sense.

Examples:

*They don't live here. They moved to Canada.
I grew up in New York. So I know the city well.*

Glossary:

As long as = On the condition that.
To make sense = to be logical.

a) complete the exercises in a logical way. You can use any tense you want with no restriction as long as everything makes sense.

1. I started to study English because...

2. I had the money to buy this house because...

3. I always remember my school friends because...

4. I'm ready to take the exam because...

5. He knows the human body well because...

6. She didn't study for the exam because...

7. He lost 10 kilos because...

8. I bought a car because...

9. I have many friends in your city because...

10. That book store had to close down because...

Glossary:

To close down = to close a store permanently.

2 Grammar (review)

Write the correct past tense of each verb.

Present	Past	Present	Past
See		Know	
Take		Fly	
Make		Meet	
Have		Drive	
Think		Ride	
Buy		Feel	
Bring		Fall	
Run		Find	
Sit		Shake	
Drink		Write	
Read		Say	
Choose		Hide	