

2 Best-seller

Vocabulary

Types of story

- 1 Complete the words for the different types of story with vowels.

- a l _ e _ g _ e _ n _ d
- b f _ _ r _ y _ t _ l _ _
- c h _ r _ r _ r
- d s c _ _ n _ c _ _ f _ c _ t _ _ _ n
- e c r _ m _ _
- f t h r _ l _ l _ r
- g h _ m _ _ _ r
- h h _ s _ t _ r _ c _ l _ f _ c _ t _ _ _ n
- i f _ n _ t _ s _ y
- j r _ m _ n _ c _ _

- 2 Match the pictures with the correct completed words in 1.



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____

Grammar

Past simple

- 3 Choose the correct verb for each sentence and put it in the correct form of the past simple.

teach see write
not understand ~~drink~~ not buy

- a I drank two glasses of orange juice last night.
- b My mum _____ anything in the shops yesterday.
- c What film _____ you _____ on TV?
- d Our teacher _____ us the first conditional last year.
- e The film was in Chinese so we _____ anything.
- f _____ you _____ an e-mail?

Past continuous

- 4 Choose the correct verb for each sentence and put it in the correct form of the past continuous.

listen not write cry ~~sit~~

- a Which chair were you sitting on yesterday?
- b At ten o'clock last night I _____ to the radio.
- c I knew they were sad because they _____.
- d Lorenzo _____ a poem, it was a novel.

See

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More practice

→ Revision/Extension pages 63-65

Past simple and past continuous**5 Match the questions and answers.**

- a Did you buy anything last weekend?
 b Were you doing your homework at 8pm last night?
 c What did you do last summer?
 d What were you doing on Saturday afternoon?
 e Did your friend go to your house last week?
 f Was your teacher waiting for you in the classroom last lesson?
 g What school did you go to when you were 7?
 h What were your friends doing when the teacher arrived?

- 1 I went to London.
 2 No, she wasn't.
 3 I was playing basketball with my friends.
 4 I went to Woolton Primary school.
 5 Yes, I did.
 6 They were talking about last weekend.
 7 No, he didn't.
 8 Yes, I was.

a 5 b _____ c _____ d _____
 e _____ f _____ g _____ h _____

6 Answer the questions in 5 with true information.

- a _____
 b _____
 c _____
 d _____
 e _____
 f _____
 g _____
 h _____

7 Read the stories and put the verbs in the correct form of the past simple or past continuous.

A group of six students from New Zealand (a) were doing (do) a science project when they (b) _____ (invent) a very useful gadget. They (c) _____ (create) a gadget which can stop students cheating

with mobile phones in exams. They (d) _____ (work) on a science competition when suddenly somebody (e) _____ (have) the great idea.

Yesterday three people

(f) _____ (have) accidents when they (g) _____ (run) down a hill.

Why (h) _____ they _____ (run) down the

hill? To be the first to get an enormous cheese which somebody (i) _____ (throw) down the hill. This traditional 'cheese race' (j) _____ (begin) in Gloucestershire hundreds of years ago.



A penguin (k) _____ (swim) at its home in Scarborough Sea Life Centre when somebody (l) _____ (come) and

(m) _____ (take) her away. Then they simply (n) _____ (leave) the penguin in an old abandoned garden. Somebody (o) _____ (hear) the penguin because it (p) _____ (make) terrified noises. The penguin is now back at the Sea Life Centre, recovering from its traumatic experience.

See

More practice

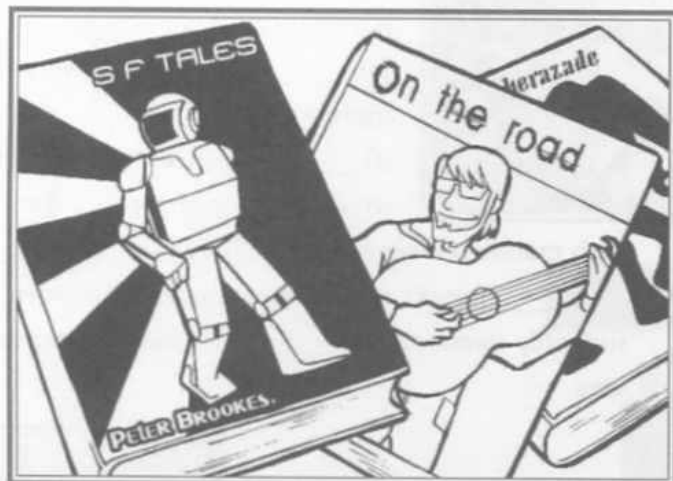
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English in use

Telling a story

- 8 Put the words in order to make questions about a book.



- a What book read you last was the?
What was the last book you read?
- b it What was story of type?

- c the about story was What?

- d the story start at of the happened What?

- e next What happened?

- f did end How story the?

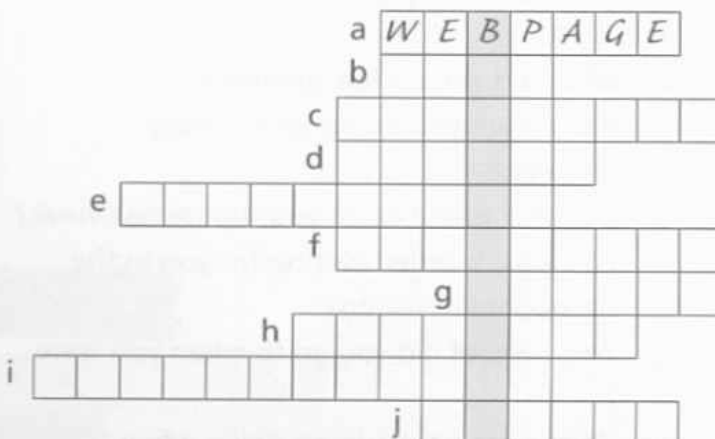
- 9 Answer the questions in 8 about the last book you read, or the last film you saw.

- a _____
- b _____
- c _____
- d _____
- e _____
- f _____

Vocabulary

Things we read

- 10 Look at the clues and write the answers.



- a a page on the internet
- b somebody who writes poems
- c something you read to know what's happening in the world
- d Federico Garcia Lorca was famous for his ...
- e similar to a reporter/someone who writes about the news, etc.
- f a type of book which gives you information
- g you write this and then you send it by post
- h somebody who writes novels
- i somebody who uses a camera professionally
- j somebody who draws or paints

The mystery word is _____

See

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More practice

→ Revision/Extension pages 63-65

Grammar

Used to

11 Translate these sentences into your language.

- a I used to walk to school.

- b When we were 7, we used to play in the park.

- c She didn't use to watch horror films, but now she does.

- d I used to have bacon and egg for breakfast, but now I have cereal.

- e He usually does his homework in his bedroom.

- f We used to play in a basketball team.

12 Look at the pictures and write about what the people used to or didn't use to do.



a He used to play football.

b _____



c _____

d _____



e _____

f _____

13 Complete the texts with the words below.

writes became work used to
be appear teach usually



- 1 Buzz Aldrin and Alan Bean used to (a) be astronauts. In fact they are two of only twelve astronauts who actually walked on the moon. Now Buzz Aldrin (b) _____ science-fiction novels and Alan Bean paints pictures. He (c) _____ paints the moon, and he uses moon dust which he mixes with the paint.



- 2 Before he became a famous singer, Sting (d) _____ to be a teacher. He used to (e) _____ in a secondary school.



- 3 From 1981 to 1989 the President of the USA was Ronald Reagan. Before he (f) _____ the President he used to be a famous Hollywood actor. He used to (g) _____ in a lot of cowboy films.



- 4 Singer Madonna and actress Jennifer Aniston used to (h) _____ as waitresses before becoming international superstars.



- 5 Actor Sylvester Stallone used (i) _____ work in Central Park Zoo in New York, looking after the lions!

See

More practice

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Reading



The packet of biscuits

A woman was shopping one day. She was tired, hungry and thirsty so she decided to buy a packet of biscuits and a coffee and find a comfortable place to sit in the sun. She sat on a bench, took out a magazine and started to drink her coffee. A few minutes later a teenage boy wearing punk clothes came and sat down next to her. Then the woman realized that the punk boy was taking biscuits and eating them slowly. The woman was angry but she didn't say anything. She took a biscuit herself. The boy looked at her,

smiled and took another biscuit. The woman thought 'I'm going to have to eat these biscuits quickly, before this boy eats them all.' She took another biscuit, and ate it fast. There was only one biscuit left. The boy picked it up, broke it in two and gave her half, smiling. The woman smiled but inside she was furious! The boy got up, said goodbye and went away. 'Young people today just have no respect,' she thought to herself. She opened her bag to put her magazine away, and what did she see? Her packet of biscuits! 'Oh no! I was eating the boy's packet of biscuits!'



1 Read the story and put the pictures in order.

1 C 2 3 4 5 6 7

2 Read the story again and answer the questions.

- Why did the woman buy coffee and biscuits?

- How did the woman feel when she saw the boy eating biscuits? Why?

- Why did the woman start eating the biscuits quickly?

- What did the boy do with the last biscuit?

- How did the woman feel at the end of the story? Why?

Extension

3 Put the events of the story in the correct order.

- The woman got a magazine out and started to read.
- The woman started to eat the biscuits quickly.
- A punk came and sat next to the woman.
- The punk shared the last biscuit.
- The punk went away.
- The woman did some shopping.
- The woman realized she was eating the punk's biscuits.
- The woman found a bench and sat down.
- The punk started eating biscuits.
- The woman bought a snack.

1 2 3 4 5
6 7 8 9 10

Writing

Writing a story in the correct order



1 Match the phrases to the correct picture(s). Use a dictionary to check the words if necessary.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| a take somebody to hospital | Picture(s) _____ |
| b shopping trolley | Picture(s) _____ |
| c manager | Picture(s) _____ |
| d giant spider | Picture(s) _____ |
| e fall on the floor | Picture(s) _____ |
| f slip | Picture(s) _____ |
| g run to help somebody | Picture(s) _____ |
| h bite – bit (past) | Picture(s) _____ |
| i ambulance | Picture(s) _____ |

2 Look at the pictures and write the story.

Picture 1: One day _____

Picture 2: Suddenly _____

Picture 3: The woman _____

Picture 4: Next the manager of the supermarket _____

Picture 5: Then the manager _____

Picture 6: In the end an ambulance _____

Extension

3 Read this story and put the sentences in the correct order.

- Suddenly she saw the scorpion and screamed.
- One day in the hotel, a scorpion got into a pair of the girl's socks in the hotel wardrobe.
- One day in July a girl and her family went for a week's holiday in Florida.
- In the end, the expert at the zoo told them that it was an extremely dangerous type of scorpion which can kill in just minutes!
- Three weeks later the girl went to take out her socks from her wardrobe.
- When they were getting their bags ready to come home, they packed the pair of socks, with the scorpion inside.
- Then her dad heard the scream and came and caught the scorpion.
- After catching the scorpion, they took it to the zoo.

1 _ 2 _ 3 _ 4 _ 5 _ 6 _ 7 _ 8 _

Revision – Step 1

Unit 2

Vocabulary

Types of story

- 1 Put the letters in order to make words for the different types of story.



a mirec crime



b yantsfa _____



c hoorr _____



d ieesncc tiinnofc _____



e caromen _____



f mohruu _____

Grammar

Past simple and past continuous

- 3 Copy the sentences in the correct place in the table.

Past simple - affirmative

Past simple - negative

Past simple - questions

Past continuous - affirmative

Past continuous - negative

Past continuous - questions

- a I didn't go out last night.
b We were watching the film.
c Were they listening?
d Tom had a shower.
e They weren't talking about you.
f When did you buy the CD?

Used to

- 4 Use the words below to write about what the people used to do.

read comics play football draw pictures



a Jamie used to _____.



b Becky used to _____.



c Dave used to _____.

Things we read

- 2 Look at the pictures and complete the words with the correct letters.

a m a g a z i n e b n e _ s p a _ e r

c p _ e t r _ d r e f e _ e n _ e

b _ _ k

e n o _ e l f w e _ - p a _ e

Revision – Step 2

Unit 2

Vocabulary

Types of story

1 Complete the sentences with the words below.

science fiction fairy tale horror
humour crime ~~romance~~

- a A romance is similar to a love story.
- b You find funny stories and comedies in the _____ section of a bookshop.
- c A _____ is a traditional story that your parents tell you when you're little.
- d _____ is a type of story that usually happens in the future, with unusual technology and inventions.
- e Stories with monsters and vampires are _____ stories.
- f A _____ story usually has a murder, a criminal and a detective.

Things we read

2 Match the titles and names with the words below.

reference book comic
novelist journalist poetry ~~magazine~~
best-seller newspaper artist

- a Hello magazine
- b The Da Vinci Code _____
- c Encyclopaedia Britannica _____
- d Spider-Man _____
- e The Works of Rafael Alberti _____
- f The Times _____
- g Vincent Van Gogh _____
- h Gabriel García Márquez _____
- i Pedro J. Rovira _____

Grammar

Past simple and past continuous

3 Put the verbs in the correct form of the past simple (sentences a to d) and the past continuous (1 to 4). Then connect the correct halves of the sentences with *when*.

- a I broke (break) my leg
- b The teacher _____ (arrive)
- c The computer _____ (stop) working
- d The lion _____ (escape)
- 1 the students _____ (write) on the blackboard.
- 2 I _____ (do) a project in Information Technology class.
- 3 I _____ (ski).
- 4 they _____ (clean) its home at the zoo.

a I broke my leg when I was skiing

- b _____
- c _____
- d _____

Used to

4 Complete the sentences as in the example. Use *used to* or *didn't use to*.

- a Alex doesn't watch cartoons now but he used to watch cartoons.
- b Monica isn't afraid of flying now but _____
- c Brian loves classical music now but _____
- d Violet doesn't run very fast now but _____
- e Charles and Bob eat lots of vegetables now but _____

Extension

Unit 2

Vocabulary

Types of story

1 Write an explanation or definition of these types of book. You can include examples.

- a A legend is _____.
- b A fantasy is _____.
- c A thriller is _____.
- d A biography is _____.
- e An auto-biography is _____.

Things we read

2 Complete the sentences with true information.

- a My favourite magazine is _____ because _____.
- b The comics I *read now/read in the past* are _____.
- c A reference book I use sometimes is _____.
- d At school I studied the poetry of _____. I think it's _____.
- e Newspapers are important because _____.
- f One of the most famous artists in my _____ country is _____.
- g I *read/don't read* novels because _____.
- h I *would/wouldn't* like to be a journalist because _____.

Grammar

Past simple and past continuous

3 Correct the mistakes in these sentences.

- a We wasn't listening when the programme started.
We weren't listening when the programme started.
- b Why were you write on the table?

- c I ate popcorn while I watching the film.

- d When I arrived at the party everyone ate and drank.

- e Last night I'm having a great time at the party.

Used to

4 Join words and phrases from Columns A and B to make typical activities. Then write true sentences about which activities you used to do/didn't use to do when you were 10.

Column A

help
make
ride
draw
stay
play
travel

Column B

my bed
my bike a lot
with housework
with my grandparents
on the bus alone
pictures
with sand

- a I didn't use to help with housework.
- b _____
- c _____
- d _____
- e _____
- f _____

Unidad 2

PAST SIMPLE DEL VERBO TO BE

FORMA AFIRMATIVA

I **was**
 You **were** in Madrid
 He/She/It **was** yesterday.
 We/You/They **were**

FORMA NEGATIVA

I **wasn't** (was not)
 You **weren't** (were not) in Madrid
 He/She/It **wasn't** (was not) yesterday.
 We/You/They **weren't** (were not)

FORMA INTERROGATIVA

Was I in Madrid
Were you in Madrid
Was he/she/it yesterday?
Were we/you/they

RESPUESTAS CORTAS

Yes, I **was**. / No, I **wasn't**.
 Yes, you **were**. / No, you **weren't**.
 Yes, he/she/it **was**. / No, he/she/it **wasn't**.
 Yes, we/you/they **were**. / No, we/you/they **weren't**.

Uso

- *Was* y *were* corresponden tanto al pretérito indefinido como al pretérito imperfecto de los verbos *ser* y *estar* en castellano:

He was very tall.

Era muy alto.

They were classmates for many years.

Eran/Fueron compañeros de clase durante muchos años.

Student's Book página 22, Workbook página 12

PAST SIMPLE

Uso

- El pasado simple se usa para hablar de acciones y situaciones pasadas que ya han concluido.

Forma

- El pasado de los verbos regulares se forma añadiendo *ed*:
need – needed watch – watched start – started
- Si el verbo termina en *e*, se añade sólo la *d*:
like – liked arrive – arrived
- Si el verbo tiene una sola sílaba y termina en una vocal seguida de una consonante, se duplica la consonante y se agrega *ed*:
stop – stopped rob – robbed
- Si el verbo termina en consonante + *y*, se omite la *y* y se añade *ied*:
study – studied cry – cried
- Si el verbo termina en vocal + *y*, se añade *ed*:
play – played stay – stayed
- Muchos verbos muy frecuentes tienen pasados irregulares. Ver página 127.
- El negativo y el interrogativo de las oraciones en pasado se forma usando *didn't* y *did*. Cuando se usa *did*, el verbo principal **no** va en pasado:

I didn't win the match. ✓

I didn't won the match. X

No gané el partido.

Did you watch TV last night? ✓

Did you watched TV last night? X

¿Viste la televisión anoche?

- En respuestas cortas no se repite el verbo principal:

Did you pass the exam? Yes, I did. ✓

Yes, I passed. X

¿Aprobaste el examen? Sí.

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PAST CONTINUOUS

Uso

- El pasado continuo (past continuous) se usa para hablar de acciones incompletas que estaban ocurriendo en determinado momento en el pasado:

We were playing chess at eight o'clock last night.

Estábamos jugando al ajedrez anoche a las ocho.

- A menudo se usa para hablar de una actividad que se estaba realizando cuando ocurrió otra acción puntual.

We were washing Mum's car (pasado continuo) when we heard an explosion (pasado simple).

Estábamos lavando el coche de mamá cuando oímos una explosión.

- También se usa en descripciones en el pasado, cuando solemos emplear el pretérito imperfecto en castellano:

The sun was shining.
Hacía sol.

Forma

- El pasado continuo se forma con el pasado del verbo *to be* más el verbo principal con la terminación *ing*:

My mother was reading and we were doing our homework.

Mi madre estaba leyendo y nosotros estábamos haciendo los deberes.

- En respuestas cortas no se repite el verbo + *ing*:

Were you reading? Yes, I was. ✓

~~*Yes, I was reading. X*~~

¿Estabas leyendo? Sí.

Pronunciación

- *Was* y *were* se pronuncian de forma muy breve en las oraciones en el past continuous, salvo cuando aparecen al final de la oración en respuestas cortas:

We were /wə/ trying to fix the computer.

Estábamos tratando de arreglar el ordenador.

What was /wəz/ Alison doing when you saw her?

¿Qué estaba haciendo Alison cuando la viste?

Was the printer working? Yes, it was. /wəz/

¿La impresora funcionaba? Sí.

Were the girls having a coffee? Yes, they were. /wəz/

¿Las chicas estaban tomando un café? Sí.

Student's Book página 22, Workbook página 13

USED TO

FORMA AFIRMATIVA

I		
You		
He/She/It	used to	drink milk.
We		
You		
They		

FORMA NEGATIVA

I		
You		
He/She/It	didn't use to	read comics.
We		
You		
They		

Uso

- Se usa *used to* para hablar de cosas que se hacían o sucedían en el pasado pero ya no se hacen o ya no suceden. Equivale al uso del imperfecto en castellano, muchas veces con *antes*, o al imperfecto del verbo *soler* seguido de un infinitivo:

We used to live in Cardiff.

Antes vivíamos en Cardiff.

Winters used to be a lot colder here.

Los inviernos solían ser mucho más fríos aquí.

- **No** se usa *used to* para hablar de costumbres o hábitos actuales:

I usually go out with my friends on Saturdays. ✓

Suelo salir con mis amigos los sábados.

~~*I use to go out with my friends on Saturdays. X*~~

Forma

- *Used to* va seguido del infinitivo:

She used to be very fat.

Antes era muy gorda.

I didn't use to drink coffee.

No solía beber café.

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Unidad 2

TYPES OF STORY

crime	crimen
fairy tale	cuento de hadas
fantasy	fantasía
historical fiction	ficción histórica
horror	terror
humour	humor
legend	leyenda
romance	amor
science fiction	ciencia ficción
thriller	suspense

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THINGS WE READ

best-seller	éxito de ventas
comic	comic
e-mail	correo electrónico
letter	carta
magazine	revista
newspaper	periódico
novel	novela
poetry	poesía
reference book	libro de referencia
web page	página web

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PEOPLE CONNECTED WITH THINGS WE READ

artist	artista
author	autor, -a
journalist	periodista
novelist	novelista
photographer	fotógrafo, -a
poet	poeta, poetisa
reporter	reportero, -a

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EXPRESSIONS OF TIME AND SEQUENCE

after	después de
first	primero
in the end	al final
later	más tarde
next	a continuación
one day/evening	un día/una noche
suddenly	de repente
then	luego
when	cuando
X days/weeks/years	X días/semanas/años
later	después

Student's Book página 26, Workbook página 17

OTHER WORDS

a tall story	historia difícil de creer
audience	público
career	carrera profesional
cashier	cajero, -a
confusing	lioso, -a
dangerous	peligroso, -a
discuss	debatir
flat upstairs	piso de arriba
get dressed	vestirse
happen	ocurrir
how often?	¿Con qué frecuencia?
linker	nexo; enlace
lyrics	letra de una canción
main character	protagonista
overnight	de la noche a la mañana
rights	derechos
ring, rang	sonar, sonó (el teléfono)
sadly	con tristeza
shopping basket	cesta de la compra
steady job	trabajo fijo
switch on	encender