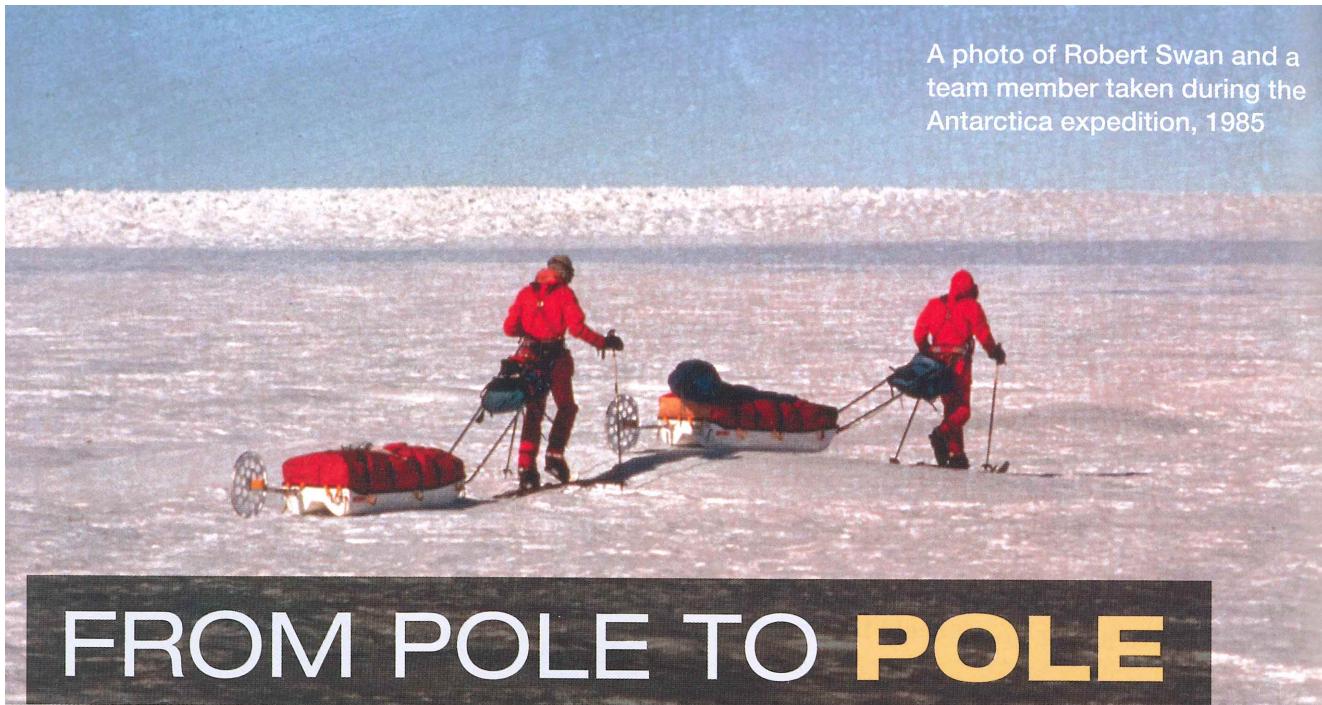


TALKING ABOUT PAST EVENTS (II)



From the age of eleven, Robert Swan wanted to be an adventurer. Inspired by famous polar explorers Roald Amundsen and Robert Scott, Swan wanted to become the first person to walk to both the North and South Poles. People told him he was crazy, but that didn't stop him. In 1985, after years of raising money, he started the adventure.

In January 1986, Swan and his team arrived at the South Pole after a 1,400 kilometre journey through Antarctica's **extreme** conditions. Just three years later, Swan created a new team to **head** to the North Pole. After walking 1,000 kilometres in 60 days, the team arrived at its 'destination'. Swan, in his own words, became 'the first person stupid enough to walk to both Poles'.

He enjoyed both experiences. However, during those two expeditions, Swan noticed some **frightening** things. At the South Pole, his eyes changed colour and his skin **blistered** because of a hole in the ozone layer. At the North Pole, 1,000 kilometres from safety, the ice started to **melt beneath** his feet. This was four months earlier than the usual 'melt season'. With these experiences, Swan realised something: the Poles were in real danger.

That feeling motivated Swan to do something. He now works to **raise awareness** about climate change and the ice melt of the South and North Poles. In doing this, Swan hopes that he can help not only in the preservation of these two amazing places, but also in our own **survival** here on Earth.

Glossary:

beneath: under

blister (verb): to develop painful swelling on the skin

frightening: making you feel afraid or nervous

head (verb): to be in charge of something

melt: if something melts, it changes from a solid to a liquid state because of heat

raise awareness (phrase): make people understand

survival: the fact of continuing to live or exist, especially after a difficult or dangerous situation

Reading comprehension

1) Read the article and circle the main idea for each paragraph:

Paragraph 1: a) From a young age, Swan wanted to explore the North and South Pole.
b) Swan was the youngest man to walk to the South Pole

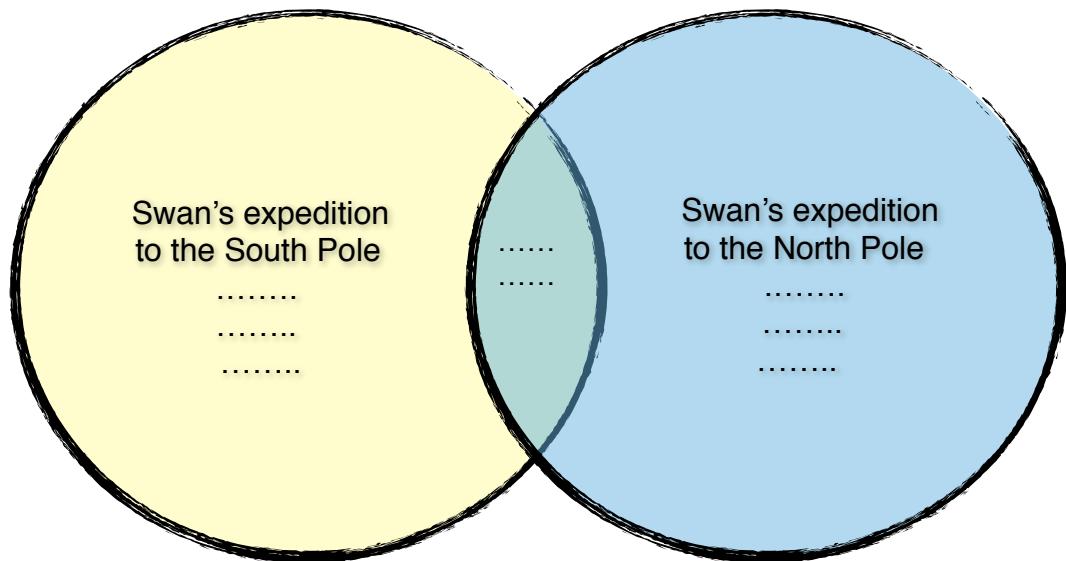
Paragraph 2: a) The journey to the North Pole was more dangerous than the one to the South Pole
b) In the 1980s, Swan was the first person to walk to the south Pole.

Paragraph 3: a) During the expeditions, Swan noticed that the poles were in danger.
b) Swan considered stopping the expeditions because there were many dangers.

Paragraph 4: a) Swan hopes that one day he can return to the South Pole.
b) At present, Swan is working to teach people about the dangers of climate change.

2) Read the text again and complete the Venn diagram with the information (a-h)

- a) 1,000- kilometre journey
- b) 1,400-kilometre journey
- c) travelled with a team
- d) arrived at his destination in 1986
- e) arrived at his destination in 1989
- f) ice started to melt four months earlier than usual
- g) skin and eyes damaged because of a hole in the ozone layer
- h) realised the Poles were in danger



Focus on grammar: *past simple*

3 Go back to the text and underline all the verbs in the past tense. Answer:

- a- What do you add to **regular verbs** in the past simple?
- b- What auxiliary verb do you use to make the verb **negative** in the past tense? Does the verb change?

Past simple form and uses: watch this video:

<https://youtu.be/xLA58CSIf3M>

GRAMMAR FOCUS past simple

- We use the past simple for finished actions in the past. We often use it to tell stories.

His journey started at 3.16 p.m.

He didn't think about the view.

Did he have any problems during the jump?

- Verbs in the past simple can be regular or irregular.

Regular: *shouted*

Irregular: *took*

4 Regular verbs:

Look at the spell check box.
Go back to the text on page 1 and classify the regular verbs under the correct column:

SPELL CHECK past simple regular verbs (-ed endings)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add -ed to verbs ending in a consonant: watch → watched • Add -d to verbs ending in -e: dance → danced • With verbs ending in -y (after a consonant), change the y to i and add -ed: cry → cried • Don't change the y to i after a vowel: play → played • Double the final consonant for most verbs ending with consonant + vowel + consonant: stop → stopped

-d	-ed	-ied
		<i>cried</i> <i>dried</i> (these examples are not from the text)

TALKING ABOUT THE PAST

Interrogative	Where did Swan and his team arrive at the South Pole?
Affirmative (regular verb)	They arrived in January 1986.
Interrogative	How long did the journey to the North Pole take ?
Affirmative (irregular verb)	It took sixty days.
Negative form	People told Swan that he was crazy, but that didn't stop him.
Interrogative (yes/no question)	Did they make any stops on the journey?
Short answer	No , they didn't .
Interrogative (yes/no question with the verb to be)	Were they successful? Yes , they were . / No , they weren't .
Interrogative (wh-question with the verb to be)	How long was the journey? It was 60 days. <i>(en este tipo de preguntas, WAS/ WERE funciona como auxiliar y como verbo. En el ej., "successful" es un adjetivo, un complemento que viene luego del verbo TO BE —> They were successful. Lo mismo ocurre con el segundo ejemplo)</i>

5 Look at the infographic and listen to audio 9.4. Which achievement do you think is the most interesting?

MILESTONES IN EXPLORATION

Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay climbed Mount Everest.

1953



Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin became the first people to walk on the moon.

1969



Robert Swan walked to the South Pole.

1986



Ann Bancroft and Liv Arnesen travelled across Antarctica.

2001



Gennady Padalka broke the record for the longest time spent in space.

2015



1963
Valentina Tereshkova became the first woman to travel to space.

1985
Robert Ballard discovered the *Titanic*.

1999
Bertrand Piccard and Brian Jones flew a balloon nonstop around the world.

2010
Sixteen-year-old Jessica Watson sailed alone around the world.

Write short answers to these questions:

- Was Valentina Tereshkova the first woman in space?
- Did Ann Bancroft and Liv Amesen **travel** across the Arctic?
- Did Edmund Hillary **discover** the Titanic?
- Did Robert Swan **walk** to the South Pole?
- Were Piccard and Jones the first people to walk on the moon?

6 Vocabulary: personal achievements

Match the verb with its complement:

1) run	a) a research project
2) conduct	b) a new language
3) learn	c) a marathon

7) win	a) a job / a scholarship
8) pass	b) a competition
9) get	c) an exam

4) climb	a) university
5) win	b) a mountain
6) finish	c) an award / a scholarship

10) get	a) a presentation / a lecture ¹
11) give	b) a business
12) start	c) into university

¹ a formal talk given to a group of people in order to teach them about a subject: a formal talk given to a group of people in order to teach them about a subject

Share in our **Class 5 subgroup** about the following (in about 50 words):

❖ A **landmark** or **turning point** in your life: *when was it? Where were you? What happened?*

Landmark: a very important, significant, or historic event, time, achievement.

>> use the correct **time expressions** from the previous class, and check the irregular verb list in case you need it.

>> Leave a **question** to at least one of your classmates (and answer the one you receive), paying attention to the correct structure of the past simple interrogative.

PRONUNCIATION: Regular past simple verbs

Regular past simple verbs end with three different sounds:
/t/: *walked* /d/: *loved* /ɪd/: *wanted*

Para distinguir entre los tres sonidos posibles de *-ED*, ya que la diferencia entre los sonidos /d/ y /t/ es más sutil, ver el siguiente video: <https://youtu.be/hsfhCa0YidM>

- 1) a 3.2)) Listen to these verbs. Notice that when the infinitive of a verb ends in /t/ or /d/, it has an extra syllable /ɪd/ in the past tense.

Audios 3.2; 3.3 and 3.4

- 1 watch → watched
- 2 look → looked
- 3 lift → lifted
- 4 land → landed
- 5 dive → dived

- b 3.3)) Which of these verbs has an extra syllable in the past tense? Listen and check your answers.

- 1 start → started
- 2 work → worked
- 3 decide → decided
- 4 move → moved
- 5 need → needed

- c 3.4)) Listen and repeat

PRONUNCIATION -ed ending in past simple verbs Audio 6.3

- 2) a Circle the verb which doesn't have the same -ed sound.

- 1 /d/ changed / returned /started/
- 2 /t/ called / looked / thanked
- 3 /ɪd/ collected / finished / included
- 4 /t/ worked / liked / posted
- 5 /d/ believed / noticed / prepared
- 6 /ɪd/ wanted / needed / used
- 7 /d/ waited / received / moved
- 8 /ɪd/ responded / watched / shouted
- 9 /t/ noticed / practise

- b 6.3)) Listen and check.

- c 6.3)) Listen again and repeat.

Grammar reference:

3.1 Past simple

GR3.1))

- 1 The plane **took off** half an hour late, but **landed** on time.
- 2 I **didn't sleep** very well last night.
- 3 **Did** you fall **down** the stairs?

Regular verbs	Past simple form	Example
most verbs	+ -ed	I entered the lift.
ends in -e	+ -d	She decided to jump.
ends in consonant + -y	y → i + -ed	You copied my research.
ends in vowel + -y	+ -ed	We enjoyed the trip.
ends in short vowel + consonant	double last letter + -ed	They planned the holiday.
Negatives (except <i>be</i> and modals)	didn't + infinitive	He didn't sleep well.
Questions (except <i>be</i> and modals)	did + subject + infinitive	Did you enjoy it?

- Verbs can be regular or irregular. Irregular verbs don't follow the rules for forming the past simple. Look at the examples.
Regular: *watch* → *watched*, *marry* → *married*, *dive* → *dived*, *land* → *landed*
Irregular: *go* → *went*, *get* → *got*, *set* → *set*, *take* → *took*
(see the irregular verbs table on page 166)
- We use the past simple for finished actions in the past.
We often use it to tell stories.
She left the house early in the morning.
He didn't enjoy the experience.
Did she take a long time?

The past simple doesn't change form in the third person, except for the verb *be*.
She wore a beautiful dress.
NOT ~~*She wores a beautiful dress.*~~

Grammar practice:

(some of the verbs are irregular, use the irregular verbs list)

A)

- ▶ 9.9 Complete the information with the correct form of the verbs. Listen and check your answers.

Sarah McNair-Landry ¹ grew up (grow up) in northern Canada. Her parents were Arctic guides, and she ² _____ (start) to explore from an early age. When she was eighteen, she ³ _____ (ski) to the South Pole. She ⁴ _____ (be) the youngest person ever to do this.

In 2007, McNair-Landry ⁵ _____ (decide) to snow-kite across Greenland. She ⁶ _____ (want) to raise awareness of global warming, and she ⁷ _____ (hope) to inspire a new generation of explorers.

In 2015, she and a friend ⁸ _____ (travel) for 120 days in the Arctic by dog sled. She ⁹ _____ (find) the most difficult thing about the trip was keeping the dogs happy. Often they simply ¹⁰ _____ (not want) to run.

Sarah McNair-Landry and her dog sled in the Arctic



Audio 9.9 (listen also to practice pronunciation)

B)

Rewrite the sentences in the negative form (-) or as questions (?).

- 1 Armstrong landed on the moon in 1967. (?)
Did Armstrong land on the moon in 1967?
- 2 She dived into the freezing pool. (?)

- 3 The passengers were all from Russia. (-)

- 4 We got tired after running 5 km. (-)

- 5 Our children played in the tree house all afternoon. (?)

- 6 I had a bad experience on the journey. (-)

- 7 Paula ate a delicious meal in the restaurant. (?)

- 8 They spent the afternoon watching tennis. (-)

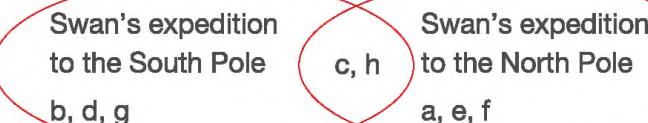
ANSWERS:

Page 2:

1)

1 a 2 b 3 a 4 b

2)



Page 3:

- 3) a- What do you add to **regular verbs** in the past simple? **-d / -ed**
b- What auxiliary verb do you use to make the verb **negative** in the past tense? **DID (+not)**
Does the verb change? **No, it's used in the infinitive form**

4)

<i>-d</i>	<i>-ed</i>	<i>-ied</i>
arrived	wanted	<i>cried</i>
created	started	<i>dried</i>
noticed	blistered	
changed	enjoyed	
realised		
motivated		

Page 4:

- 5) 1 Yes, she was
2 No, they didn't.
3 No, he didn't.
4 Yes, he did.
5 No, they weren't.

6)

1 c 2 a 3 b 4 b 5 c 6 a
7 b 8 c 9 a 10 c 11 a 12 b

Page 5: pronunciation

1) b.

- 1- extra syllable
- 2- no extra syllable
- 3- extra syllable
- 4- no extra syllable
- 5- extra syllable

2) a.

- 2- called
- 3- finished
- 4- posted
- 5- noticed
- 6- used
- 7- waited
- 8- watched
- 9- turned

Page 7:

A) 2 started 3 skied 4 was 5 decided 6 wanted
 7 hoped 8 travelled 9 found 10 didn't want

B) 1 Did Armstrong land on the moon in 1967?
 2 Did she dive into the freezing pool?
 3 The passengers weren't all from Russia.
 4 We didn't get tired after running 5 km.
 5 Did our children play in the tree house all afternoon?
 6 I didn't have a bad experience on the journey.
 7 Did Paula eat a delicious meal in the restaurant?
 8 They didn't spend the afternoon watching tennis.