TALKING ABOUT PAST EVENTS (III)

Read the first part of Albert Einstein's story and do the activities below:

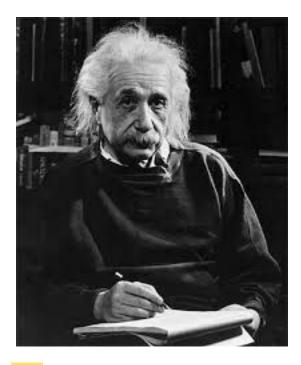
The Scientist and the Man:

Part 1: The Scientist

Have you heard of the great scientist, Albert Einstein? He is considered to be one of the greatest geniuses that ever lived. He is famous for his Theory of Relativity.

One day, when Albert Einstein was a small boy, his father brought him a compass¹. It was a small toy to entertain him. Albert trembled with excitement as he looked at the 'magic' needle turning towards north. He was too young to understand the principle of magnetism, yet he felt that he was in an enchanted world. For him, the compass was not a plaything but a miracle.

It was the same way when he played the violin. His eyes shone and his hands shook, he was in love with it. It was the music that moved him. His mother played the piano and he loved listening to her.



He was a curious child and a daydreamer. His parents were broken-hearted at the reports from his teachers. They said that the boy was not interested in his studies and in making friends. He was lost and adrift forever in his foolish dreams. But Albert was not aware of the worry of his elders. He was full of joy and saw the world as a wonderful place. He played in his garden or walked in the streets singing songs aloud, and was extremely happy.

In his last year of school, his father wanted him to study electrical engineering. But he disliked the idea of becoming an engineer. He entered the Zurich Polytechnic Academy to prepare himself for a teaching position in mathematics and physics. Although he finished his studies and received his teacher's certificate, he didn't get a job.

Finally, he got a job as a clerk. In his spare time, he filled his note-paper with difficult mathematical formulas. Some of these later led to great scientific discoveries. When they were published, the humble clerk became one of the most famous scientists in the world. He could not take his daily walk without being surrounded by photographers, reporters and autograph-hunters. He only smiled at them, and went on with his work in his quiet humble way.

In 1921, Einstein received the Nobel Prize for physics for his contribution to physics and especially for his discovery of the law of the photoelectric effect. He developed the theory of general relativity, which was a revolution in physics. Einstein is hence considered as the father of modern physics, and one of the most prolific intellects in human history.

Adapted from NCERT publication http://www.english-for-students.com/the-scientist-and-the-man.html

(You're going to read part 2 next class)

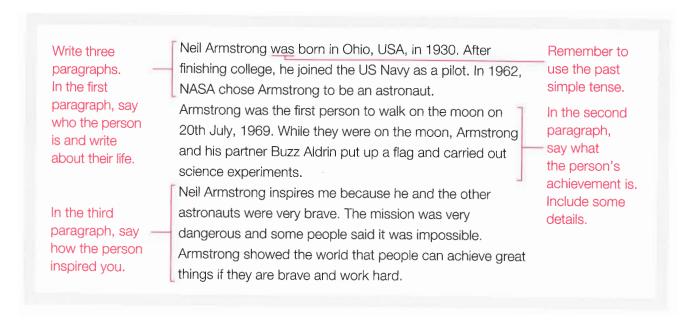
¹ a device that is used to find direction by means of a needle that always points north

Reading comprehension:

Which paragraph in the text talks about each of the following? • some of his greatest achievements: paragraph # • unfulfilled expectations: paragraph # • passion for an art form: paragraph # • breakthroughs with a low-profile attitude: paragraph # • very special present: paragraph # • two different perceptions of reality: paragraph # • two different perceptions of reality: paragraph #				
	/d/	/t/	/id/	
•	st of the <mark>irregular</mark> ng at the second o		nfinitive (use the ta	ble to help you if
be: become: bring: can: feel: get:		go: lead: say: see: shake shine	?:	
STUDY TIP There is a list of irregular verbs Study the infinitive and past simple of five verbs every day so you can remember them easily. This will make it easier for you to use the past simple correctly.				
—> What happens in the negative form of the simple past? Do the regular and irregular verbs change?				
3- Connectors: these words are used to join ideas within a sentence or between sentences. There are different types of connectors depending on the idea they transmit. —> Classify the connectors used in the text in the correct category:				
Time: Result: Contrast:				

Writing: a biography

- 1) Read Neil Armstrong's biography. What was his job before he became an astronaut?
- 2) Read the explanations in red to see how this biography is organised.



- 3) In preparation for what you're going to share in our Class 6 subgroup (a short biography), answer these questions for yourself to organise your ideas and plan your text:
- a) Who is the person?
- b) What is the person's background?
- c) What is his/ her achievement?
- d) How did the person inspired you or why do you admire him/ her?

Share in our **Class 6 subgroup** about the following (in about 80 words):

- A short biography of someone famous who inspired you or that you admire. Follow the model and structure given above.
 - >> But **DON'T reveal the name of the person!** Say "this person" and/or use the pronouns he/ she.
 - >> use the correct time expressions, and check the irregular verb list in case you need it.
- Read your classmates' biographies and guess (adivinar) who they are talking about. Leave your answer in a comment:
 - in the form of a question if you <u>aren't sure</u>: *Is it Neil Armstrong?*
 - in the form of a statement if you <u>are sure</u>: It's Neil Armstrong (you can even add an exclamation mark at the end if you're *very* sure: *It's Neil Armstrong!*)
- Don't forget to read your classmates' comments and reply them!

Before (antes) posting your biography,	Did you use correct spelling and punctuation?	
complete this checklist:	Did you use some new words from this unit?	
	Did you say what the person's achievement is?	
	Did you use the past simple tense?	

GRAMMAR Past simple

Form

Affirmative	Negative	
(regular) He travelled	He didn't travel by	
by dog sled.	plane.	
(irregular) We flew to	We didn't fly to Spain.	
France.		

Question	Short answer
Did he fly to France?	Yes, he did.
	No, he didn't .

For most regular verbs we add -ed (but see spelling rules below).

The journey lasted three weeks.

Notice we use the infinitive of the main verb in the negative.

The journey didn't last three weeks.

Irregular verbs

Many common verbs have an irregular form, which you need to learn (e.g. $come \rightarrow came$, $eat \rightarrow ate$, $meet \rightarrow met$, $be \rightarrow was/were$).

They **became** the first women to cross the Antarctic on foot.

Ann Bancroft and Liv Arnesen were once school teachers.

For a full list of common irregular verbs, see page 166.

Use

We use the simple past to talk about completed actions in the past.

I worked late last night. She went to Peru in 2014.

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

- Correct the mistakes in the sentences.
 - 1 Armstrong and Aldrin did walk on the moon in 1969.
 - **2** Leif Eriksson becomed the first European to see North America in 1000 AD.
 - **3** Did you ran the marathon in Madrid?
 - 4 He tryed really hard, but he didn't win.

- 5 Did you grew up in Canada?
- **6** They spended three months walking across the Antarctic.
- 7 I didn't went to China in 2014. I went in 2015.
- 8 The exam weren't very easy.
- 2 Make yes / no questions from the prompts. Then write short answers.

1	1 Alexander von Humboldt / the first man in space / ? Was Ale	exander von Humboldt the first man in space?
	No, he wasn't.	

2	Pytheas / sail / to India / ?	
3	Ann Bancroft and Liv Arnesen / teachers / ?	

- 4 Robert Swan / walk / to the South Pole / ?_____
- 5 you / run a race / last year / ?_____
- 6 you / at school / in 1990 / ?

3	Complete the information using the correct form of the words in brackets.			
		(become) the first people to climb		
		nd Norgay was from Nepal. They 2		
	(take) three weeks to climb the mountain but onl	ly 3 (spend) fifteen minutes at the top.		
4 Look at the answers. Complete the questions.				
	1 Who?			
Hillary and Norgay were the first people to climb Everest.				
	2 Where	?		
	Edmund Hillary was from New Zealand.			
	3 What at the	e weekend?		
I went shopping.				
	4 How long	?		
	The flight took five hours.			
,				
5 A 49 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Listen and check your answers.				
	1 The speaker(not like) r	running when she was young.		
	2 She (run) a marathon in San Francisco.			
	3 The training (be) hard a	at first.		
	4 She (finish) the race in	about five hours.		
	5 Her friend (not finish) th	ne race.		
	•	Complete the biography with the past simple form of the		
		verbs in brackets.		
	Listening practice:	Valentina Tereshkova – the first		
	Watch this video with Albert	female astronaut		
	Einstein's biography and do the	Career timeline:		
	activities:	1955 At eighteen, Valentina Tereshkova 1 joined (join) a		
	https://www.liveworksheets.com/	parachuting club.		
	kt23546qj (click finish > check my	1961 She ² (apply) to become an astronaut six years later. At that time, the space program of the Soviet Union		
	answers)	3 (begin) to look for women astronauts – they 4		
		(want) to be the first country to send a woman into space.		
		1961 Yuri Gagarin ⁵ (select) Tereshkova to train as an astronaut the same year. But it ⁶ (be) a secret – her		
		mother 7 (learn) about it on the radio!		

returning to Earth.

1963 She 9_____(

of two astronauts.

November.

1963 On 16 June, Tereshkova flew into space. She8_____ (travel) around the Earth forty-eight times before

____ (marry) astronaut Andrian Nikolayev in

1964 They ¹⁰_____ (have) a daughter, Yelena – the first child

ANSWERS:

Page 2: READING COMPREHENSION

paragraph 2: a very special present: paragraph 3: passion for an art form:

paragraph 4: two different perceptions of reality:

paragraph 5: unfulfilled expectations

paragraph 6: breakthroughs with a low-profile attitude

paragraph 7: some of his greatest achievements

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

1)

/d/	/t/	/id/
lived trembled played moved loved entered received filled smiled	looked walked disliked finished developed	wanted

2)

be: was/were become: became bring: brought

bring: brought say: said see: saw feel: felt shake: shook get: got shine: shone

go: went

--> What happens in the negative form of the simple past? We add the auxiliary DID + NOT before the verb.

lead: led

Do the regular and irregular verbs change? No, they are used in the infinitive form.

3- Connectors:

Time: finally Result: hence

Contrast: but / although

Notar el uso de although:

Although A, B -> Although it's raining, there are 20 people here.

B although A -> There are 20 people here although it's raining.

Page 3:

1) Read Neil Armstrong's biography. What was his job before he became an astronaut? **He was a pilot.**

Page 4: GRAMMAR PRACTICE

- **1** Armstrong and Aldrin **walked** on the moon in 1969.
- 2 Leif Eriksson **became** the first European to see North America in 1000 AD.
- 3 Did you run the marathon in Madrid?
- 4 He tried really hard, but he didn't win.
- 5 Did you grow up in Canada?
- **6** They **spent** three months walking across the Antarctic.
- 7 I didn't go to China in 2014. I went in 2015.
- 8 The exam wasn't very easy.

2

- 2 Did Pytheas sail to India? No, he didn't.
- **3** Were Ann Bancroft and Liv Arnesen teachers? Yes, they were.
- **4** Did Robert Swan walk to the South Pole? Yes, he did.
- 5 Did you run a race last year? Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.
- 6 Were you at school in 1990? Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.

3

1 became 2 took 3 spent

Page 5:

4

1 were the first people to climb Everest / were
Hillary and Norgay?
2 was Edmund Hillary
from 3 did you do 4 did your flight take

5

1 didn't like 2 ran 3 was 4 finished 5 didn't finish

6

- 2- applied
- 3- began
- 4- wanted
- 5- selected
- 6- was
- 7- learned
- 8- travelled
- 9- married
- 10- had