

A.A. 2022/23, LM-85bis
(1° anno, 2° semestre)

LABORATORIO DI LINGUA INGLESE I

week V

Something to talk about

What did
you do at
the
weekend?

Nothing
special.

Did you have a good weekend?

Friday • Did you go anywhere exciting on Friday night?

Saturday • Did you do anything in the house (cleaning, etc.) on Saturday morning?
• Did you go shopping? Did you buy anything?
• Did you need to work or study?
• What did you do on Saturday night?

Sunday • Did you go anywhere nice on Sunday?
• What did you have for lunch?
• Did you do anything relaxing in the afternoon?

When was the last time you had a really exciting weekend? What did you do?

What do you usually answer when people ask you 'Did you have a good weekend?' Is it always true?

TODAY'S CLASS

TALKING ABOUT PAST EXPERIENCES, EVENTS AND HABITS

➤ GRAMMAR: PAST TENSES

- past simple, past continuous, past perfect (5A)
- used to (5B)

➤ PRONUNCIATION

- *-ed* endings

➤ VOCABULARY

- holidays, travel, sports
- prepositions *at, in, on* (time)

THE PAST SIMPLE: stating a definite time in the past

We use the past simple to talk about **finished actions in the past**.

1. If you want to say that **an event occurred at a particular time in the past**:

- *The Italian Prime Minister **flew** into New York yesterday.*
- *Our teacher **went** to Canada last year.*

NB: a **time expression is necessary** to specify the particular time in the past you are referring to (e.g. *two years ago, last month, yesterday*). The time reference can be established in a previous clause:

- *The house **was damaged** by fire yesterday. However, no-one **was injured**.*

THE PAST SIMPLE: stating a definite time in the past

2. If you want to say that **a situation existed in the past / over a period of time** in the past:
 - *When I **was** a kid, all the streets in this part of Watford **looked** alike.*
 - *He **lived** in Paris during his last years.*
 - *Throughout his life he **suffered** from epilepsy*

3. If you want to talk about **an activity that took place regularly or repeatedly in the past**, but that no longer occurs:
 - *We **walked** a lot when I was a boy.*
 - *Each week we **trekked** to the big house.*

Using the simple past for **storytelling**: Jack and the Beanstalk

ON OLAT!

Once upon a time there was a boy called Jack. He _____ with his mother. They _____ very poor. All they _____ was a cow.

One morning, Jack's mother _____ Jack to take their cow to market and sell her. On the way, Jack _____ a man. He _____ Jack some magic beans for the cow. Jack _____ the beans and _____ back home. When Jack's mother _____ the beans she _____ very angry. She _____ the beans out of the window.

The next morning, Jack _____ out of the window. There _____ a giant beanstalk. He _____ outside and _____ to climb the beanstalk. He _____ up to the sky through the clouds and _____ a beautiful castle.

(....)

With the golden eggs and the magic harp, Jack and his mother _____ happily ever after.



THE PAST SIMPLE: stating a definite time in the past

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 - *He **lived** in Paris during his last years.*
 - *Throughout his life he **suffered** from epilepsy*

3. If you want to talk about **an activity that took place regularly or repeatedly in the past**, but that no longer occurs:
 - *We **walked** a lot when I was a boy.*
 - *We **used to walk** a lot when I was a boy.*

 - *Each week we **trekked** to the big house.*
 - *We **used to trek** to the big house every week.*

present and past habits and states: *usually* and *used to*

3 17)))

- 1 I **usually get up** at 8.00 during the week.
I **don't normally go out** during the week.
English houses **usually have** gardens.
Do you normally walk to work?

- 2 We **used to go** to France for our holidays when I was a child.
He **didn't use to do** any exercise, but now he runs marathons.
I **never used to like** football, but I watch it every week now.
We **used to be** close friends, but we don't talk to each other any more.
That building **used to be** a restaurant, but it closed down last year.
Did they **use to live** in the city centre?
Didn't you **use to have** long hair?

- 1 For present habits we can use *usually* or *normally* + present simple.
NOT *I used to get up at 8.00*.

- 2 For past habits we use *used to* / *didn't use to* + infinitive.
 - *used to* does not exist in the present tense. NOT *I use to get up at 8.00 during the week*.
 - We use *used to* for things that were true over a period of time in the past. *Used to* often refers to something which is not true now.
I used to do a lot of sport. (= I did a lot of sport for a period of time in the past, but now I don't.)
 - We often use *never used to* instead of *didn't use to*.
 - *used to* / *didn't use to* can be used with action verbs (e.g. *go, do*) and non-action verbs (e.g. *be, have*).
 - We can also use the past simple to describe past habits (often with an adverb of frequency).
We (often) went to France for our holidays when I was a child.
I lived in the city centre until I got married.



used to or past simple?

We can use *used to* or past simple for repeated actions or states, and the meaning is the same.

I used to live in Leeds as a child. / *I lived in Leeds as a child.*

But if the action happened only once, or we mention exact dates or number of times, we have to use past simple.

I went to Paris last year. NOT *I used to go to Paris last year.*

Jack caught the train to London four times last week. NOT *Jack used to catch the train to London four times last week.*

any more and any longer

We often use *not...any more* / *any longer* (= not now) with the present simple to contrast with *used to*.

I used to go to the gym, but I don't (go) any more / any longer.

be used to and get used to

Don't confuse *used to* / *didn't use to* (do sth) with *be used to* or *get used to* (doing sth).

I am used to getting up early every day.
(= I am accustomed to it. I always do it so it is not a problem for me.)

Lola can't get used to living in the UK.
(= She can't get accustomed to it. It is a problem for her.)

used to

used to

usually

past habits (repeated actions)

- When I was a teenager, I used to go dancing every weekend.
- Every Sunday after lunch, we used to play in the street.

past states - no longer true

- I used to be blond when I was a child.

present habits (repeated actions)

- I usually have a salad and some fruit for dinner.
- I usually go to school by bus.



WARNING

used to is only past (NOT ~~use to~~)
usually is used for present habits

- ✗ We ~~use to~~ eat out on Saturday.
- ✓ We **usually** eat out on Saturday.

used to – form

- + He **used to play** football.
- He **didn't use to play** football.
- ? **Did** he **use to play** football?
- Short Answer Yes, he **did** / No, he **didn't**



- With most verbs the past simple is **formed by adding -ed**:

	INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE
+ -ed With most verbs we add -ed:	walk finish	walked finished	walked finished
+ -d With verbs ending with -e, we add -d:	live phone	lived phoned	lived phoned
y → -ied With verbs that end with a consonant* + -y, we change the y to -ied:	apply try	applied tried	applied tried
p → -pped With verbs that end with one vowel* + one consonant (e.g. <i>stop</i>), we double the consonant:	stop plan	stopped planned	stopped planned
+ -ed But note that we do not double the consonant (1) when it is a y or w (e.g. <i>stay</i>), (2) when the last syllable* is not stressed (e.g. <i>lISten, HAPpen, Open</i>):	stay listen happen open visit	stayed listened happened opened visited	stayed listened happened opened visited

- But there are **a lot of irregular verbs** (p.165)

5 PRONUNCIATION regular verbs: -ed endings

a 1 37))) Listen and repeat the sentences.

 tie	We booked ed a holiday. We walked ed around the town.
 dog	We sunbathed ed on the beach. We argued ed about everything.
/ɪd/	We rented ed a flat. We decided ed to break up.

STICKY NOTE

b Say the past simple of these verbs. In which ones is -ed pronounced /ɪd/?

arrive ask end invite like love need park start stay

c 1 38))) Listen and check.



Regular past simple verbs

Remember that we don't normally pronounce the e in -ed.

The -ed ending is usually pronounced /t/ or /d/. The difference between these endings is very small.

We only pronounce the e in -ed when there is a **t** or a **d** before it, e.g. *wanted*, *ended*. With these verbs -ed = /ɪd/.

(See also: [-ed pronunciation lesson](#))

Group 1

'ed' sounds like /t/

When the infinitive verb ends in a soft (unvoiced) consonant such as

s sh ch k p f (gh)

miss → missed /mist/

work → worked /workt/

wash → washed /washt/

stop → stopped /stopt/

watch → watched /watcht/

laugh → laughed

Group 2

'ed' sounds like /d/

- Hard (Voiced) Consonant

z

g

b

v

l

m

n

quiz → quizzed /quizard/

call → called /calld/

beg → begged /begd/

seem → seemed /seemd/

rob → robbed /robd/

clean → cleaned /cleand/

live → lived /livd/

Group 2

'ed' sounds like /d/

- Vowel Sound

offer → offered /offerd/

study → studied /sutyd/

answer → answered /answerd/

lie → lied /lied/

sue → sued /sued/

show → showed /showd/

PAST SIMPLE: - and ?

- We use **didn't (did not) + base form** to make **negatives**:

*They **didn't go** to Spain this year.*

*We **didn't get** home until very late last night.*

*I **didn't see** you yesterday.*

- We use **did (+ subj + base form)** to make **questions**:

*When **did you meet** your wife?*

*Where **did you go** for your holidays?*

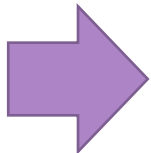
***Did she play** tennis when she was younger?*

PAST SIMPLE AND PAST CONTINUOUS



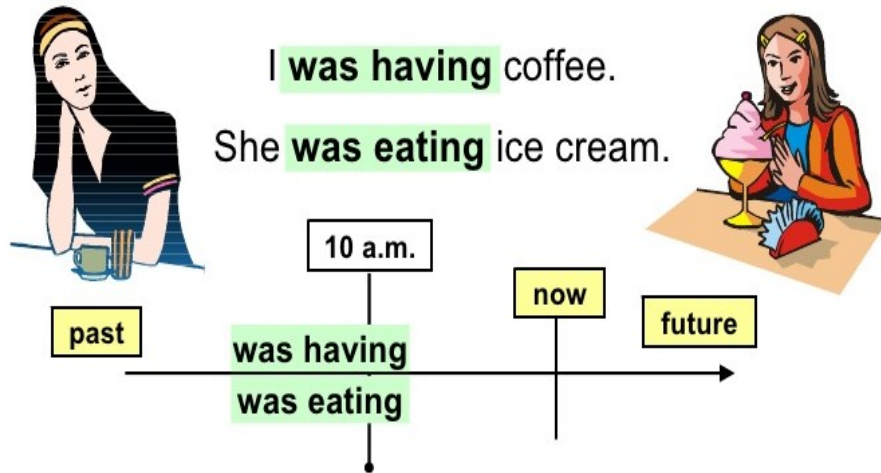
WHEN I TOOK THIS PHOTO....

- to have a coffee;
- to fight;
- to ride a bike;
- to read;
- to talk on one's mobile phone



If you want to focus on actions which were in progress in the past, you use the **past continuous** (or *progressive*).

PAST CONTINUOUS

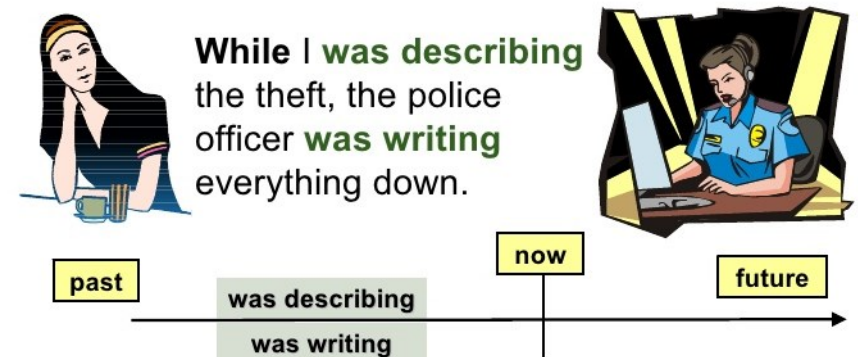


1. To talk about an action that was **in progress in a specific moment in the past**.

«What were you doing at 10 am this morning?»

«I **was having** coffee with a friend»

Or, to talk about **two actions that were in progress at the same time in the past**.



PAST CONTINUOUS

My mom **was writing** a play in those days.



2. To talk about **an action that was temporary but stretched over a certain period in the past.**

- *I was studying in London when my parents brought home a new dog, so he didn't consider me as part of the family. [= in that period]*
- *I remember when I moved to Rome. I was dating Pauline at that time / at the time [= in that period] and I missed her a lot.*

PAST CONTINUOUS (with past simple)

3. To describe an activity or a situation that was interrupted by another action in the past.



- past continuous to describe the situation (or the longer action in progress)
- past simple to describe the event that interrupts it

Affirmative form

I was reading

You were reading

He/she/it was reading

We were reading

You were reading

They were reading

Negative form

I wasn't reading

You weren't reading

He/she/it wasn't reading

We weren't reading

You weren't reading

They weren't reading

Interrogative form

Was I reading?

Were you reading?

Was he/she/it reading?

Were we reading?

Were you reading?

Were they reading?

Complete the story with the past simple or past continuous.

Last summer I ¹ went (go) to Los Angeles to stay with my cousin for a few weeks. One afternoon we ² (have) lunch in a nice restaurant in the centre of town when my cousin ³ (get) a call on her mobile phone and went outside to talk. While she ⁴ (speak) to her friend, I suddenly ⁵ (notice) a man in a black hat who ⁶ (sit) at the next table. It was the actor Johnny Depp! He was alone, and I ⁷ (decide) to take my chance. So I got up and ⁸ (go) to his table. 'Excuse me, could I have my photo taken with you?' I asked. He ⁹ (say) yes, so I ¹⁰ (stop) a waitress who ¹¹ (pass) by and gave her my camera. She ¹² (take)

the photo of me and Johnny, I thanked them both, and then I returned to my table. When my cousin ¹³ (come) back, I ¹⁴ (smile).

'Why are you looking so pleased with yourself?' she asked.

'I had my photo taken with Johnny Depp.'

'Johnny Depp? Where is he?'

'He's sitting over there. Look!'

She turned around to look and then started to laugh.

'That's not Johnny Depp!'

I ¹⁵ (look) at the man in the black hat – he

¹⁶ (laugh) too.

Alistair sacrifices gold... to help his brother

Nobody will remember who won the world triathlon in Cozumel, Mexico, in 2016. Instead, they will remember the sacrifice of Alistair Brownlee, who stopped to help his brother, Jonny, instead of winning the gold medal himself.

As Jonny, 26, entered the last kilometre of the 10 km run, he was winning by a long way – he'd gone very fast in the swimming and cycling stages. But then he began to feel ill, because he hadn't drunk enough in the hot conditions, and he stopped at the side of the road. His brother, Alistair, was running behind him, but when he saw that Jonny had stopped, he didn't run past him to win the race. Instead, in a wonderful act of brotherly love, he took his brother's arm and helped him to run the final few hundred metres. Seconds before they reached the finishing line, South African Henri Schoeman, who had been behind them until then, ran past them both and won the gold medal.

Alistair said, 'It was a natural human reaction to my brother, but for anyone, I would have done the same thing.'

6 GRAMMAR past tenses

- a Read the article about Alistair Brownlee. What did he do?
- b Paragraph 2 tells the story of what happened. Most of the verbs are past simple, but there are two examples of the past continuous, and four of the past perfect. Can you find them? Why are they used?



PAST PERFECT

past perfect: *had* + past participle

When they turned on the TV, the match
had already **finished**.



As soon as I shut the door, I realized that I'd **left** my
keys on the table.

We couldn't get a table in the restaurant because
we **hadn't booked**.

- We use the past perfect when we are talking about the past and we want to talk about an earlier past action. Compare:
*When John arrived, they **went out**.* (= first John arrived and then they went out)
*When John arrived, they **had gone out**.* (= they went out before John arrived)

SPEAKING PRACTICE

- Interview your partner about her/his (*their*) last holiday.
 - **Where** / go?
 - **How** / go there?
 - **Why** / go there?
 - **When** / go?
 - **Who** / go with?
 - Where / stay?
 - What / the food (/weather) like?
 - **What** / do during the day (/at night)?
 - / have a good time?
 - / have any problems?
 - What / like most?
 - / anything special/funny happen?

See: [adverbs of time](#)

Holidays

1 PHRASES WITH GO

go abroad
go away for the weekend
go by bus / car / plane / train
go camping
go for a walk
go on holiday
go out at night
go sightseeing
go skiing / walking / cycling
go swimming / sailing / surfing

2 OTHER HOLIDAY ACTIVITIES

a Complete the verb phrases.

book buy have hire rent
spend stay sunbathe take

stay in a hotel / at a campsite / with friends

photos

souvenirs

on the beach

a good time

money / time

an apartment

a bicycle / skis

flights / hotels online

b **1 32** Listen and check.



rent or hire?

Rent and *hire* mean the same but we normally use *rent* for a longer period of time, e.g. you rent a flat or apartment, and *hire* for a short time, e.g. you hire skis, a bike, a boat, etc. With a car you can use *hire* or *rent*.

3 ADJECTIVES

a Match the questions and answers.

- 1 What was the weather like? It was...
- 2 What was the hotel like? It was...
- 3 What was the town like? It was...
- 4 What were the people like? They were...
- 5 What was the food like? It was...

☐ + comfortable, luxurious

☐ - basic, dirty, uncomfortable

☐ + friendly, helpful ☐ - unfriendly, unhelpful

☐ + beautiful, lovely ☐ - noisy, crowded

☐ + delicious ☐ - nothing special, disgusting

☐ + warm, sunny ☐ - very windy, foggy, cloudy

b **1 33** Listen and check.



General positive and negative adjectives

+ lovely, wonderful, fantastic, great

OK, not bad, alright

- awful, horrible, terrible

Your perfect holiday – Do you prefer... ?



Your perfect holiday – Do you prefer... ?



going abroad



Do you agree?

✓ I agree / don't agree
(with you)

~~✗ I'm (not) agree~~

staying in Italy



DISASTROUS HOLIDAYS

Joe 28, a flight attendant

Last October I went on holiday to Thailand for two weeks with my girlfriend, Mia.

The holiday began well. We spent two days in Bangkok and saw the Floating Market and the Royal Palace. But things went wrong when we left Bangkok. I wanted to stay in **hostels**, which were basic but clean, but Mia said they were too uncomfortable and so we stayed in quite expensive hotels. I wanted to experience the local **atmosphere** but Mia just wanted to go shopping. I thought I knew Mia very well, but you don't know a person until you travel with them. It was awful! We argued about everything.

For our last four days we went to Ko Chang, a beautiful island. It was like being in paradise. The weather was lovely and the beaches were wonderful, but we just sunbathed without speaking. We spent our last night back in Bangkok and we went for a drink with some Australians. They were really friendly and Mia started **flirting** with one of the boys. That was the end.

❖ you don't know a person until you travel with them ❖

When we arrived at Heathrow airport the next day we decided to **break up**.

I took hundreds of photos, but when I got home I didn't show them to anyone.



DISASTROUS HOLIDAYS

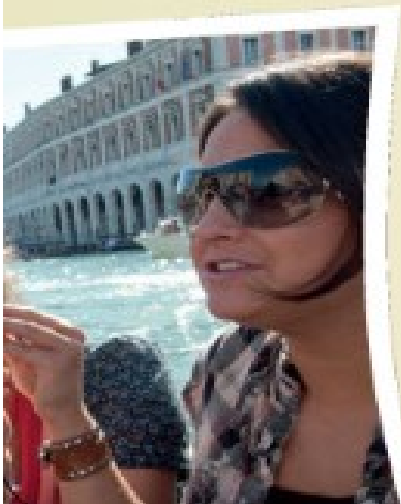
Laura 26, a nurse

Last spring my best friend Isabelle and I booked a holiday in Venice. We rented a small apartment for a week with a fantastic **view of the canals**. At the last moment another friend, Linda, asked if she could come too. We **felt sorry for her** because she had problems with her boyfriend, so we said yes.

Venice was magical and the weather was perfect, but the holiday was a **disaster** for one simple reason: Linda was so mean! She has a good job so she's not poor, but she just didn't want to pay for anything. When we went sightseeing she didn't want to go to any museums or galleries that cost money. When we went on a gondola she complained that it was very expensive. When we went to have lunch or dinner she always wanted to go to cheap restaurants or she bought pizzas and ate them in the flat. But the night I invited her and Isabelle out on my birthday she chose the most expensive things on the menu! The worst thing was that although Isabelle and I paid for the apartment, Linda never once bought us a coffee or a drink.

I'd love to go back to Venice one day...but without Linda.

☹ I'd love to go back to Venice one day... but without Linda. ☹



DISASTROUS HOLIDAYS

- Where did Joe/ Laura go on holiday?
- Who did he/she go with?
- Where did he/she stay?
- What was the weather like?
- Why didn't he/she enjoy the holiday?

LET'S LISTEN TO THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY...

What does Mia say about: (track 34)

- Her relationship with Joe before they went
- The places where they stayed
- Talking to other travellers
- Photos
- Going on holiday with a boyfriend



What does Linda say about:

- Venice
- What they did there
- The cost of her holiday
- Her next holiday

(track 35)

