

Words to Learn

Jobs

archeologist /ɑːkiˈblədʒɪst/ arqueólogo/a
author /ˈɔːθə/ autor/a
banker /ˈbæŋkə/ banquero/a
businessperson /ˈbɪznəspɜːsn/ empresario/a
dentist /ˈdentɪst/ dentista
detective /dɪˈtektɪv/ detective
director /dɪˈrektə/ director/a
electrician /ɪlekˈtrɪʃn/ electricista
farmer /ˈfɑːmə/ granjero/a
judge /dʒʌdʒ/ juez/a
lawyer /ˈlɔːjə/ abogado/a
magician /mæˈdʒɪʃn/ mago/a; hechicero/a
plumber /ˈplʌmə/ fontanero/a
police officer /pəˈliːs ɒfɪsə/ policía
reporter /rɪˈpɔːtə/ reportero/a, periodista
sailor /ˈseɪlə/ marinero/a
secretary /ˈsekɹətəri/ secretario/a
soldier /ˈsəʊldʒə/ soldado
spy /spaɪ/ espía
waiter /ˈweɪtə/ camarero

Emotions

confused /kənˈfjuːzd/ confuso/a, confundido/a
delighted /dɪˈlaɪtɪd/ encantado/a
disappointed /dɪsəˈpɔɪntɪd/ decepcionado/a, desilusionado/a
disgusted /dɪsˈɡʌstɪd/ asqueado/a
embarrassed /ɪmˈbærəst/ avergonzado/a
exhausted /ɪɡˈzɔːstɪd/ exhausto/a, agotado/a
furious /ˈfjʊəriəs/ furioso/a
guilty /ˈɡɪlti/ culpable
jealous /ˈdʒeləs/ envidioso/a; celoso/a
optimistic /ɒptɪˈmɪstɪk/ optimista
proud /praʊd/ orgulloso/a
relaxed /rɪˈlæksɪd/ relajado/a
scared /skeəd/ asustado/a
upset /ʌpˈset/ disgustado/a; molesto/a
worried /ˈwʌrɪd/ preocupado/a

1 The words in bold are in the wrong sentences. In your notebook, write the correct word for each sentence.

1. A **lawyer** works in a restaurant.
2. A **director** finds secret information.
3. A **dentist** sells things.
4. A **businessperson** makes films.
5. A **spy** writes legal documents.
6. A **waiter** examines people's teeth.

2 What do these people do? In your notebook, write a sentence about each person.

sailor • reporter • archeologist • secretary
police officer

3 Choose the correct answer. Write the answers in your notebook.

1. Charles Dickens was a famous **electrician** / **author** / **soldier**. He wrote about life in England.
2. Donald Trump is a **businessperson** / **dentist** / **spy**. He opened some big hotels and casinos.
3. Steven Spielberg is a famous **farmer** / **director** / **banker**. *Jaws* was one of his first films.
4. David Blaine is a famous **plumber** / **sailor** / **magician**. He often does shows in the street.
5. Tandy Angel is an amateur **judge** / **detective** / **secretary**. She solves difficult mysteries.

4 Read the speech bubbles. Then choose the correct answer. Write the answers in your notebook.

1



Our dog is ill.

Kate is **guilty** / **delighted** / **upset**.

4



I don't like the dark.

Jess is **scared** / **furious** / **disappointed**.

2



Lisa won the competition.

Her parents are **proud** / **exhausted** / **worried**.

5



I don't understand.

Brad is **optimistic** / **confused** / **scared**.

3



Lyn is prettier than me.

Sara is **relaxed** / **jealous** / **worried**.

6



The restaurant was very dirty.

They were **confused** / **embarrassed** / **disgusted**.

Grammar Appendix

El Past Continuous

El *Past Continuous* se usa para decir lo que estaba ocurriendo en un momento concreto del pasado y para hablar de dos o más acciones prolongadas y simultáneas en el pasado, unidas por **while** o **as**. Se suele usar con estas expresiones temporales: las que llevan **ago** (hace) al final de la expresión, **at** + una hora, **last night** (anoche), **yesterday morning / afternoon** (ayer por la mañana / tarde), etc. Todas pueden ir al principio o al final de la frase, pero se suelen poner al final.

En afirmativa se forma con **was / were** + un verbo terminado en **-ing**.

*I **was watching** a documentary yesterday afternoon.*

(Estaba viendo un documental ayer por la tarde.)

*We **were watching** TV while she **was reading** a book.*

(Estábamos viendo la televisión mientras ella estaba leyendo un libro.)

En negativa se añade la partícula **not** o la contracción **n't** a **was / were** (**wasn't** y **weren't**).

*The police officers **weren't examining** the house last night.*

(Los policías no estaban examinando la casa anoche.)

En interrogativa se pone **Was / Were** + el sujeto + un verbo terminado en **-ing**. En las respuestas breves se pone el pronombre personal sujeto y **was / were** o **wasn't / weren't**.

***Was he wearing** black clothes? Yes, he **was**. / No, he **wasn't**.* (¿Llevaba puesta ropa negra? Sí. / No.)

Si la pregunta tiene una partícula interrogativa, se pone esta primero, antes de **was / were**.

***What were** you **doing** at ten o'clock? (¿Qué estabas haciendo a las diez en punto?)*

1 Copy and complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Continuous.

1. They (play) football in the park at 3.00.
2. We (eat) breakfast on Saturday morning.
3. I (not watch) the news at 8.00.
4. The electrician (work) in our flat all morning.
5. The girls (use) the tennis court yesterday afternoon.
6. My sister (sleep) at 12.00 last night.

2 In your notebook, write questions with the words below. Use the Past Continuous.

1. they / jog / in the park at 5.00
2. why / he / cry
3. you / sit / next to Dana / during the exam
4. what / they / do / outside the school / last night
5. why / the detective / take pictures of our shoes
6. your friend / chat online / last night

3 What was happening at 7.00 this morning? In your notebook, write five sentences about you and your family using your own ideas or the words below. Use the affirmative or negative form of the Past Continuous.

get dressed • work • go to school • rain
have breakfast

Check Yourself!

Copy and complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Continuous.

1. I (walk) the dog when it started to rain.
2. Alice (sleep) when the fire started?
3. He (not use) the phone when the accident happened.
4. What you (do) at 9.00 last night?
5. David and I (chat) online at midnight.
6. Alexis and Alan (have) dinner at 8.00?
7. Nellie (not wear) her school uniform when I saw her.
8. The detective (take) pictures when he saw something strange.

➡ **Answers, see page 167**

Contraste entre el Past Continuous y el Past Simple

El *Past Simple* indica que la acción ocurrió y terminó en el tiempo especificado en la frase, mientras que el *Past Continuous* se usa para referirse a acciones prolongadas que estaban ocurriendo en el pasado.

She **watched** a James Bond film last night. (Vio una película de James Bond anoche.)

He **was reading** a book yesterday afternoon. (Estuvo leyendo un libro ayer por la tarde.)

Se usan los dos tiempos juntos para indicar que en medio de una acción larga ocurrió algo. La acción más breve lleva **when** y el verbo en *Past Simple*, y la acción larga lleva las conjunciones **while** o **as** y el verbo en *Past Continuous*.

When the police **arrived**, the thief **was escaping** through the window.

(Cuando llegó la policía, el ladrón estaba escapando por la ventana.)

The police **arrived** **while** the thief **was escaping** through the window.

(La policía llegó mientras el ladrón estaba escapando por la ventana.)

4 Choose the correct answer. Write the answers in your notebook.

- Matt **drove** / **was driving** / **were driving** a red car when I saw him.
- While Oliver was tidying his room, he **found** / **was finding** / **were finding** some money.
- I saw a strange man while I **walked** / **was walking** / **were walking** in the park.
- The men were working on our street when I **left** / **was leaving** / **were leaving** home.
- While we **worked** / **was working** / **were working** in the garden, they were making dinner.

5 Copy and complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple or the Past Continuous.

- While they (wait) for the train, they bought magazines.
- It (snow) when we arrived in New York City.
- Mathew (call) while we were having dinner.
- I was shopping when I (lose) my wallet.
- The students (not read) the article when the headmaster came in.
- They were walking in the forest when they (hear) a noise.

6 In your notebook, write questions with the words below. Use the Past Simple or the Past Continuous.

- when / Fred / start / working
- where / Fred / work / when / the sailors / arrive
- what / Fred / do / while / the sailors / have / their meal
- when / the sailors / order / coffee
- Fred / make / coffee / when / the fire / start
- where / the fire / start

7 Read the detective's notes about a fire in a restaurant. Then, in your notebook, answer the questions in Exercise 6.

4 pm - midnight - Fred worked in restaurant.
 8 pm - Sailors entered restaurant.
 8.20 pm - 9.15 pm - Sailors ate meal.
 8.30 pm - 9.00 pm - Fred washed dishes.
 8.55 pm - Sailors ordered coffee.
 9.00 pm - Fred started to make coffee.
 Fire started in kitchen.

Check Yourself!

Copy and complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple or the Past Continuous.

- We (eat) dinner when Alex (send) me a text message.
- Grace (fall) while she (ride) her bike?
- The monkeys (play) while we (watch) them.
- We (see) a good film while we (fly) to Sydney.
- When they (leave) the house, the baby (not sleep).
- you (walk) to school when you (get) my message?
- While Kim and Jackie (make) pottery, Dean (paint).
- While I (sleep) on the train, someone (take) my backpack.

► Answers, see page 167