

English Class 1st Semester

Year 12 (FINAL YEAR)



EDUCACIÓN
MEDIA



NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE
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BUILD YOUR FUTURE WITH FAITH



PAST SIMPLE: Two types of verbs

REGULAR

IRREGULAR

- **Unit 6.1 Past Simple and Past Continuous in Contrast**

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Affirmative
S + Verb in the Past
I played He, She, It played

Negative
S + didn't + infinitive
I didn't play He, She, It didn't play

Yes/No Questions and short answers)
Did + S + bare infinitive
Did you study ? Yes, I did. Did she study ? No, She didn't.



Regular verbs

-ed for all persons

Play → play**ed**

Work → work**ed**

Stay → stay**ed**

Listen → listen**ed**

Irregular verbs

The form **CHANGES** from infinitive

Examples.

speak → **spoke**

eat → **ate**

see → **saw**

fly → **flew**

think → **thought**



PAST CONTINUOUS

+ AFFIRMATIVE

Subject	WAS/WERE	VERB+ING
I	WAS	READING
YOU	WERE	READING
HE	WAS	READING
SHE	WAS	READING
IT	WAS	READING
WE	WERE	READING
THEY	WERE	READING

- NEGATIVE

Subject	WASN'T /WEREN'T	VERB+ING
I	WASN'T	READING
YOU	WEREN'T	READING
HE	WASN'T	READING
SHE	WASN'T	READING
IT	WASN'T	READING
WE	WEREN'T	READING
THEY	WEREN'T	READING

? INTERROGATIVE FORM

WAS/ WERE	SUBJECT	VERB+ING ?
WAS	I	READING ?
WERE	YOU	READING ?
WAS	HE	READING ?
WAS	SHE	READING ?
WAS	IT	READING ?
WERE	WE	READING ?
WERE	THEY	READING ?



IN CONTRAST

- We use **PAST CONTINUOUS** for an action in progress in the past.
- **Example:** At nine o'clock yesterday **I was watching TV**

- We use **PAST SIMPLE** for a single event in the past.
- **Example:** **I went** to the cinema last night

- We use **PAST SIMPLE** and **PAST CONTINUOUS** together when a single event
- interrupts an action in progress.
- **Example:** Sam **was waiting** for me when **I got** home

- We use **WHEN before PAST SIMPLE**, and we use **WHILE before past continuous**.
- **Example:** She **was driving** home **when** the accident **happened**.
- The accident **happened while** she **was driving** home.



- We use **WHEN** + two verbs in past simple when one action happened **after** another. Compare:

Example: **When we arrived, she cooked** a meal (=we arrived, then she cooked a meal).

When we arrived, she was cooking a meal (= she started cooking before we arrived).



VOCABULARY 6.1

• A. FORMS OF TRANSPORT

1. AEROPLANE:
2. TRAIN:
3. DOG SLED:
4. BOAT
5. SUBWAY

B. TRANSPORT WORDS

1. ANNOUNCEMENT:
2. BAGGAGE:
3. BIKE RIDE:
4. TO BOARD:
5. BRAKES
6. CABIN:
7. CARRIAGE:
8. CATCH:
9. CHECK -IN:
10. CYCLE:
11. DECK:
12. ENGINE:

13. FLIGHT:
14. FUEL:
15. HELMET:
16. ICE:
17. LUGGAGE:
18. OVERTAKE:
19. PLATFORM:
20. PULL:
21. ROUTE:
22. SAIL:
23. SEAT:
24. SEAT BELT:
25. SKIS:
26. TREK:
27. VOYAGE:
28. WINDSCREEN:
29. WINGS:
30. YACHT:



VOCABULARY 6.2

• C. THE NATURAL WORLD D. ADJECTIVES

1. CAVE:
2. CLIFF:
3. DESERT:
4. EXPEDITION:
5. FOREST:
6. LAKE:
7. RAINFOREST:
8. WATERFALL:
9. WILDLIFE:

1. DANGEROUS:
2. PEACEFUL:
3. RARE:
4. UNKNOWN:
5. WELL-KNOWN:
6. WILD:

E. ANIMALS AND PLANTS

1. BRANCH:
2. BUSH:
3. BUTTERFLY:
4. CROCODILE:
5. GIRAFFE:
6. LEAF:
7. PARROT:
8. POLAR BEAR:
9. WHALE:
10. SNAKE:
11. ZEBRA:



VOCABULARY 6.1



• A. FORMS OF TRANSPORT

1. AEROPLANE: AVIÓN
2. TRAIN: TREN
3. DOG SLED: TRINEO CANINO
4. BOAT: BOTE
5. SUBWAY: METRO

B. TRANSPORT WORDS

1. ANNOUNCEMENT: ANUNCIO/AVISO
2. BAGGAGE: EQUIPAJE (AM)
3. BIKE RIDE: PASEO EN BICI
4. TO BOARD: ABORDAR / SUBIR A
5. BRAKES: FRENOS
6. CABIN: CABINA
7. CARRIAGE: VAGÓN
8. CATCH: TOMAR
9. CHECK -IN: REGISTRARSE
10. CYCLE: ANDAR EN BICICLETA
11. DECK: CUBIERTA (BARCO)
12. ENGINE: MOTOR

13. FLIGHT: VUELO
14. FUEL: COMBUSTIBLE
15. HELMET: CASCO
16. ICE: HIELO
17. LUGGAGE: EQUIPAJE (UK)
18. OVERTAKE: ADELANTAR (CARRETERA)
19. PLATFORM: PLATAFORMA
20. PULL: TIRAR / JALAR/ HALAR
21. ROUTE: RUTA
22. SAIL: NAVEGAR
23. SEAT: ASIENTO
24. SEAT BELT: CINTURÓN DE SEGURIDAD
25. SKIS: ESQUÍ
26. TREK: CAMINATA / EXCURSIÓN
27. VOYAGE: VIAJE (LARGO /TRAVESÍA)
28. WINDSCREEN: PARABRISAS
29. WINGS: ALAS
30. YACHT: YATE