

VOCABULARY

AND

READING

Historical events

- 1 Look at the photos in the quiz. Can you name any of these people? Do you know, or can you guess, why they are famous?
- 2 Match the photos to the quiz questions.
- 3 Complete the quiz questions with the words in the box.

EP

climbed	crossed	died	opened
painted	played	published	received
recorded	travelled		



ABOUT YOU

What famous people do you know from history?

Why are they still famous today?

When and where were they born?

- 4 In pairs, do the quiz. Choose A, B or C.



Listen and check.

- 5 In pairs, Student A, name a photo. Student B, say what happened.

Student A: *Photo J*

Student B: *Cleopatra died.*



Women in history

- 1 Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt and the last pharaoh, _____

A in 180 BCE.

B in 70 BCE.

C in 30 BCE.

- 2 Marie Curie _____ the Nobel Prize in chemistry

A in December 1911.

B in December 1925.

C in December 1950.

- 3 Valentina Tereshkova _____ into space

A on 12th August 1961.

B on 3rd April 1962.

C on 16th June 1963.

- 4 Amelia Earhart _____ the Atlantic Ocean, alone, by plane

A in 1932.

B in 1941.

C in 1950.

- 5 Coco Chanel _____ her first shop in Deauville, France

A in the 18th century.

B in the 19th century.

C in the 20th century.

- 6 Frida Kahlo _____ her self-portrait with parrots

A in 1920.

B in 1935.

C in 1941.

- 7 Serena Williams _____ her first match at Wimbledon

A in 1996.

B in 1998.

C in 2000.

- 8 Junko Tabei _____ Mount Everest

A on 16th May 1975.

B on 5th April 1977.

C on 12th May 1980.

- 9 J. K. Rowling _____ her first Harry Potter book

A in March 1985.

B in June 1997.

C in July 2004.

- 10 Ella Fitzgerald _____ her first song

A in 1928.

B in 1930.

C in 1936.



1 Look at the answers to the quiz again. Complete the rules for *in* and *on*.

We use *in* / *on* for the date and the day.
 *12th August 1961* / *Tuesday*.

We use *in* / *on* for months, years and centuries.
 *January* / *2004* /
 *the 20th century*.

2 In pairs, test your partner.

In 1998

Serena Williams played her first match at Wimbledon.

Past simple: regular verbs

3 Read the sentences. Look at the letters in **purple**. What do we add to the verbs to make the past tense?

Ada Lovelace completed the first computer program in 1842.
 NASA's Curiosity Mars Rover landed on Mars on 6th August 2012.

4 Look at the verbs in the table. Write the past simple forms of the verbs in the box in the correct column.

clean	complete	cook	copy	enjoy	finish	help	invite	join	paint
phone	plan	play	prefer	study	want				

climb → climbed

cleaned

change → changed

carry → carried

stay → stayed

stop → stopped

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5 Now complete the sentences with the past simple form of the verbs and *in* or *on*.

- I (cook) dinner Sunday.
- My mum (study) history at university 2001.
- My dad (play) for Manchester United September 1988.
- She (invite) us to her 14th birthday party 8th June.



PRONUNCIATION

Past simple -ed



6 Listen to the -ed sounds. Sometimes we add another syllable when we say the -ed and sometimes we don't.

Put the verbs from the box in Exercise 4 into the correct column.

finished: *ed* is NOT an extra syllable

waited: *ed* IS an extra syllable



Listen and check. Then repeat.

7 Choose the correct verb forms.



- I *like* / *liked* the competition because my sister was in the team.
- She *watches* / *watched* TV and likes playing on the computer.
- We really *want* / *wanted* to go to skiing last week, but there wasn't any snow.
- It *starts* / *started* to rain in the night. It was very noisy.
- I really *enjoy* / *enjoyed* the weekend. I don't want to go home tomorrow.
- The film was really great yesterday. I *like* / *liked* it.
- I *need* / *needed* a new coat. Can we go shopping this afternoon?

8 Make six sentences about you using the past simple and *in* or *on*. Use the words in the box to help you.

climb	complete	cross	dance
finish	join	open	paint
record	reveal	start	visit

*This year we started school on 4th September.
 I visited China with my family in 2013.*

READING

1 Look at the photos.

What do you know about London today?
How was it different in the 17th century?
Discuss your ideas with your partner.

2 Read the article and check your ideas from Exercise 1. Match the four photos A–D to paragraphs 1–4.

3 Choose the correct word to complete the sentences about the Great Fire of London.

- 1 London is *bigger* / *smaller* today than it was in the 17th century.
- 2 The fire started in a bread shop early on *Saturday morning* / *Sunday morning*.
- 3 A lot of people lived in houses made of *wood* / *stone*.
- 4 The houses burned *quickly* / *slowly*.
- 5 5th September was the *first* / *last* day of the fire.
- 6 The Tower of London is *more than* / *less than* 350 years old.
- 7 St Paul's Cathedral is a(n) *new* / *old* stone building.

The Great Fire

1 Saturday 1st September 1666 was a normal day in London. The city was smaller than it is today, but the little shops were busy and there were lots of people in the streets.

2 Just after midnight that night, something happened in a bread shop in Pudding Lane to change everything. A small fire started in the building. Most people lived in small houses in those days. These houses were very close to each other. The floors at the bottom of the houses were made of stone, but the rest of the houses were made of wood. The fire moved first to the houses and shops on each side of the bread shop, jumping from roof to roof. The buildings started to burn, and the fire travelled quickly from house to house, from shop to shop and from street to street. The fire moved very fast through the buildings and burned for three days, from Sunday 2nd until Wednesday 5th September.

3 After the fire, the buildings made of wood were not there anymore, but many churches and the famous castle, the Tower of London, were still there because they were made of stone.

4 So the people of London decided to make new buildings of stone. You can still see many of those stone buildings from after the fire in London today. One of the most famous is a church. It's called St Paul's Cathedral.



D

VOCABULARY

Buildings

1 Match the words in the box to the meanings.

EP

castle	cathedral	ceiling
church	floor	palace
square	stairs	statue
		roof

- This is on the top of a building and keeps out the sun and the rain.
- Someone important or rich, like a king or queen, lives in this very large house.
- This is a model of a person or an animal, made of wood or stone.
- This is a building that Christians use.
- You use these to go up or down to another part of a building.
- This is a very large building that Christians use.
- This is an open space in the centre of a town.
- We walk on this part of a room.
- This old stone building has large walls and towers.
- This part of a room is above our heads.

2 Complete the table with the words from Exercise 1.

Places / things
in a city

Parts of
buildings

3 Add other words that you know to the table.



TALKING POINTS

Which of the places or things in a city in Exercise 1 are in your town?
Which buildings are made of stone?
Which buildings are made of wood?
Which do you think is better, a building made of stone or a building made of wood? Why?

LISTENING



1 Listen to the radio programme *Living History – I was there!*

Dave Brown is talking to Janet about a moment in history she remembers. What moment does Janet remember?



2 Listen again. Are the sentences right (✓) or wrong (x)?

- Janet lived with her family in a house in Manchester.
- There were computers but no mobile phones in the 1960s.
- Black and white televisions only show black and white pictures.
- Janet's dad telephoned the shop to buy a colour television.
- Her dad and uncle carried it to the flat.
- The first programme they watched in colour was sport.

SPEAKING

1 Work in small groups. The Great Fire of London was an important moment in British history. Think of/find out about an important moment in the history of your country.

Talk about it and prepare a presentation. Use these questions to help you.

- What's the important moment?
- When was it?
- What happened?
- Why was it important?

2 Tell the class about your moment in history.

Our important moment from history is

It happened on (date) in (place).

These are some of the things that happened. There was ... and then ...

It was an important moment because ...

3 In your groups, draw a timeline and put your events on the timeline.



GRAMMAR REFERENCE AND PRACTICE

UNIT 5

PAST SIMPLE: REGULAR VERBS

I/You/He/She/It/We/They **climbed** a mountain.

I/You/He/She/It/We/They **recorded** an album.

- We use the past simple to talk about things that happened in the past.
*Leonardo da Vinci **Painted** the Mona Lisa. We **visited** The Prado Museum in Madrid.*
- With regular verbs, the past simple verb ends in **-ed**. (See Spelling below.)
climb → climbed, change → changed, carry → carried

Spelling: regular verbs

most verbs: add -ed	<i>play → played</i>
verbs that end in -e : add -d	<i>change → changed</i>
verbs that end in consonant + -y : change -y to -i and add -ed	<i>carry → carried</i>
one-syllable verbs ending in a consonant + a vowel + a consonant (except <i>w, x</i> or <i>y</i>): double the consonant and add -ed	<i>stop → stopped</i>
two-syllable verbs ending in a stressed vowel + a consonant: double the final consonant and add -ed	<i>prefer → preferred</i>
In British English, we double the final l .	<i>travel → travelled</i> (American English: <i>travel → traveled</i>)

Practice

- 1** Complete the table with the past simple form of the verbs in the box.

~~cross~~ die enjoy plan practise
 shop stay study try walk

climb → climbed	change → changed	carry → carried	play → played	stop → stopped
<i>crossed</i>				

- 2** Complete the sentences with the past simple form of the verbs in the box.

climb finish listen
 play try watch

- My friends _____ football yesterday.
- I _____ TV last night.
- We _____ to music in class.
- My mum _____ a mountain at the weekend.
- My family _____ Chinese food last week.
- I _____ my homework quickly.