

Summer rain

The worst days of any summer are the rainy ones. We spend all year looking forward to nice weather and long, hot days. All of winter, with its gray, gray days and bitter cold. We dream of those endless days at the beach, laying on the sand and soaking in the bright and burning sun. And then, Summer comes, and it rains.

As a child, I would wince up to rainy summer days and come close to crying. It wasn't fair. We suffered through months of school and miserable weather for those scant ten weeks of freedom and balmy weather. Any day that I could not spend at the beach or playing ball with my friends seemed like a punishment for something I didn't even do.

On those rainy summer days, I had nothing fun to do and could only sit inside, staring out at the rain like a Dickensian orphan. I was an only child, so there was no one else to play with. My father

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worried from home, so I was not truly alone, but he could not actually play with me since he was technically at work. It was those days that I would resign myself to whatever was on television or any books that I could find lying around. I'd crawl through the day and pray each night that the rain would not be there the next day.

As an adult though, my opinion of summer rain has changed. When you have to work every day, summer is not as eagerly anticipated. Mostly, the days run together, bleeding into each other so that they no longer seem like separate entities and instead feel like continuations of the same long day. Everything seems monotonous and dull, and an ennui or listlessness kicks in. Such a mindset makes you cheer for anything new or different. I spend the winter dreaming of summer and the summer dreaming of winter. When summer comes, I complain about how hot it is. And then I look forward to the rain, because the rain brings with it a cold front

which offers a relief admittedly one that is all too short from the torture of 100° and humid days. Rainy days are still the worst days of summer but summer rain today means positively beautiful and considerably cooler weather tomorrow

1. The Passage makes use of language that is

- A. Metaphorical
- B. Rhetorical
- C. Formal
- D. Ambiguous

2. According to the Passage, summer is different for adults because

- A. Rain brings with it a cold temperature for the following days
- B. The weather is much warmer than it is for children
- C. They do not get a long time off from work for season
- D. They better know how to occupy their downtime

3. According to the Passage, which of the following is a true statement about the narrator as a child?

- A. He or she was often bored on summer days
- B. He or she preferred cooler weather

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- c. He or she liked staying indoors
- d. He or she had no siblings

language metaphorical: A metaphor is figurative language. Therefore, its meaning is figurative, not literal. A metaphor compares two things but it does not use any comparison terms (such as like, as, resembles, than) to do so. In writing, metaphors are used to express deeper meaning, convey complexity and add appeal.

Rhetorical language: The term rhetoric refers to language that is used to inform, persuade, or motivate audiences. Rhetoric uses language to appeal mainly to emotions, but also in some cases to shared values or logic. Examples of rhetoric can often be found in literature, politics, and advertising, for specific emphasis and effect-incorporating a variety of figurative language techniques depending upon the desired result.

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Formal language: It is characterized by the use of standard English, more complex sentence structures, infrequent use of Personal Pronouns, and lack of colloquial or slang terms.

Ambiguous language: Ambiguous language describes speech that doesn't have a singular meaning but represents different ideas, objects, or individuals. This makes language more efficient. If we used one specific word for every concept, object, or type of person then there would be too many words to make language easy to use.

15th February 2021 (Monday)

Questions of summer day

1) The passage makes use of language that is

A. Metaphorical

2) According to the passage summer is different for adults because

C. They do not get a long time off from work for years

3) According to the passage, which of the following is a true statement about the narrator as a child?

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D. He or she had no siblings
① Compared to how he or she was as a child, the narrator as an adult is

B. less excitable

② As used in the final paragraph, the word "relieve" most nearly means

D. A temporary break

③ The author of this passage described his or her feelings about rainy summer days. In general, how do you feel about such days? Do you agree with the author's opinion, or do you not mind this type of weather? Briefly explain your view below

PAST SIMPLE

Is a verb tense which is used to show that a completed action took place at a specific time in the past. The simple past is also frequently used to talk about past habits and generalizations.

- EXAMPLES: ① I went to the shopping yesterday
② The students studied for the last exam

I buy a house

I bought a house

18/01/2021

Past simple tense

We use the past tense to talk about:

- ① Something that happened once in the past:
- ② Something that happened again and again in the past:
- ③ Something that was true for some time in the past:

EXAMPLE: I lived abroad for ten years

He enjoyed being a student

She played a lot of tennis when she was younger

I spoke with my friends the last night

In English you can find two kinds of verbs: regular and irregular. For that reason you have

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to know the next rules

Spelling rules
(regular verbs)

1. Add -ed

To the base form of most verbs

start - started

finish - finished

wash - washed

2. Add only -d

When the base form ends in an e

live - lived

care - cared

die - died

3. If the verb ends in a consonant + y change

the y to i and add -ed

dry - dried

carry - carried

spy - spied

4. If the verb ends in a vowel + y do not change the y just add -ed

Pray - Prayed

Stay - Stayed

Destroy - Destroyed

5. If the verb has one syllable and ends in a consonant + vowel + consonant (CVC) double the final consonant and add -ed

Stop - stopped

6. Do not double final 'w' or 'x'

Sew - sewed

Mix - mixed

Irregular verbs

Example:

The irregular verbs don't have rules for that reason you have to learn

Present (Infinitive)	Past	Participle
Speak	Spoke	Spoken
Drink	Drank	Drunk
Hold	Held	Held
Leave	left	left

run - ran

have - had

begin - began

fly - flew

buy - bought

Mary lived in Paris ten years ago (live)

She worked as a teacher there (work)

Her flat was near the Sacre coeur (be)

She could see the tower Eiffel from her window
(can)

Her flatmate was (be) Antoine. He was (be) a
Painter

He painted (Paint) beautiful portraits

Mary had (have) a small green car. She
drove (drive) her car to work every day but
she rode her bike on Sundays (ride)

Mary ate crêpes every day (eat) They were
delicious (be) She sometimes drank (drink)
some red wine. She did not eat (not eat)

Sergio. Mark didn't like (not like) shirts
Her best friend Anette lived (live) in Versailles. Mark
sometimes visited (visit) her
They played (play) tennis or went (go) on picnic
on rainy days they played (play) cards or
watched (watch) a film

Regular

live - lived

work - worked

Paint - Painted

visit - visited

Play - Played

watch - watched

Irregular

be - was/were

can - could

have - had

Drive - drove

ride - rode

eat - ate

Drink - drank

not eat - did not eat

not like - didn't like

go - went

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- Pineapple
- Kiwi
- Orange
- Apple
- Cherry
- Blueberry
- Lemon
- Banana
- Papaya
- Watermelon
- Mango
- Lulo
- Pear
- Peach
- Grape
- Coconut
- Strawberry
- Raspberry
- Cinnamon

- Plum
- Nectarine
- Apricot

Affirmative sentences:

subject verb in Past Irregular verb or complement
 regular verb

- I
- you
- He
- she
- it
- we
- they
- you

SPOKE

with my
mother

John wrote a letter to his mother

I slept all night

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Subject Auxiliary in negative form verb in present continuous

I

you

he

she

it

we

they

you

Didn't /

Did not

speak

with my
mother

Juana ate some apples yesterday

Juana didn't eat some apples yesterday

Peter rode his bike

Peter didn't ride his bike

Questions:

Auxiliary subject verb in present continuous + ?

I

You

He

DID she SPEAK with my mother?

It

We

They

You

Luisa forgot the homework

Did Luisa forget the homework?

Luisa played the guitar

Did Luisa play the guitar?

You did the exercise

Did you do the exercise?

Andrew checked out the Promotions Page

Andrew didn't check out the Promotions Page

Did Andrew check out the Promotions Page?

Aren't firefighters cool?

Yesterday I ~~was~~ playing videogames in my room

When I ~~heard~~ people screaming. I ~~went~~ out and

~~saw~~: my neighbor's house ~~was~~ on fire!

In less than 10 minutes the firemen ~~arrived~~ and

~~fought~~ against the fire for one hour until they

~~put~~ it. Wow! They are really brave! One of them

~~entered~~ the house and ~~saved~~ the Johnson's dog

that ~~was~~ ~~trapped~~ in the fire.

I ~~made~~ a decision I want to be fireman when

I grow up. I'll be strong and brave enough

to fight against the fire, to save people's lives

and property. I can't wait! I can already see it

on the newspaper: "brave fireman rescue a family of

four" man will be really proud

Mark true (T) or false (F). When it's false you'll have to justify your answer orally

The boy's house was on fire (F)

The boy thinks the firemen are brave (T)

He admired the firefighters (T)

It took long the firemen to arrive (F)

It took one hour to extinguish the fire (T)

The boy wants to be a firefighter when he grows up (T)

He wants to be as strong and brave as the firefighters (T)

25/02/2021

Answer the questions

What was the boy doing when the neighbor's house caught fire? He was playing videogames

Did he want to be a fireman before that day?

No, he didn't want to be a fireman

Why did he decide to be a fireman in the future?

because he thinks the fireman be strong and brave

What qualities does he think are essential for

being a fireman?

brave and strong

What can he already see in the newspaper?

Brave fireman reads a family of four

Who do you think the newspaper is referring to?

- it refers to the boy

How does the boy think his mother will feel? Do

you agree with him?

He think his mother feel Proud, in agree with

him

1. Complete the following text using the past tense of the verbs in brackets

Anna's holiday was great last summer. She stayed in a college in England for two weeks. She had classes in the mornings and in the afternoon she did some sports like swimming or tennis. In the evenings she often went dancing or watched films with her new friends.

At weekends they drove to some interesting places. Once they visited Marwell zoo where they

Solve Some beautiful animals. Anna didn't like the food at the college but that wasn't a problem. She met a lot of people and learned some English. All the students, in her class were sorry to go home. They all promised to come back next summer.

2. Correct the mistakes in the sentence

a. She didn't saw my grandma. She can't see my grandma.

b. The police caught them. The police caught them.

c. Many people died in the earthquake. Many people died in the earthquake.

d. Did she walked alone? Did she walk alone?

e. Celia and I was best friends. Celia and I were best friends.

f. He losted his job. He lost his job.

g. I goed to Zagreb yesterday. I went to Zagreb yesterday.

h. My father tryed to repair his car yesterday.

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afternoon My father tried to repair his car
yesterday afternoon

I. Sara weren't happy last year Sara wasn't
happy last year

J. She don't sell her house She didn't sell
her house

Date: 1st, March 2001 (Monday)

Part Perfect

Example:

I wrote a letter (Past simple)

I will travel to USA (Future simple)

I have travelled to USA (Present Perfect)

I had travelled to USA (Past Perfect)

I wrote a letter when my mother had arrived
Past simple Past Perfect

The Past Perfect tense is for talking about
something that happened before something else

Example: We were shocked to discover that
someone had graffiti'd on our front door

Past simple: we were shocked to discover

Past Perfect: Someone had graffiti'd on our front door

the teacher explained about past perfect while

the student had done the test

The Past Perfect, also called the Pluperfect, is a verb tense used to talk about actions that were completed before some point in the past.

Past simple: the teacher explained about past perfect

Past Perfect: the student had done the test

The Past Perfect simple is used to describe one action that happened before another action in the past.

after Sophie had finished her work, she went to lunch

Past Perfect: Sophie had finished her work

Past simple: she went to lunch

I washed the floor when the painter had gone

Past Perfect: the painter had gone

Past simple: I washed the floor

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Affirmative sentences:

Subject + had + verb (Participle) + complement

Juan had spoken English with his friends

They had written to family a letter about their situation

Laura / eat

Laura and Peter had eaten pizza

Regular verb:

Present: walks

Past: walked

Participle: walked

Irregular verb:

Present: eat

Past: ate

Participle: eaten

Example:

Juan had walked for two days

I had eaten rice

She had written a poem

Negative form.

Subject + had + not + Verb (Participle) + Comment

Juan had not spoken English with his friends

They had not written to family a letter about their situation

Juan hadn't spoken English with his friends

Can we had not or hadn't

Question

Had + Subject + Verb (Participle) + Comment + ?

Had Juan spoken English with his friends?

Had they written to family a letter about their situation?

David / make / the tour

Had David made the tour?

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Put the verbs into the correct form (Past Perfect
S-V-Be)

1. The storm destroyed the sandcastle that we
(build) had built

2. He (not/be) hadn't been to care town
before 1997

3. When she went out to play, she (do/already)
had already done her homework

4. My brother ate all of the cake that our
mum (make) had made

5. The doctor took off the plaster that he
(put on) had put on six weeks before

6. The waiter brought a drink that I (not/
order) had not ordered

7. I could not remember the poem we (learn)
had learned the week before

8. The children collected the chestnuts that
(fall) had fallen from the tree

9. (he/Phone) had he phoned Angie before he
went to see her in London?

10 She (not / ride) had not ridden a horse
before that day

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