



Write down the dialog that you imagine they had at the airport, the scene of the movie segment. Use the simple past tense.

Now, watch the trailer and speaking give details of the characters, the situation and the plan. Did you see the film?

## 1 VOCABULARY holidays

a Write the phrases.



- 1 go camping
- 2 go a
- 3 flights on the internet
- 4 go
- 5 skis
- 6 go at night
- 7 in a hotel
- 8 go
- 9 on the beach
- 10 go for the weekend

b Make the verbs negative.

- 1 We stayed at a campsite.  
We *didn't stay* in a hotel.
- 2 They bought postcards.  
any souvenirs.
- 3 The people were unfriendly.  
very helpful.
- 4 I sunbathed on the beach.  
by the pool.
- 5 We hired bikes.  
a car.
- 6 He spent a month in Bangkok.  
a week there.
- 7 Our room was dirty.  
very clean.

Put the verbs in brackets in the past simple.

Two summers ago we *had* (have) a holiday in Scotland. We <sup>1</sup> (drive) there from London, but our car <sup>2</sup> (break) down on the motorway and we <sup>3</sup> (spend) the first night in Birmingham. When we <sup>4</sup> (get) to Edinburgh we <sup>5</sup> (not can) find a good hotel – they <sup>6</sup> (be) all full. We <sup>7</sup> (not know) what to do, but in the end we <sup>8</sup> (find) a Bed and Breakfast and we <sup>9</sup> (stay) there for the week. We <sup>10</sup> (see) the castle, <sup>11</sup> (go) to the Arts Festival, and we <sup>12</sup> (buy) a lot of souvenirs. We <sup>13</sup> (want) to go to Loch Ness, but we <sup>14</sup> (not have) much time and it <sup>15</sup> (be) quite far away. The weather <sup>16</sup> (not be) very good, and it <sup>17</sup> (start) raining the day we <sup>18</sup> (leave).



## 2 GRAMMAR past simple: regular and irregular verbs

a Write the past simple of these verbs in the correct column.

argue begin arrive ask buy can choose eat feel  
invite rent say stay sunbathe

Regular	Irregular
<i>argued</i>	<i>began</i>

c Complete the text with the past simple form of the verbs in the box.

arrive ask book cannot decide go (x2) look take want

### The holiday that wasn't

Four years ago, we <sup>1</sup> *decided* to go away for the weekend. We <sup>2</sup> to go to Portugal, so we <sup>3</sup> a beautiful apartment online. A week later, we <sup>4</sup> a taxi to the airport. We <sup>5</sup> at the airport at two o'clock, and we <sup>6</sup> to check in. The woman at the desk <sup>7</sup> us for our passports. We <sup>8</sup> in our bags, but we <sup>9</sup> find them. So we <sup>10</sup> home!

Read the text in c again. Complete the questions.

- 1 When *did they decide* to go away for the weekend? Four years ago.
- 2 Where to go? Portugal.
- 3 How the apartment? They booked it online.
- 4 When at the airport? At two o'clock.
- 5 What ask for? She asked for their passports.
- 6 Where in the end? They went back home.

## 2A past simple: regular and irregular verbs

	regular	irregular (1 36))
<input type="checkbox"/>	I <i>stayed</i> with friends.	We <i>went</i> to Brazil on holiday.
<input type="checkbox"/>	I <i>didn't stay</i> in a hotel.	We <i>didn't go</i> to São Paulo.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Did you stay</i> for the weekend?	<i>Did you go</i> to Rio?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes, I <i>did</i> .	No, we <i>didn't</i> .
<i>Wh</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	Where <i>did</i> you <i>stay</i> ?	Why <i>did</i> you <i>go</i> there?

- Use the past simple to talk about finished actions in the past.
- The form of the past simple is the same for all persons.
- To make the past simple ☐ of regular verbs add *-ed*. See the spelling rules in the chart.
- Many common verbs are irregular in the ☐ past simple, e.g. *go* > *went*, *see* > *saw*. See **Irregular verbs** p.164.

- Use the infinitive after *didn't* for negatives and *Did...?* for questions.
- Use **ASI** and **QUASI** to remember word order in questions.

### spelling rules for regular verbs

infinitive	past	spelling
work	<i>worked</i>	add <i>-ed</i>
stay	<i>stayed</i>	
like	<i>liked</i>	add <i>-d</i> if verb finishes in <i>e</i>
study	<i>studied</i>	<i>y</i> > <i>ied</i> after a consonant
stop	<i>stopped</i>	if verb finishes in consonant-vowel-consonant, double the final consonant