

FREEDOM

KIDS



NEW
FREEDOM

FLYERS

5

AUTHORING TEAM:

Brenda Aguilar
Ariel Cortez
Ronald Lima
Pilar López
Abraham Mamani
Wendy Mendoza
Verónica Quispe
David Tarquino

EQUIPO DE AUTORES:

Brenda Aguilar
Ariel Cortez
Ronald Lima
Pilar López
Abraham Mamani
Wendy Mendoza
Verónica Quispe
David Tarquino

DESIGN AND EDITION:

Brenda Aguilar

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Brenda Aguilar

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Dedicated to our students who drive us to be better professionals every day

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Talking about events in the past.

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Future with will
(interrogative)

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Future be going to:
(affirmative/negative)

Expressing future intentions or plans.

Future be going to:
(interrogative)

Inquiring about future events.

Learning objectives

By the end of the unit, the student will be able to:

Lesson 1

When were you born?



Describe actions or situations that occurred in the past.



Describe locations or states in the past.

Lesson 2

Where there buses in 1810?



Indicate the existence of something or someone in the past



Lesson 3

What did you do Yesterday?



Describe actions or events that were completed at a specific time in the past.

Lesson 4

Did you go to the cinema Yesterday?



Indicate that an action or event did not happen in the past.



Ask whether an action or event occurred in the past.



WHEN WERE YOU BORN?



TALKING TIME



1 Listen and say. 

I was born in 1950.

When were you born?





VOCABULARY

1 Listen and say.

JOBS AND OCCUPATIONS 2



BOXER



EXPLORER



WRITER



SCIENTIST



DESIGNER



SINGER



ASTRONAUT



ATHLETE



COMPOSER



AVIATOR



ACTRESS



2 Look at the chart below.

BE BORN

Where were you born?

In Ohio, in the US.

When were you born?

I was born in 2014.

YEARS

1800 - eighteen hundred

1951 - nineteen fifty-one

1905 - nineteen **oh**-five

2008 - two thousand eight

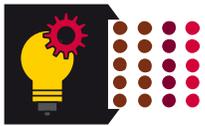
2015 - two thousand fifteen

2016 - twenty sixteen

When were you born?

I was born in 2014.





GRAMMAR BOX

1 Look at the charts below.

SIMPLE PAST: VERB TO BE

AFFIRMATIVE +

I **was** in Hawai.

You **were** at the cinema.

He/She/It **was** there.

We **were** happy.

They **were** at the hospital.

NEGATIVE -

I **wasn't** in Jamaica.

You **weren't** at the mall.

He/She/It **wasn't** here.

We **weren't** sad.

They **weren't** at the park.

INTERROGATIVE ?

Was I in Hawai?

Were you at the cinema?

Was he/she/it there?

Were we happy?

Were they at the hospital?

SHORT ANSWERS

Yes, I **was**. / No, I **wasn't**.

Yes, you **were**. / No, you **weren't**.

Yes, he/she/it **was**. No, he/she/it **wasn't**.

Yes, we **were**. / No, we **weren't**.

Yes, they **were**. / No, they **weren't**.

USEFUL LANGUAGE

- Yesterday - In 2014
- Last night/week/month/year
- Last Monday/May

2 Complete the sentences with **was** or **were**.

1 Mozart and Beethoven composers.

2 Óscar de la Renta an amazing designer.

3 Albert Einstein born in Germany.

4 Michael Jackson a famous singer.

5 Marco Polo a Venetian explorer.

3 Write questions using **was/were** and the words below.

1 What time / you / at the station

What time were you at the station?

2 Why / Robin /at the meeting

.....?

3 When /she / born

.....?

4 How expensive / the hotel

.....?

5 Why / you / angry

.....?

6 Where / the keys

.....?

4 Complete the dialogue with **was**, **were**.



A: I late for school this morning.

B: Really? Why?

A: There was a lot of traffic.

B: So the other kids late, too?

A: Some But there was a movie in music class. It was so cool!

B: A movie? What movie it?

A: It a musical called The Singing Teacher.





Pass away = die

1 Read the text below about famous people.

Famous People



Neil Armstrong

Neil Armstrong was an American astronaut. He was the first person to walk on the moon in 1969. He was born in 1930, in Ohio, USA. He was a pilot before joining NASA. He said the famous phrase: "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind." He passed away in 2012.



Carrie Fisher

Carrie Fisher was an American actress and writer. She was best known for her role as Princess Leia in the "Star Wars" films. She was born in 1956, in California, USA. Fisher was also the author of several novels and memoirs. She passed away in 2016.



Amelia Earhart

Amelia Earhart was an American aviator who was the first female pilot to fly alone across the Atlantic Ocean. She was born in 1897, in Kansas, USA. Earhart set many aviation records during her career and was a pioneering advocate for women in aviation. She disappeared in 1937.



Marie Curie

Marie Curie was a pioneer in physics and chemistry. She was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize. She was born in 1867, in Poland, she moved to France to pursue her studies. She passed away in 1934. Now she is considered one of the most influential scientists in history.

2 Match each person with the correct description.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1 Neil Armstrong | a) She was known for her role as Princess Leia. |
| 2 Carrie Fisher | b) First female pilot to fly alone across the Atlantic Ocean. |
| 3 Amelia Earhart | c) First person to walk on the moon. |
| 4 Marie Curie | d) First woman to win a Nobel Prize. |

3 Choose True or False.

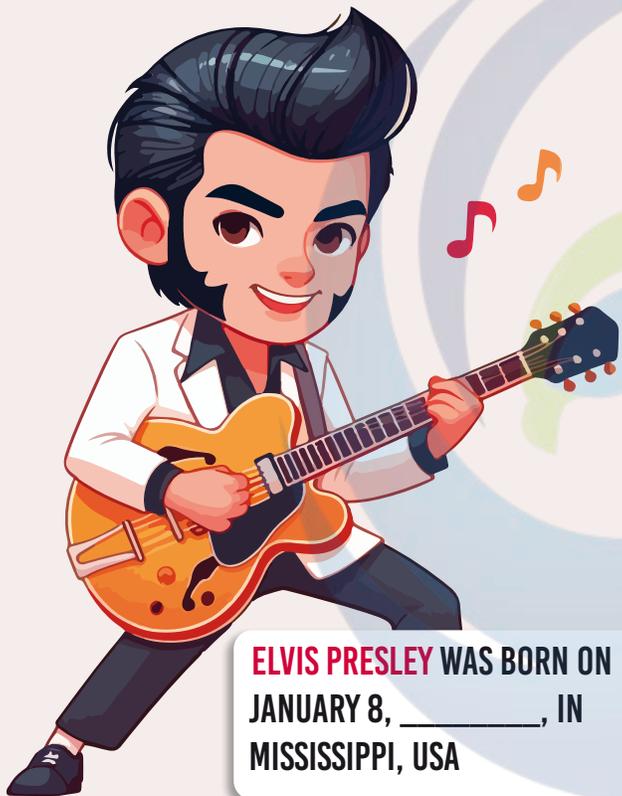
- | | | |
|---|------|-------|
| 1 Neil Armstrong was a British astronaut. | True | False |
| 2 Amelia Earhart was the first woman to fly alone across the Atlantic Ocean. | True | False |
| 3 Carrie Fisher was best known for her role as Princess Leia in the "Star Wars" films. | True | False |
| 4 Marie Curie was born in France. | True | False |
| 5 Neil Armstrong passed away in 2012. | True | False |



LISTENING

1 Listen the biographies then complete the year of birth.

Pedro Infante and Elvis Presley



ELVIS PRESLEY WAS BORN ON JANUARY 8, _____, IN MISSISSIPPI, USA



PEDRO INFANTE WAS BORN ON NOVEMBER 18, _____, IN SINALOA, MEXICO.



2 Choose True or False.

1 Pedro Infante was born in Texas.

True False

2 Elvis Presley was known as the "King of Rock and Roll."

True False

3 Pedro Infante passed away in a car accident.

True False

4 Elvis Presley's parents were rich.

True False

5 Pedro Infante was the protagonist in more than sixty movies.

6 True False

3 Fill in the blanks with the information from the listening.

1 Pedro Infante was born in _____.

2 Elvis Presley was famous for his _____.

3 Pedro Infante had the title of "The Idol of _____."

4 Elvis Presley was considered as the "King of _____ and Roll."

5 Pedro Infante passed away in a _____ crash.

WRITING

1 Write a short biography about your famous favorite person.

My favorite famous person

My favorite famous person is Mozart. Mozart was born in 1756 in what is now Salzburg, Austria. His father was a minor composer and an experienced teacher. Mozart was ...



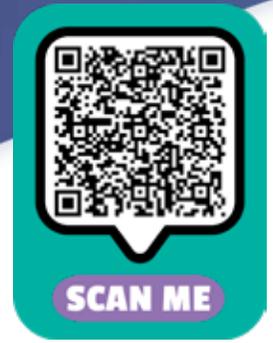
Handwriting practice area with four sets of horizontal lines (top, middle, bottom) and two orange circular markers on the left and right sides.

WRAP UP

1 Choose a game piece. Roll the dice and answer the questions taking turns.

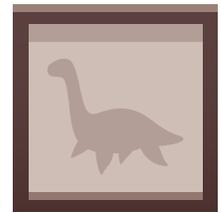
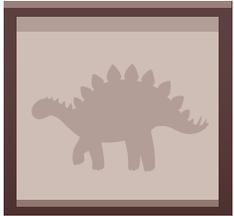


WERE THERE BUSES IN 1810?



TALKING TIME

1 Listen and say.

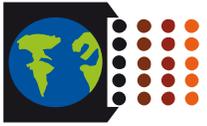


No, there weren't buses in 1810.

Were there buses in 1810?



FREEDOM ACADEMY



VOCABULARY



SCAN ME

1 Listen and say. 

OLD TRANSPORT



ZEPPELIN



STEAM CAR



HOT AIR BALLOON



CARRIAGE



LOCOMOTIVE



PLANE



UNICYCLE



HORSE RIDING

MODERN VEHICLES



TRUCK



BUS



HELICOPTER



TRAIN



TRAM



ROCKET



GRAMMAR BOX

1 Look at the charts below.

THERE WAS / THERE WERE

AFFIRMATIVE +

There was a park next to the church.

There were old cars in the past.

NEGATIVE -

There wasn't a bus stop near the park.

There weren't any computers.

INTERROGATIVE ?

Was there a train station near here?

Were there any computers?

SHORT ANSWERS

Yes, there was. No, there wasn't.

Yes, there were. No, there weren't.

2 Complete the sentences using there was, or there were.

- 1 Last year a circus near my house.
- 2 a party at Susan's house yesterday.
- 3 five bananas in the fridge 2 days ago.
- 4 one doctor in my village 10 years ago.
- 5 many children in the park yesterday.
- 6 an alien in your garden last night.

3 Complete the sentences with There was, There wasn't, There were or There weren't.

- 1 some water in the bottle.
- 2 any cars here.
- 3 some eggs on the table.
- 4 any milk in the fridge.
- 5 a supermarket near here.
- 6 any tables in the kitchen.

4 Complete the questions with Was there or Were there.

- 1 an apple on the table?
- 2 a book on the chair?
- 3 any people in the shops?
- 4 any food in your house?
- 5 a computer in the bedroom?
- 6 any cars fifty years ago?

5 Compare the pictures. Fill in with There was, There wasn't, There were or There weren't.



- 1 There weren't any books at twelve o'clock.
- 2 a chair at nine o'clock.
- 3 a pencil case at nine o'clock.
- 4 any lamp at twelve o'clock.
- 5 two pencils at twelve o'clock.
- 6 any trash can at nine o'clock.
- 7 a cup of coffee at twelve o'clock.



1 Read the text below about New York.

Transportation in old New York

In the 19th century, New York had different types of transportation. There were steam cars and carriages pulled by horses to travel around the city. There were also hot air balloons for a special view of the city. There were locomotives to connect New York to other places. But there wasn't any air travel like planes or helicopters. There weren't buses or cables way for transportation either. People used horses for riding, especially outside the city. There weren't any trucks, trains, trams, for transportation. Even worse, there weren't rockets.



2 Choose **True** or **False**.

- In the 19th century, people in New York could travel by planes and zeppelins.
True False
- Trams were common in New York during the 19th century.
True False
- Steam cars were a popular transport in New York in the 19th century.
True False
- In the past, there were helicopters around the New York city.
True False
- Horse-drawn carriages were common on the streets of New York in the past.
True False

3 Choose the right option.

- What was a common mean of transportation in 19th-century New York City?
a) Airplanes b) Steam cars c) Helicopters
- Which of the following transport options was not common in the past?
a) Rockets b) Steam cars c) Hot air balloons
- What type of vehicle was pulled by horses in 19th-century?
a) Buses b) Carriages c) Trucks
- Which transportation allowed passengers to see the city from above?
a) Trams b) Unicycles c) Hot air balloons
- What was not a common transport in 19th-century?
a) Rockets b) Horse riding c) Zeppelins

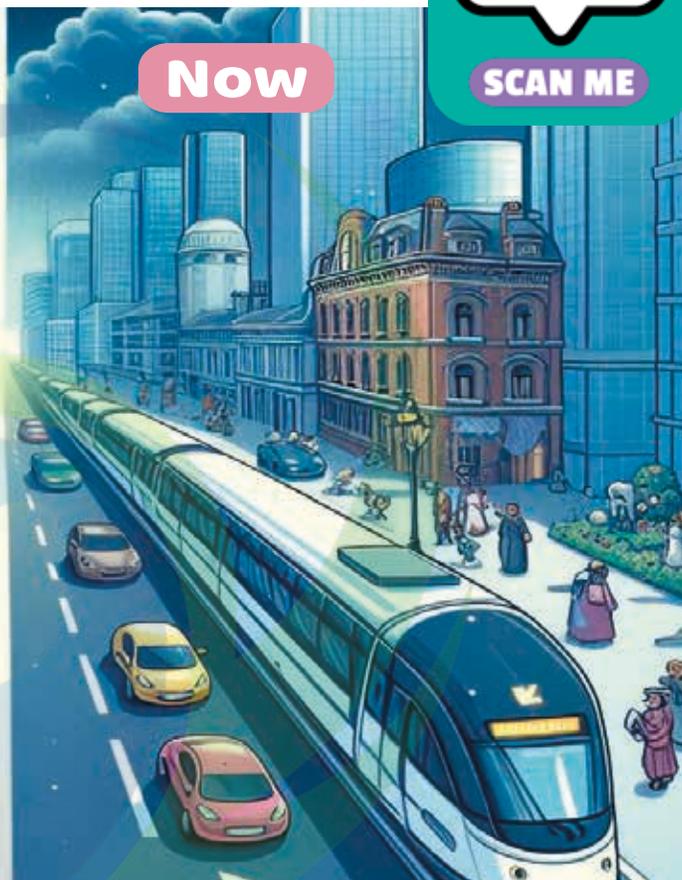
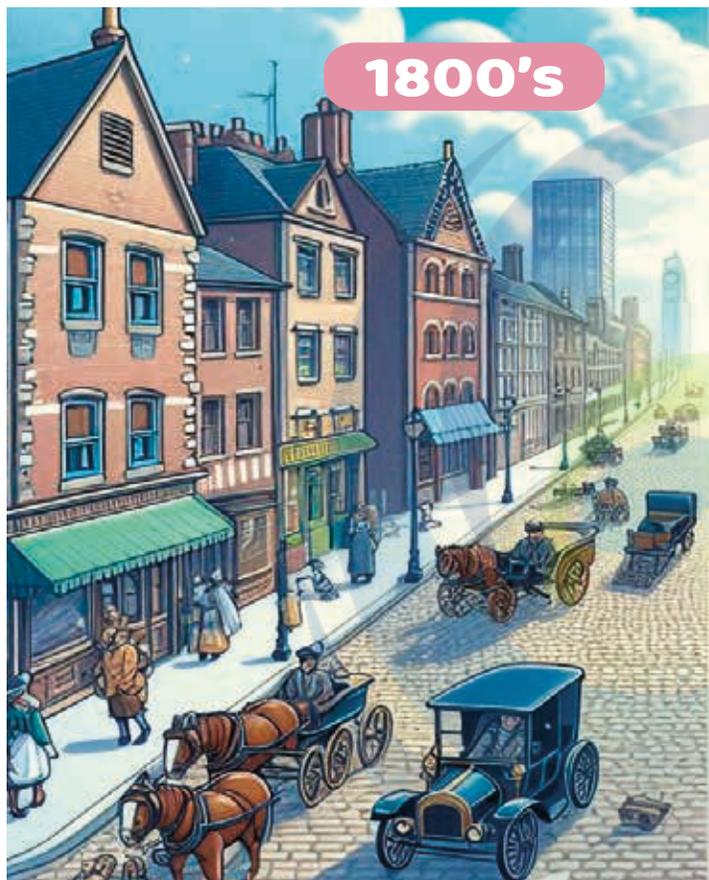


LISTENING



SCAN ME

1 Listen to the audio and answer the questions below. 



England in the 1800s: Then and Now

2 Choose True or False.

3 Answer the questions below.

1 In the 1800s, there were cars in England like we have today.

True False

1 How was the transport in England in the 1800s compared to today?

2 There were trains in England at the beginning of 1800s.

True False

2 What kind of activities were there in England during the 1800s?

3 There were access to TVs, computers, and smartphones in 1800s.

True False

3 What are the changes in England since the 1800s?

4 Cinemas and shopping malls were common in England during the 1800s.

True False

4 How life was like for people living in England during the 1800s?

WRITING

1 Write **is, isn't, was, wasn't, are, aren't, were, weren't**.

Fifty years ago, there was a mall in my city. There only one café. There was a museum then. There any buses, but there trams.

Now, there lots of cafés. There a mall, but there a museum. There are buses now, but there any trains.

2 Write about your city fifty years ago and now.

Fifty years ago,

.....

.....

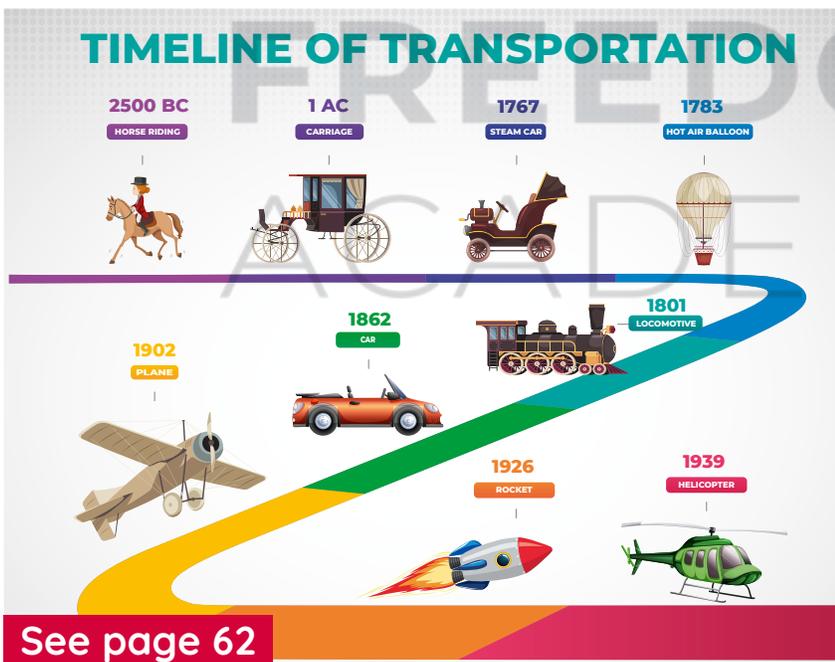
Now,

.....

.....

WRAP UP

1 Look at the pictures Use **there was, there wasn't, there were, there weren't** to talk about the timeline of transportation.



There weren't planes in 1750.



See page 62

WHAT DID YOU DO YESTERDAY?

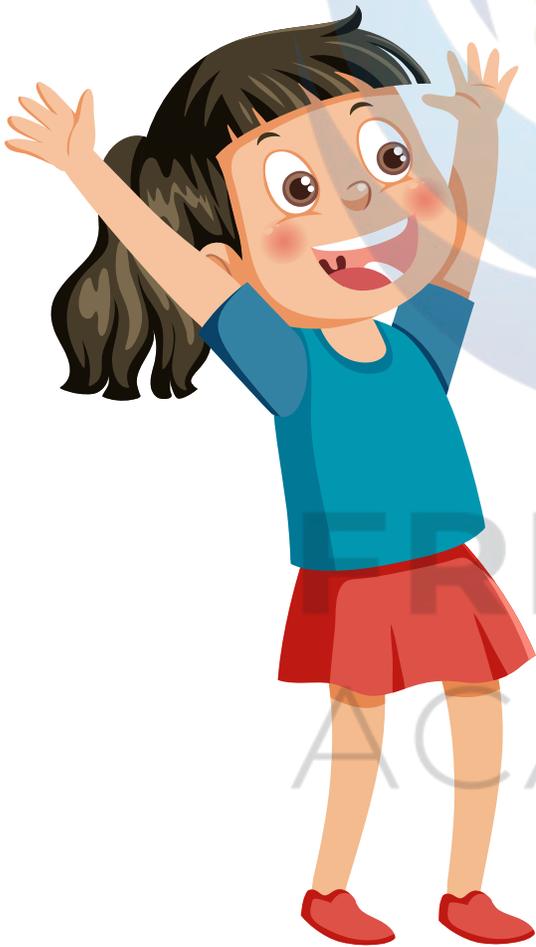


TALKING TIME

1 Listen and say. 

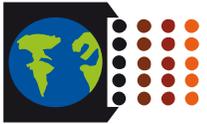
What did you do yesterday?

I did my homework.



2 Practice with a partner.





SCAN ME

1 Listen and say.

DAILY ACTIVITIES IN THE PAST

YESTERDAY MORNING



Get up
Got up



Have breakfast
Had breakfast



Take a shower
Took a shower



Go to school
Went to school

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON



Have lunch
Had lunch



Do homework
Did homework



Have classes
Had Classes



Tidy my room
Tidied my room

LAST NIGHT



Have dinner
Had dinner



Brush my teeth
Brushed my teeth



Go to bed
Went to bed



Wash up
Washed up



GRAMMAR BOX

1 Look at the chart below.

SIMPLE PAST - AFFIRMATIVE

| AFFIRMATIVE | | | |
|-------------|------|---------|-----------------------------|
| SINGULAR | I | got | up at 6 o'clock. |
| | You | had | breakfast with our family. |
| | He | took | a shower in the morning. |
| | She | went | to school in the afternoon. |
| | It | went | to bed at 10:00. |
| PLURAL | We | had | classes at school. |
| | You | tidied | my room. |
| | They | brushed | their teeth in the evening. |



USEFUL LANGUAGE

REGULAR VERBS

Add "ed"

travel = traveled

Play = _____

Brush = _____

Watch = _____

Add "d".

Like = Liked

Love = _____

Close = _____

Dance = _____

Change the "Y" into "ied".

Cry = cried

Fly = _____

Study = _____

Occupy = _____

IRREGULAR VERBS

Irregular verbs do not follow the usual rules for verb forms.

Break = Broke

Drink = Drank

Eat = Ate

Buy = Bought

Go = Went

Have = Had

Make = Made

Read = Read

Write = Wrote

Speak = Spoke

2 Complete the following sentences with the appropriate past verb form.

1 Yesterday, my father _____ (go) to bed very late.

2 Two days ago, I _____ (eat) many cookies.

3 My mom _____ (cook) lasagna for lunch.

4 They _____ (write) a letter last week.

5 In the morning, I _____ (get up) very early.

6 Carola _____ (travel) to The USA.

3 Rewrite the following present tense sentences into the past.

1 They go to the park.

2 She buys vegetables from the supermarket.

3 Carlos drinks milk in the morning.

4 Martha washes the dishes at 10:00 a.m.

5 Jane reads a newspaper at lunchtime.

6 You have dinner at 12:00.

PAST TIME EXPRESSIONS

Yesterday, the day before yesterday, two years **ago**, **last** week,



1 Read the following text; then answer the questions.

SHARON'S LAST MONDAY

Hi. I am Sharon and this is my Monday's daily routine.

In the morning, I got up at 7:00 am. It was a beautiful day. Next, at 7:30 am, I took a shower and I brushed my teeth. That day, my mother prepared coffee, bread, tomatoes, orange juice and eggs for breakfast. I had breakfast with my family at 8:00 am. That Monday, my mother was very happy. Later, I went to school at 8:30 am. I studied from 9:00 to 12:00.

In the afternoon, I returned home and I had lunch at 1:00 pm. My mother cooked noodles, broccoli, tomatoes with meat. I did my homework at 3:00 pm, and I studied for my test at 5:00 pm. After that, I had tea at 6:00 pm.

And in the evening, I had lunch at 8:00 pm, then I went to bed at 9:00 pm.



2 Answer True or False.

1 Sharon got up in the afternoon.

True False

2 Her mother was sad last Monday.

True False

3 Sharon had breakfast at school.

True False

4 Sharon studied at 11:00 am.

True False

5 Sharon had lunch at home.

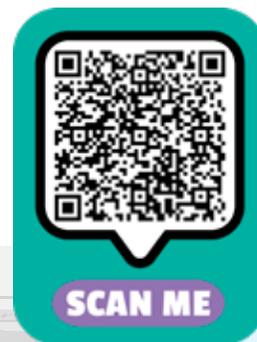
True False

3 Fill the chart with the correct information from the reading.

| | ACTIVITY | TIME |
|----|---------------|----------|
| 1 | Sharon got up | 7:00 am |
| 2 | | 7:30 am |
| 3 | | 8:00 am |
| 4 | | 8:30 am |
| 5 | | 11:00 am |
| 6 | | 1:00 pm |
| 7 | | 3:00 pm |
| 8 | | 5:00 pm |
| 9 | | 6:00 pm |
| 10 | | 9:00 pm |



LISTENING



1 Listen to the conversation between Mark and Mary. 



2 Answer True or False.

1 Mary got up and took a shower.

True False

2 Mark brushed his teeth and had breakfast.

True False

3 Mary went to the cinema.

True False

4 Mark went to school in the morning.

True False

5 Mark studied English.

True False

6 Mary bought pizza.

True False

3 Check (✓) who did the following activities.

| ACTIVITY | MARK | LUKE |
|----------------------|------|------|
| 1 Took a shower | | |
| 2 Brushed my teeth | | |
| 3 Went to school | | |
| 4 Went to the cinema | | |
| 5 Studied English | | |
| 6 Did homework | | |
| 7 Cooked the dinner | | |
| 8 Watched TV | | |
| 9 Went to sleep | | |
| 10 Bought pizza | | |

DID YOU GO TO THE CINEMA YESTERDAY?



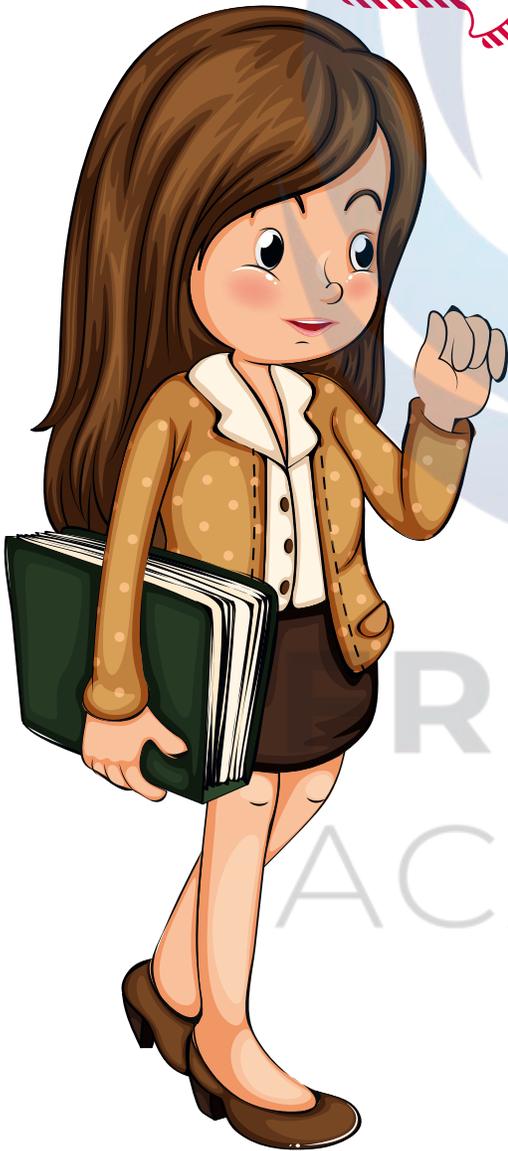
TALKING TIME



1 Listen and say. 

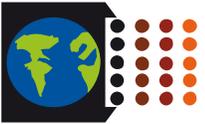
Did you go to the cinema yesterday?

No, I didn't. I visited the museum.



REEDOM
ACADEMY

2 Practice with a partner.



SCAN ME

1 Listen and say. 

PAST ACTIVITIES

LAST VACATION



I **traveled**.



I **visited** the museum.



I **enjoyed** the trip.



I **tried** new food.

LAST WEEKEND



I **saw** a movie.



I **walked** to the park.



I **invited** my friends.



I **played** soccer.

LAST NIGHT



I **relaxed**.



I **ate** out.



I **worked** out.



I **spent** time with my family.



GRAMMAR BOX

1 Look at the chart below.

PAST SIMPLE - NEGATIVE

| | | NEGATIVE | | |
|----------|------|----------|--------|-----------------------|
| SINGULAR | I | didn't | travel | to Canada. |
| | You | didn't | visit | me. |
| | He | didn't | enjoy | his vacations. |
| | She | didn't | try | the traditional food. |
| | It | didn't | see | us. |
| PLURAL | We | didn't | walk | to school. |
| | You | didn't | invite | the teacher. |
| | They | didn't | play | videogames. |

PAST SIMPLE - QUESTION

| | | QUESTION | | |
|----------|----------|----------|-----------------------|--|
| SINGULAR | Did I | relax | yesterday? | |
| | Did you | eat out | in the afternoon? | |
| | Did he | work out | in the morning? | |
| | Did she | spend | time with her family? | |
| | Did it | sleep | late? | |
| PLURAL | Did we | sing | at the karaoke? | |
| | Did you | swim | yesterday? | |
| | Did they | speak | French? | |

| | | SHORT ANSWERS | |
|----------|----------------|------------------|--|
| SINGULAR | Yes, I did. | No, I didn't. | |
| | Yes, you did. | No, you didn't. | |
| | Yes, she did. | No, she didn't. | |
| | Yes, he did. | No, he didn't. | |
| | Yes, it did. | No, it didn't. | |
| PLURAL | Yes, we did. | No, we didn't. | |
| | Yes, you did. | No, you didn't. | |
| | Yes, they did. | No, they didn't. | |

USEFUL LANGUAGE

You can create questions with WH-question words.

E.g.

- What did you eat yesterday?
- Where did she go last Monday?
- When did you see that movie?
- Why did the baby cry?

2 Fill in the blanks with **didn't**.

1 Yesterday, my father _____ (go) to bed very late.

2 Two days ago, I _____ (eat) many cookies.

3 My mom _____ (cook) lasagna for lunch.

4 They _____ (write) a letter last week.

5 In the morning, I _____ (get up) very early.

3 Rewrite the following sentences into questions.

1 He worked out all morning.

2 She bought pizza yesterday.

3 He relaxed at the gym.

4 She traveled to Canada last year.

5 I walked to school yesterday.



1 Read the following text.

My Fun Vacation

Hi. I'm Roberto and this was my fun vacation. Last summer, my family and I went on a great vacation. We enjoyed it. We traveled to a nice town by the sea. The trip was long, but we were happy. While we were there, we visited many cool places. We saw old houses, beautiful streets, and cute stores.

Every day, we walked around the town, exploring different streets. We saw new things. In our trip, we played games and had a really good time. We also ate at some restaurants in town. We tried yummy food. We hadn't had before and enjoyed it a lot.

Also, we spent time playing games, reading, and making meals. Before bed, we always took shower. Then we brushed our teeth and went to sleep, feeling happy and tired.

Every morning, we got up early to start the day. We had breakfast together. We ate pancakes and fruit.

During the day, we went swimming in the ocean. It was fantastic. In the evenings, we sometimes sang songs by a fire on the beach. It was very funny.

Finally, our vacation was awesome. We had a very good experience.

2 Answer True or False.

1 Roberto didn't travel.

True False

2 Roberto and his family didn't enjoy the trip.

True False

3 They visited some restaurants.

True False

4 They didn't take a shower.

True False

5 They got up late.

True False

3 Identify and classify the verbs from the reading text into regular and irregular ones.

| Regular | Irregular |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Enjoy - enjoyed | Be - was / were |
| ----- | ----- |
| ----- | ----- |
| ----- | ----- |
| ----- | ----- |
| ----- | ----- |
| ----- | ----- |
| ----- | ----- |





LISTENING

1 Write the base form of the following verbs.

| Past | Base form | Past | Base form |
|----------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| Was/were | | Visited | |
| Traveled | | Did | |
| Took | | Spent | |
| Stay | | Tried | |
| Had | | Ate | |
| drank | | Went | |
| saw | | Sent | |
| Bought | | Met | |
| Talked | | Danced | |

2 Listen and complete the story with the verbs given in past. 🎧

Karl's summer holidays

Last summer, my family and I _____ in Perú. We _____ by plane and it _____ very funny.

We _____ in a nice hotel by the sea. Our room _____ in front of the swimming pool, on the ground floor.

The first day, we _____ Lima City and _____ some shopping. The next days, we _____ a lot of activities.

In the morning, my dad and I _____ Ceviche at the beach. In the afternoon, we _____ a delicious food in local restaurant, _____ to the center of the city and _____ nice wonderful parks.

I _____ a postcard to my friends from university and _____ some souvenirs. My girlfriend _____ some English tourists and _____ to them.

In the evening, my parents _____ at the disco and _____ some wine. We _____ many photos. So, we _____ an amazing week in Peru.

3 Answer True or False.

1. Karl didn't visit Peru.

True False

2. They went to Peru on foot.

True False

3. The hotel was near the beach.

True False

4. They didn't do shopping.

True False

5. They didn't do any activities.

True False

6. Karl tried Ceviche in the hotel.

True False

7. They saw wonderful museums.

True False

8. Karl sent a postcard to his friends.

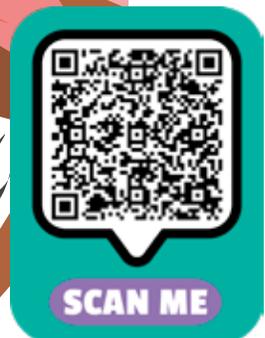
True False

9. Karl's girlfriend met tourist people.

True False

10. Karl drank some wine.

True False



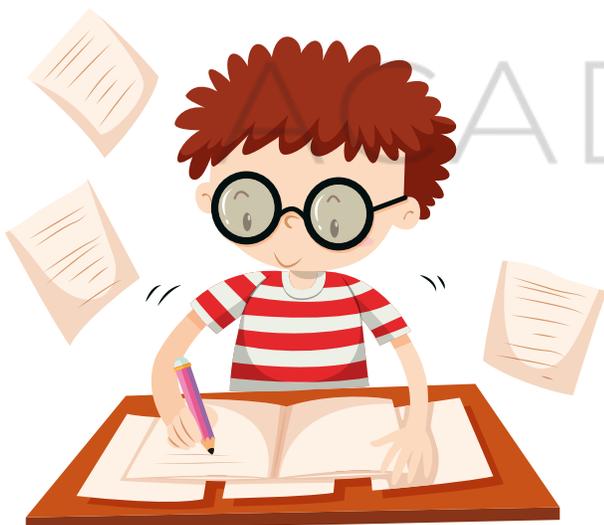


WRITING

- 1 Write three paragraphs about a vacation you had. You have to use the regular and irregular verbs in past.

Example

Five years ago, I traveled to Arica, Chile. It was an amazing trip. I went to the terminal and I had breakfast with some friends. Later ...



WRAP UP

- 1 Work with your classmates. You have to ask: When did you ...? Then, complete the “When” column with your classmates’ answer and ask a past simple Wh follow-up question to find more information.

When did you do that?

| When did you ... | When | More information |
|------------------------|------|------------------|
| 1 buy new clothes? | | |
| 2 play sport? | | |
| 3 go to a beach? | | |
| 4 eat in a restaurant? | | |
| 5 write an email? | | |
| 6 do homework? | | |
| 7 break something? | | |
| 8 visit a friend? | | |
| 9 help your mom? | | |
| 10 clean your house? | | |

Useful time expression:

Yesterday, last night, last Saturday, last week, last month, last year, two days ago, three weeks ago, four months ago, five years ago, etc.



CHECKPOINT

1 Complete the following sentences with **was/were** or **wasn't/weren't**.

- 1 Where you last night? I called you, but you at home.
- 2 I remember I very worried, but you calm.
- 3 Betty and Paul at home; they at the cinema
- 4 I'm very sorry. You right, and I wrong.
- 5 We late! We early. The concert was at 8 and we arrived at 7.

2 Choose **was/were** or **am/is/are** to complete the following sentences.

- 1 My son short in school, but now he tall.
- 2 **A:** you at the stadium yesterday?
B: Yes, I
- 3 Yesterday Philip and Emma in London. Today they in Paris.
- 4 Sara and I at home that night, and you with us.
- 5 Yesterday we late for the concert, and today I late for class.
- 6 Aislin born in Egypt, and I born in Birmingham.
- 7 **A:** you excited about the trip?
B: Yes, we very excited.
- 8 **A:** Kate angry yesterday after the meeting?
B: No, but I think she angry now.

3 Match.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | candles | <input type="checkbox"/> | vacuum cleaner |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | microwave | <input type="checkbox"/> | kettle |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | stove | <input type="checkbox"/> | dish washer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | broom | <input type="checkbox"/> | washing machine |



4 Complete with **there was/there were** or **there wasn't/there weren't**.

LIFE IN 1600'S



Life in 1600's was very different from life today, Why? This was because electricity. electric **lamps**. Instead of electricity **candles**. **washing machines** or **dishwashers**, What about cleaning the house **vacuum cleaners** only **brooms**, What about cooking? Of course, gas or electric **stoves**, And **microwaves**. a large open fire to cook over in the kitchen. Look at the **kettle** on the fire. always hot drinks.

5 Match the base form verbs with their past forms.

| | |
|---------|-----------|
| 1 swim | a wrote |
| 2 drink | b helped |
| 3 write | c talked |
| 4 make | d knew |
| 5 break | e found |
| 6 clean | f broke |
| 7 find | g ate |
| 8 want | h drank |
| 9 offer | i wanted |
| 10 know | j made |
| 11 help | k offered |
| 12. eat | l cleaned |
| 13 talk | m swam |
| 14 turn | n turned |

6 Complete the sentences using the words in the table in their past form.

- 1 She _____ English very hard before the exam.
- 2 I _____ my family last weekend.
- 3 They _____ football last night.
- 4 My father _____ a cake for us last weekend.
- 5 She _____ an email to her friend.
- 6 I _____ milk before sleeping last night.
- 7 They _____ to a concert three days ago.
- 8 We _____ in the ocean last summer.
- 9 My cat _____ my mother's vase.
- 10 She _____ yesterday.

7 Write questions or negatives sentences:

- a) She visited her parents last weekend.
Question: _____?
- b) He cleaned his room before school.
Question: _____?
- c) The teacher found the missing exams.
Negative: _____?
- d) Tom wanted to go to the movies alone.
Question: _____?
- e) Helena offered Henrique a piece of cake.
Negative: _____?
- f) I knew what to do.
Negative: _____?
- g) Alexandre helped Anita with her homework.
Question: _____?
- h) You ate cookies after dinner.
Negative: _____?
- i) You talked to her earlier.
Question: _____?
- j) We turned off the TV after the news.
Negative: _____?
- k) He drank only a coke at the party.
Question: _____?
- l) Mom made breakfast early.
Negative: _____?



Learning objectives

By the end of the unit, the student will be able to:

Lesson 1

Do you think cars Will fly?



Predict different kind of events in the future.

Make affirmative and negative predictions

Lesson 2

Will you tell the secret?

Tell spontaneous ideas, promises and propositions

Make interrogative sentences how to answer them.



Lesson 3

Why are you going to eat junk food?



Describe actions taking place at the time of speaking.

Understand and practice using the present continuous tense.

Lesson 4

Is it going to be hot tomorrow?

► Talk about habits, routine and the activities take place at the moment.

► Make a difference between present simple and present progressive.





TALKING TIME

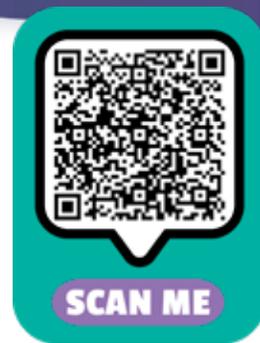
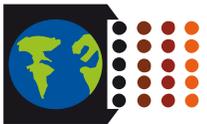
1 Listen and say. 



Do you think cars will fly?

Yes. I think in the future we will have flying cars.





1 Listen and say.

PREDICTIONS



go to school by flying cars



go to the moon on vacation



learn with robot teachers



travel around the world



be millionaire



achieve a dream



have a good day



get good grades



travel in time



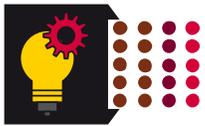
speak more than one language



be an exchange student



have smart glasses



GRAMMAR BOX

1 Look at the charts below.

FUTURE SIMPLE - AFFIRMATIVE

| | | AFFIRMATIVE | | |
|----------|------|-------------|--------|------------------------|
| SINGULAR | I | will | be | an astronaut. |
| | You | will | have | vacations on the moon. |
| | He | will | have | a good day. |
| | She | will | get | good grades. |
| | It | will | rain | today. |
| PLURAL | We | will | be | millionaire. |
| | You | will | travel | around the world. |
| | They | will | learn | with robot teachers. |

FUTURE SIMPLE - NEGATIVE

| | | NEGATIVE | | |
|----------|------|----------|--------|-------------------|
| SINGULAR | I | will not | be | to Canada. |
| | You | won't | have | a new cellphone. |
| | He | won't | have | a good day. |
| | She | won't | get | traditional food. |
| | It | won't | eat. | |
| PLURAL | We | won't | go | to school. |
| | You | won't | travel | this year. |
| | They | won't | play | videogames. |

FUTURE EXPRESSIONS

Soon

It means a short time after now.

It will rain soon.

Tomorrow

To describe the day after today.

I will travel tomorrow.

Think/Maybe/Probably

To describe something that may or may not happen.

I think Mark will get good grades.



USEFUL LANGUAGE

WILL NOT = WON'T

2 Complete the sentences with **WILL** or **WON'T** and the verbs in parenthesis.

E.g. I think I will be (be) millionaire.

1 Mike _____ (have) a new cellphone.

2 My father _____ (travel) around the world.

3 They _____ (not go) to the moon.

4 Jake _____ (eat) that vegetable soup.

5 Mark and his sister _____ (not achieve) their dreams.

6 In 2070, children _____ (learn) with robots at schools.

3 Look at the pictures and make predictions using future expressions.



E.g. I think my little brother will watch his favorite series on smart glasses.

1
.....
.....
(Alisa/meet a famous soccer player)



2
.....
.....

3
.....
.....

(I/travel around the world)

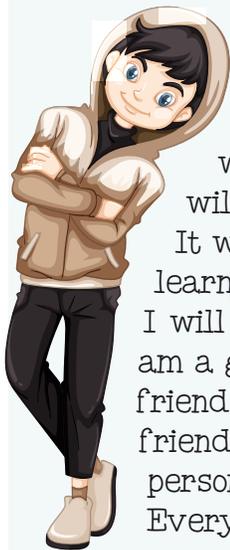
(My friend/have a terrible day)



1 Read the following text.

DREAMING ABOUT FUTURE

TOM



In 10 years, I will move to Europe. I am very excited about it. I will be an exchange student for one year in France and Germany. I will live in France, first, for six months, and then I will move to Germany and I will live there for six months. It will be complicated but I will learn French and German. I think I will get good grades because I am a good student. I will miss my friends but I think I will make new friends because I am an easygoing person. I won't have bad days. Every day will be good.

ABIGAIL

Maybe in 2050 I won't go to school walking because I will go by flying cars. I think in the school, I will learn with robot teachers. They will teach more interestingly than my current teachers. And on vacation I think I will go to the Moon. Yes! To the moon. Now it's complicated but in the future it won't be. Eventually, the technology will be more interesting than now. I think there will be smart glasses. I will watch my favorite movies or series, I will travel around the world and I will take photos of everything. That will be incredible.



2 Write the predictions that Tom and Abigail mention.

TOM

He will move to Europe.

ABIGAIL

3 Choose the best option to answer.

1 Tom will be

- a student. b a friend. c an exchange student.

2 Tom will study in

- a The USA. b Europe. c. Oceania.

3 Tom will make new friends because he

- a is shy b is easygoing c. is happy

4 Tom is a good student so he will

- a get good grades. b have friends. c study

5 Tom thinks

- a he won't have friends.
- b he won't live in Germany.
- c he won't have bad days.

6 Abigail thinks she will go to school by

- a flying cars. b cars c buses

7 Abigail thinks schools robot teachers.

- a will have b will not have c will need

8 For vacation Abigail thinks she will go to

- a the moon. b school. c France and Germany

9 According to Abigail she will watch their favorite movies and series

- a on the moon. b at school. c with smart glasses.

10 With the smart glasses she will be

- a able to watch movies.
- b able to go to the moon.
- c able to teach to robots.



LISTENING



1 Listen to the audio. Then answer the questions below. 

1 Why does he want to be an exchange student?

2 Does he think the future will be different?

3 Does he want to be an astronaut?

4 Does he want to live on the moon?

5 Do you think he will achieve his dream?



2 Listen to the audio and write the predictions you hear. 

Andrew

Joshua

Tyler



FREEDOM
ACADEMY



WRITING

1 Use your imagination and answer the questions below.

What do you think you will do tomorrow?

E.g. I think I will play video games then ...

What do you think you will do this weekend?

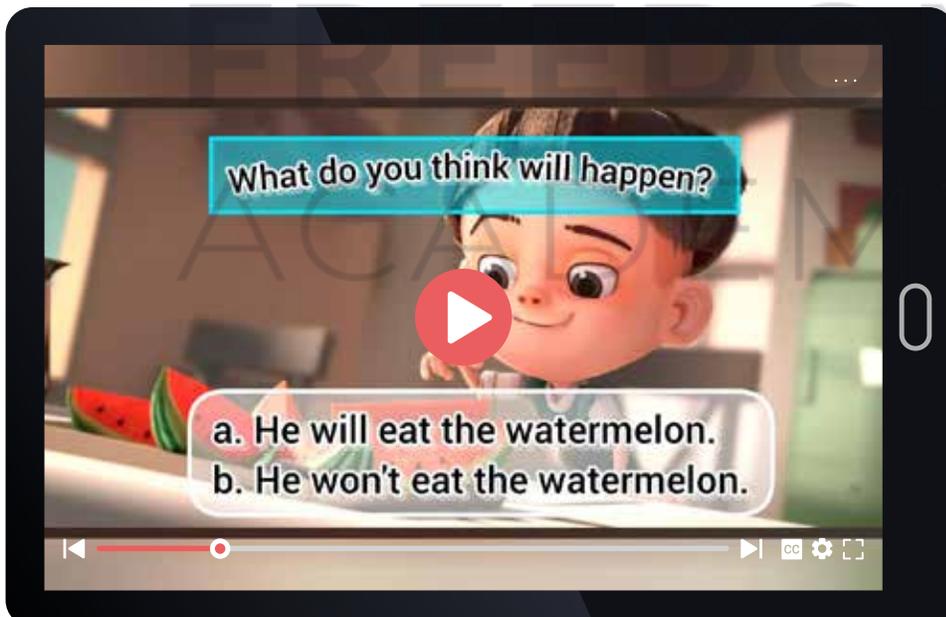
What do you think it will happen next year?

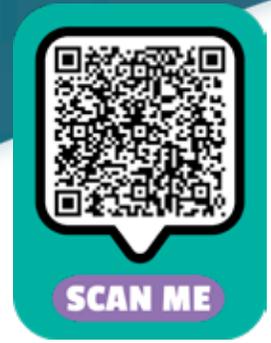
Where do you think you will be in 20 years?



WRAP UP

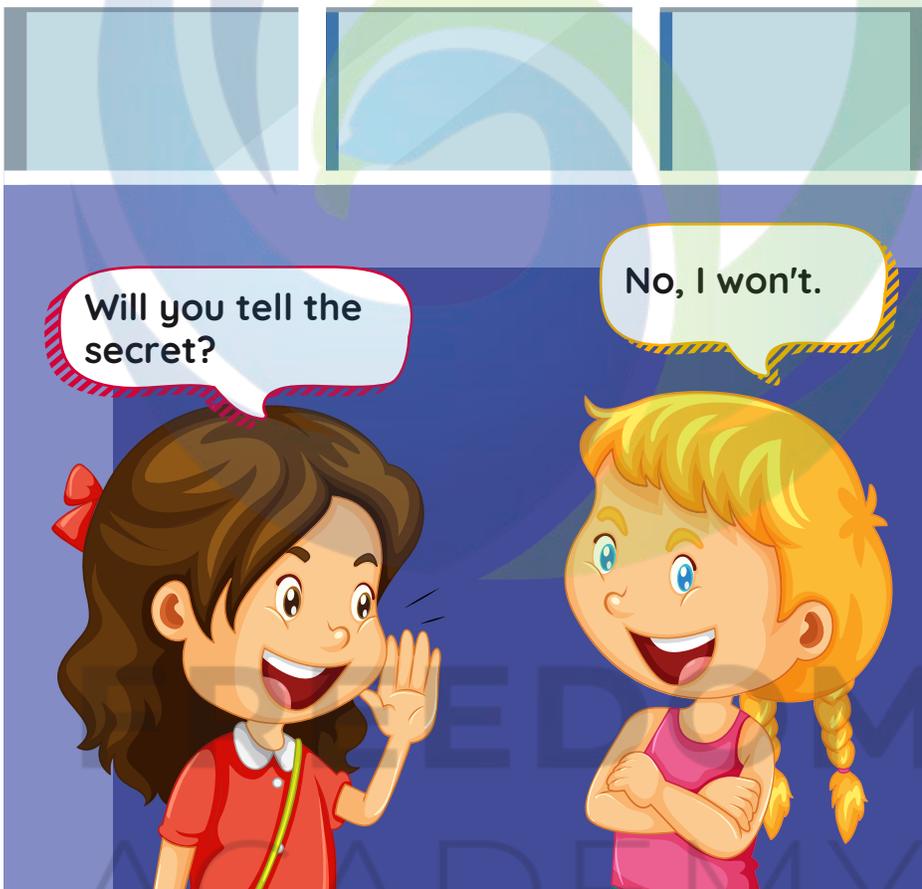
1 Watch the video and predict what will happen.





TALKING TIME

1 Listen and say. 



2 Practice with a partner. 



SCAN ME

1 Listen and say.

SPONTANEOUS IDEAS



Message a friend



Make jokes



Say, "I love you" to your parents

PROMISES



Not lie



Not tell secrets



Not cheat on tests

PROPOSITIONS



Go for a ride



Go to a party



Play hopscotch game



GRAMMAR BOX

1 Study the chart below.

FUTURE SIMPLE; WILL

| | | QUESTION | | |
|----------|------|----------|-------|----------------|
| SINGULAR | Will | I | go | for a ride? |
| | Will | you | play | Tic Tac Toe? |
| | Will | he | lie | to his father? |
| | Will | she | make | jokes? |
| | Will | it | eat | sea food? |
| PLURAL | Will | we | make | TikToks? |
| | Will | you | cheat | on the test? |
| | Will | they | tell | the secret? |

| | | SHORT ANSWERS | |
|----------|-----------------|-------------------|--|
| SINGULAR | Yes, you will. | No, you won't. | |
| | Yes, I will. | No, I will not. | |
| | Yes, he will. | No, he won't. | |
| | Yes, she will. | No, she won't. | |
| | Yes, it will. | No, it will not. | |
| PLURAL | Yes, you will. | No, you will not. | |
| | Yes, we will. | No, we won't. | |
| | Yes, they will. | No, they won't. | |

USEFUL LANGUAGE

We use will for:

Promises

- I promise I will not cheat on tests.

Spontaneous ideas

- I am bored. I will make jokes to my friends.

Propositions

- Will you be my best friend?

2 Change the sentences below to questions.

1 Stefan will tell the secret to his teacher.

2 Jeron will ride his new bike.

3 Nick will make a joke.

4 Carol will message his friend.

5 Sasha will play hopscotch.

3 Make questions with the words in then answer.

E.g. (she / tell / the secret)

A: Will she tell the secret?

B: No, she will not.

1 (Marlene/say, "I love you, mom")

A: -----

B: ----- (+)

2 (they/ride a bike)

A: -----

B: ----- (+)

3 (Ann and Moe/play hopscotch.)

A: -----

B: ----- (-)

4 (you/ message to Dann)

A: -----

B: ----- (+)

5 (Oriana/play soccer)

A: -----

B: ----- (-)



READING

1 Read the conversation below.

TOM: Hi. What are you doing?
ALICE: Nothing. And you?
TOM: I want to watch a movie.
ALICE: Will you go to the cinema?
TOM: No, I won't. I will go home with some friends.
ALICE: And what will you watch?
TOM: We don't know yet.
ALICE: What will you do after the movie?
TOM: Well, my friends and I will ride our bikes in the park.
ALICE: Don't you have a test tomorrow?
TOM: I will tell you a secret.
ALICE: OK, I promise I won't tell anyone.
TOM: I will cheat on the test.
ALICE: What? That's not correct.
TOM: It's not correct but I think I will get good grades.
ALICE: Will you lie to your parents?
TOM: My parents won't know that I will cheat on the test.
ALICE: I will message your mom.
TOM: But... You promised.
ALICE: Yes. I won't tell your mom about what you are thinking to do.
TOM: So, what will you tell her?
ALICE: I will tell her that you have an important test and you need to study for it.
TOM: That will be a joke.
ALICE: It's not.
TOM: You're not a good friend.
ALICE: I have an idea. I will help you to study then we will do whatever you want.
TOM: Sounds good. It's a deal.

2 Choose the correct option.

- Who will watch a movie?
a) Tom b) Alice
- What will Tom and his friends watch?
a) a series b) They don't know yet.
- What does Tom think to do after watching a movie?
a) Make jokes b) Ride a bike
- Does Alice have an important test tomorrow?
a) Yes, she does. b) No, she doesn't
- What is Tom's secret?
a) He will study for the test.
b) He will cheat on the test.

3 Answer the questions below.

- Will Alice tell the secret to Tom's mom?

- What will Alice tell Tom's mom?

- Will Alice help to Tom?

- Did you ever cheat on a test?





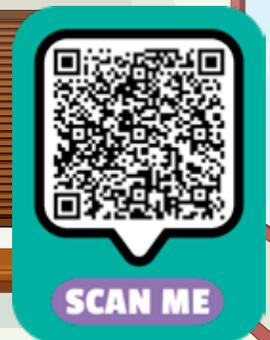
LISTENING

1 Listen to the audio and pay attention on what they are talking. 

BEST FRIENDS

| | Promise | Spontaneous idea | Propositions |
|----------|---------|------------------|--------------|
| Avril | | | |
| Rosen | | | |
| Dory | | | |
| Mike | | | |
| Samantha | | | |
| Jerry | | | |

FREEDOM
ACADEMY





WRITING

1 Answer the following questions.

1 What will you do after class?

2 What will you do tomorrow?

3 What will your father do tonight?

4 What will your mother do in 5 minutes?

5 What will you do before you sleep?

2 Write 5 promises to yourself.

E.g. I promise I won't lie to my parents.

1 -----

2 -----

3 -----

4 -----

5 -----



WRAP UP

1 Watch the video. Make questions and answer.

E.g. What will he do after the soccer match? *He will go to the park.*

What will he do after? WRAP UP



WHY ARE YOU GOING TO EAT JUNK FOOD?



TALKING TIME

1 Listen and say.

Why are you going to study hard?



I am going to study hard because I like the subject.



Are you going to eat junk food?



No, I am not going to eat junk food because it is unhealthy.





SCAN ME

1 Listen and say.

BAD HABITS



STEAL



LIE



CHEAT



INSULT



EAT JUNK FOOD



GOSSIP

GOOD HABITS



STUDY HARD



WORK A LOT



EAT HEALTHY FOOD



TIDY MY ROOM



WORK OUT



DRINK WATER



GRAMMAR BOX

1 Look at the charts below.

FUTURE "BE GOING TO"

| AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES | | |
|-----------------------|------|-----------------------------|
| SINGULAR | I | am going to get up early. |
| | You | are going to lie. |
| | He | is going to cheat. |
| | She | is going to work a lot. |
| | It | is going to run. |
| PLURAL | We | are going to stream. |
| | You | are going to eat healthily. |
| | They | are going to study hard. |

USEFUL LANGUAGE

We use be going to:

To talk about future plans and intentions. Usually the decision about the future plans has already been made

- *She's going to study hard because she wants to be the best student.*

| NEGATIVE SENTENCES | | |
|--------------------|------|---------------------------------|
| SINGULAR | I | am not going to get up early. |
| | You | are not going to lie. |
| | He | is not going to cheat. |
| | She | is not going to work a lot. |
| | It | is not going to run. |
| PLURAL | We | are not going to stream. |
| | You | are not going to eat healthily. |
| | They | are not going to study hard. |

2 Use the words below to make (+) affirmative or (-) negative sentences.

1 Helen / cheat on the test. (+)

.....

2 Ted and Peter / work a lot. (+)

.....

3 I / eat healthy. (+)

.....

4 My dad / smoke the next year. (-)

.....

5 Ana / lie to her parents. (-)

.....

6 They / tidy their bedroom. (-)

.....

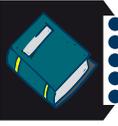
3 Look at the pictures and write sentences.



1



2



1 Read the text below.

Why are you going to do that?



Hello! I am Peter and I am going to get 16 years old next year. I am just going to have good habits next year, but my sister, Helen, who is 19 years old, is going to have bad habits. Next year, I am going to study hard because I want to be the best student at school. Also, I am going to work a lot because my family needs money. But my sister is going to cheat on her tests at the university because she wants good grades. Also, she is going to start eating healthily because she wants to be thinner. I hope it works because she is desperate. Personally, I am going to do my best to be better.

2 Answer true or false.

1 Peter is 15 years old now.

True False

2 Peter is going to have good and bad habits.

True False

3 Peter's sister is 19 years old now.

True False

4 Helen is going to work hard the next year.

True False

5 Peter is going to study hard.

True False

6 Helen is going to cheat on her tests.

True False

3 Match with the correct option.

1 Peter

a is going to cheat on her/ his tests.

b is going to study hard because he/ she wants to be the best student.

2 Helen

c is going to work a lot.

d is going to eat healthily to be thinner.



LISTENING



1 Listen and match. More than one option is possible. 



1 Luis

2 Ana

3 Susan

4 Peter

5 Helen

A is going to steal.

B is going to work out.

C is going to insult.

D is not going to cheat to her boyfriend.

E is going to lie to his parents.

F is going to tidy her room.

G is going to study hard.

H is going to work a lot.

I is going to eat healthily.

J is going to travel.

K is going to eat junk food.

L is going to eat healthily.

FREEDOM
ACADEMY

IS IT GOING TO BE HOT TOMORROW?



TALKING TIME

1 Listen and say.

Is it going to be rainy tomorrow?



Yes, it is.



Are you going to go swimming?



No, I am not.



SCAN ME



VOCABULARY



1 Listen and say.

IS IT GOING TO ... TOMORROW?



BE SUNNY



BE CLOUDY



BE PARTLY CLOUDY



BE RAINY



BE SNOWY



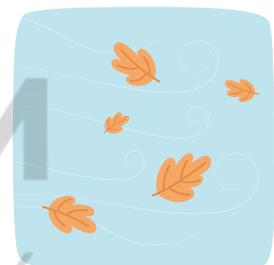
BE SLEETING



BE STORMY



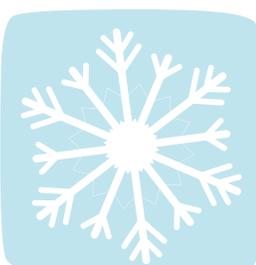
BE LIGHTNING



BE WINDY



BE FOGGY



BE ICY



BE HAILING



GRAMMAR BOX

1 Look at the charts below.

FUTURE "BE GOING TO"

YES / NO QUESTION

| Aux. | Subject | Verb | Object |
|------|-------------|----------|--------------|
| Are | you | going to | go swimming? |
| Is | he/ she/ it | | get up? |
| Are | they | | play soccer? |

AFFIRMATIVE SHORT ANSWERS

| Yes, | Subject | Aux. |
|------|-------------|------|
| | I | am. |
| Yes, | he/ she/ it | is. |
| | they | are. |

NEGATIVE SHORT ANSWERS

| No, | Subject | Aux. | Not |
|-----|-------------|------|------|
| | I | am | |
| No, | he/ she/ it | is | not. |
| | they | are | |

2 Now ask your classmates some questions using the vocabulary learned.



Is it going to be sunny tomorrow?

Yes, it is.
No, it isn't.



Are you going to go running?

Yes, I am.
No, I am not.



3 Complete the conversation.

Ana: Hello Ted. it
..... (be cloudy) tomorrow?

Ted: No, it It (be sunny)

Ana: Oh really? And you
..... (go swimming) ?

Ted: Yes, I What about you? you
..... (do) anything?

Ana: Yes. I (play soccer)
with my sister.

Ted: Oh! your brother
(play) with you?

Ana: No, he

4 Practice the conversation above.

5 Arrange the questions below. Then answer.

1 You / play soccer / tomorrow
.....?
.....

2 It / be sunny / in La Paz / on Monday
.....?
.....

3 Your best friend / chess / play
.....?
.....

4 Your father / go running / the next month
.....?
.....

5 It / be rainy / in the afternoon / tomorrow
.....?
.....

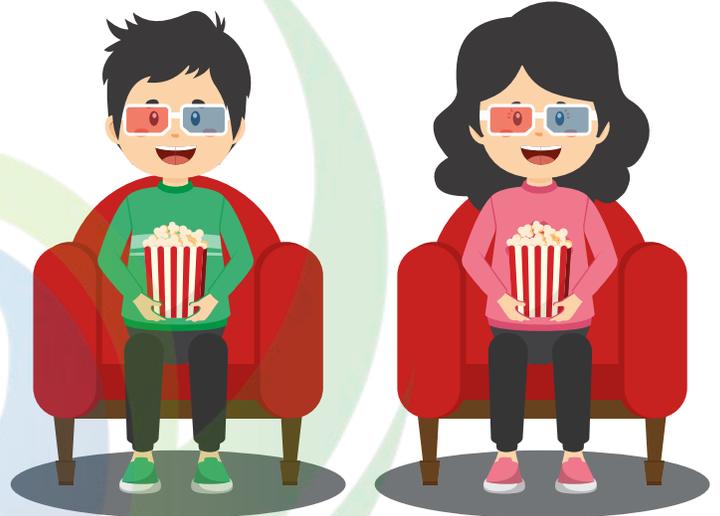




1 Read the text below.

What are you gonna do tomorrow?

Hello! My name is Tom and tomorrow I am going to do a lot of activities. In the morning, I am going to play soccer with my sister. After that, she is going to go swimming because it is going to be sunny. In the afternoon, I am going to have lunch with my best friend, Luis. We are going to go to the movies after lunch. Then, he is going to go home and I am going to go to my grandparents' house. In the evening, my family and I are going to have dinner and finally we are going to play chess.



2 Answer true or false.

1 Tom is not going to do many activities.

True False

2 Tom's sister is going to play soccer.

True False

3 It is going to be sunny tomorrow.

True False

4 Luis is going to have lunch with Tom.

True False

5 Tom and Luis are going to go to the movies.

True False

6 Tom is going to have dinner with Luis.

True False

3 Fill the chart with the correct information from the reading.

In the morning, Tom is going to

In the afternoon, Tom is going to

In the evening, Tom is going to



LISTENING

1 Listen and answer if those kids do the activities mentioned. 

IS HE GOING TO ...? IS SHE GOING TO ...?

PETER THOMPSON



LISA SMITH



- 1. Eat junk food
- 2. Go swimming
- 3. Be windy

No, he isn't

Yes, he is

.....

- 1. Go roller skating
- 2. Be stormy
- 3. Eat healthily

.....

.....

.....

HELEN PARKER



WILL GONZALES



- 1. Do gymnastics
- 2. Be sunny
- 3. Play chess

.....

.....

.....

- 1. Go running
- 2. Stay in bed
- 3. Be cloudy

.....

.....

.....



Is it going to rain tomorrow?



Are you going to go to the park?

No, it isn't.



Yes, I am.



1 Arrange the following sentences.

1 isn't / Susan / going to / paint
.....

2 listen / I / am / to music / going to
.....

3 aren't / my mother / going to / and / go shopping / father
.....

4 is / my sister / watch Tv / going to
.....

5 aren't / play / they / going to / videogames
.....

6 are / Ana / stream / Peter / and / going to
.....

7 aren't / play / we / going to / chess
.....

8 is / going to / Hannah / lie
.....

3 Look at the pictures and answer the questions.



1 Is she going to go running?
.....
.....

2 Is he going to play chess?
.....
.....

2 Use the verbs in brackets and the correct form of **be going to**.

1 Our teacher..... (travel) on holiday next year. (-)

2 I (eat healthily) the next month because I want to be thinner. (+)

3 She (cheat) on her test. (-)

4 We (drink) alcohol (+).

5 It (be sunny) tomorrow (+).

6 You (tidy) your house alone tomorrow (+).

3 Is he gonna play basketball?
.....
.....

4 Are you gonna do karate?
.....
.....



5 Are you gonna go cycling?
.....
.....

6 Is he gonna play soccer?
.....
.....

4 Change the sentences to negative.

1 They will study for the test.

2 I will be happy all day.

3 She will travel to the moon.

4 He will be an exchange student.

5 Mike and Ann will travel around the world.

6 You will have a flying car.

7 Darlen will make jokes.

8 Dave will have smart glasses.

5 Change the sentences to interrogative.

1 They will study for the test.

2 I will be happy all day.

3 She will travel to the moon.

4 He will be an exchange student.

5 Mike and Ann will travel around the world.

6 You will have a flying car.

7 Darlen will make jokes.

8 Dave will have smart glasses.

6 Listen to the short conversations and circle the correct option.



1 Tom will _____

- a) study for the test.
- b) cheat on the test.

2 Lucy will _____

- a) not get good grades.
- b) not get bad grades.

3 Mike will _____

- a) lie to his mom.
- b) not lie to his mom.

4 Sabrina will _____

- a) go to the moon.
- b) travel around the world.

5 Erick will _____

- a) ride his bike.
- b) play hopscotch.

6 They will _____

- a) learn with robots.
- b) learn with their parents.

7 You will _____

- a) achieve your dreams.
- b) not achieve your dreams.

8 Charlie will _____

- a) speak more than one language.
- b) not speak more than one language.



FREEDOM
ACADEMY

L1 When were you born?

EL PASADO SIMPLE VERBO TO BE

El verbo **"to be"** en pasado tiene dos formas: **was** y **were**. Se utiliza para describir acciones que ocurrieron o existieron en el pasado.

| AFIRMATIVO | NEGATIVO | INTERROGATIVO |
|--|--|--|
| I was at the concert. (Yo estuve en el concierto) | I wasn't at the party, (No estuve en la fiesta) | Was I at the concert? (Estuve en el concierto?) |
| You were born in 2010. (Tú naciste en 2010) | You weren't born in 2011. (Tú no naciste en 2011) | Were you born in 2010? (Tú naciste en 2010?) |
| He / She / It was next to the station. (Estaba junto a la estación) | He / She / It wasn't in the car. (No estaba en el carro) | Was he / she / it at home? (Estaba en casa?) |
| We were colleagues. (Éramos colegas) | We weren't siblings. (No éramos hermanos) | Were we friends? (Éramos amigos?) |
| You were at the store. (Ustedes estaban en la tienda) | You weren't at home, (Ustedes no estaban en casa) | Were you at the hotel? (Ustedes estaban en el hotel?) |
| They were at home. (Ellos estaban en casa) | They weren't at the cinema. (Ellos no estaban en el cine) | Were they at the park? (Ellos estaban en el parque?) |

Este verbo no funciona como la mayoría de los verbos, porque no necesita **verbo auxiliar** en las oraciones negativas ni interrogativas. Es decir, que no hay **did** o **didn't**, ni ningún otro verbo en la frase: solo el verbo **to be** en la posición correcta.

L2 Were there buses in 1810?

También se puede hablar de la existencia de algo en el pasado usando **"there was"** (en singular) y **"there were"** (para el plural), con el sentido de **"haber"**.

| AFIRMATIVO | NEGATIVO | INTERROGATIVO |
|--|--|--|
| There was + sustantivo singular There was a woman in the park. | There wasn't + sustantivo singular There wasn't a woman in the park. | Was there any + Sust, en singular + ? Was there any woman in the park? |
| There were + sustantivo plural There were two women in a café. | There weren't + sustantivo plural There weren't two women in a café. | Were there any + Sust, en plural + ? Were there any women in a café? |

Para dar respuestas cortas debemos utilizar la forma correspondiente del verbo 'to be' en pasado, respetando si es singular o plural: **Yes, there was.** / **No, there wasn't,** etc.

EL PASADO SIMPLE

El pasado simple en inglés es un tiempo verbal que se utiliza para hablar de acciones que tuvieron lugar en el pasado y que ya finalizaron.

PASADO SIMPLE AFIRMATIVO

En el pasado simple seguimos la estructura ya conocida del español, la cual exponemos a continuación:

Sujeto + verbo + complemento

Ejemplo:

- I finished packing my bags. (Terminé de empacar mis maletas)
- Diego and I celebrated our first anniversary. (Diego y yo celebramos nuestro primer aniversario)

PASADO SIMPLE NEGATIVO

Para formar las oraciones en negativo hacemos uso del verbo auxiliar to do en tiempo pasado, sobre el cual recae la negación (did not, o didn't en forma abreviada).

La estructura entonces se configura como sigue:

Sujeto + did not (didn't) + verbo + complemento

Ejemplo:

- The birds didn't sing this morning because of the rain. (Los pájaros no cantaron esta mañana debido a la lluvia)
- The university did not open any courses this summer. (La universidad no abrió ningún curso este verano)

PASADO SIMPLE INTERROGATIVO

Para construir oraciones interrogativas, nuevamente acudimos a la forma pasada del verbo to do, la cual se ubica antes del sujeto. Si la oración interrogativa es negativa, la negación recae sobre el auxiliar. La estructura se expone a continuación:

Did/Didn't + sujeto + verbo + complemento + ?

Ejemplo:

- Did Sarah arrive at school on time? (¿Llegó Sarah a tiempo a la escuela?)
- Didn't they play in a band as teenagers? (¿No tocaban ellos en una banda de adolescentes?)

RESPUESTAS CORTAS

Para responder con un SÍ o un NO, es necesario utilizar el auxiliar de la pregunta en la respuesta. Es decir, DID, para contestar afirmativamente, o DIDN'T, si quieres decir que no.

| Para decir que SÍ | Para decir que NO |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they DID | No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they DIDN'T |

L1 Do you think cars will fly?

Utilizamos **will** para hablar del futuro cuando no estamos muy seguros de lo que va a pasar, así que decimos lo que creemos que pasará.

| AFIRMATIVO | NEGATIVO |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| I will be an astronaut. | I will not be an astronaut. |
| You will have vacations on the moon. | You will won't have vacations on the moon. |
| He will have a good day. | He will not have a good day. |
| She will get good grades. | She will won't get good grades. |
| It will be happy. | It will not be happy. |
| We will be millionaire | We will won't be millionaire |
| You will travel around the world. | You will not travel around the world. |
| They will learn with robot teachers. | They will won't learn with robot teachers. |

Cuando hablamos de cosas que creemos que van a pasar solemos empezar la frase con; **I think... / I guess... / probably / maybe** seguido de **will**. Observa estos ejemplos:

- **I think** I'll write a novel one day. (Creo que escribiré una novela algún día.)
- **I guess** it'll be a boy. (Supongo que será un niño)
- **Probably** they will be the best students. (Probablemente serán los mejores estudiantes.)
- **Maybe** She will travel around the world. (Tal vez ella viajará por el mundo.)

L2 Will you tell the secret?

Para realizar preguntas y responderlas lo realizamos de la siguiente manera:

| YES/NO QUESTIONS | SHORT ANSWERS | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Will I go to school? | Yes, you will. | No, you won't. |
| Will you play the piano? | Yes, I will. | No, I won't. |
| Will she study? | Yes, she will. | No, she won't. |
| Will he sleep? | Yes, he will. | No, he won't. |
| Will it eat? | Yes, it will. | No, it won't. |
| Will we travel? | Yes, you will. | No, you won't. |
| Will you work? | Yes, we will. | No, we won't. |
| Will they dance? | Yes, they will. | No, they won't. |

También podemos utilizar **will** para:

- **Decisiones espontáneas:** I'm bored. I will make a joke to my friends.
- **Promesas:** I will love you forever

L3

Why are you going to eat junk food?

En inglés podemos usar “be going to” para transmitir una idea de futuro. Esta estructura tiene dos funciones principalmente.

1 Usamos **“be going to”** para referirnos a planes futuros que ya hemos decidido. Refleja las intenciones del hablante para el futuro, aunque no necesariamente significa que ya hayamos empezado los preparativos, o que esas cosas vayan a suceder de verdad:

- When I'm older, I'm going to be an astronaut! (¡Cuando sea mayor, voy a ser astronauta!).

2 También se puede usar **“be going to”** para hacer predicciones en base a lo que vemos en el presente:

- It's very cold outside - I think it's going to snow (Afuera hace mucho frío. Creo que va a nevar).

| SUJETO + (BE) GOING TO | + INFINITIVO |
|---|--|
| I'm going to <i>Voy a</i> | go to the beach this weekend. <i>ir a la playa este fin de semana.</i> |
| She's going to <i>Va a</i> | have spaghetti for dinner tonight. <i>cenar espagueti esta noche.</i> |
| They're going to <i>Van a</i> | release a new album next year. <i>lanzar un nuevo álbum el año que viene.</i> |
| I'm not going to <i>No voy a</i> | study medicine anymore - it's too hard! <i>seguir estudiando medicina. ¡Es demasiado difícil!</i> |
| He's not going to <i>No va a</i> | listen to what you say. <i>escuchar lo que le digas.</i> |
| We're not going to <i>No vamos a</i> | go to the wedding because we have to work. <i>ir a la boda porque tenemos que trabajar.</i> |

L4

Is it going to be hot tomorrow?

Para realizar preguntas con **“going to”** necesitamos utilizar el verbo **To Be** (am, is, are) como auxiliar tanto en la pregunta como en la respuesta afirmativa o negativa corta.

Observa la siguiente tabla para ver la estructura de la pregunta y de la respuesta corta:

| Yes / No Question | | | | | | Short Answer | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|---------------------------------|------|-------------|---|--------------|---------|------|------|---------|------|------|
| Aux. | Subject | going to | Verb | Object | ? | Yes, | Subject | Aux. | No, | Subject | Aux. | Not |
| Are | you | | | | | | I | am. | | I | am | |
| Is | he | going to gonna | go | to bed late | ? | Yes, | he | is. | No, | he | is | not. |
| | she | | | | | | she | | | | | |
| | it | | | | | | it | | | | | |
| are | we | | | | | | you | are. | | you | are | |
| | they | | | | | | they | | they | | | |

LIST OF REGULAR VERBS

| PRESENT | PAST | PARTICIPLE | PRESENT | PAST | PARTICIPLE |
|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| arrive /əraɪv/ | arrived /əraɪvd/ | arrived /əraɪvd/ | love /lʌv/ | loved /lʌvd/ | loved /lʌvd/ |
| ask /æsk/ | asked /æskt/ | asked /æskt/ | miss /mɪs/ | missed /mɪst/ | missed /mɪst/ |
| boil /bɔɪl/ | boiled /bɔɪld/ | boiled /bɔɪld/ | mix /mɪks/ | mixed /mɪkst/ | mixed /mɪkst/ |
| call /kɔ:l/ | called /kɔ:ld/ | called /kɔ:ld/ | move /mu:v/ | moved /mu:vd/ | moved /mu:vd/ |
| carry /kæri:/ | carried /kæri:ɪd/ | carried /kæri:ɪd/ | need /ni:d/ | needed /ni:ɪd/ | needed /ni:ɪd/ |
| clap /klæp/ | clapped /klæpt/ | clapped /klæpt/ | open /oʊpən/ | opened /oʊpənd/ | opened /oʊpənd/ |
| clean /kli:n/ | cleaned /kli:nd/ | cleaned /kli:nd/ | order /ɔ:rdər/ | ordered /ɔ:rdərd/ | ordered /ɔ:rdərd/ |
| close /kloʊs/ | closed /kloʊzd/ | closed /kloʊzd/ | phone /foʊn/ | phoned /foʊnd/ | phoned /foʊnd/ |
| compare /kəmper/ | compared /kəmperɪd/ | compared /kəmperɪd/ | play /pleɪ/ | played /pleɪd/ | played /pleɪd/ |
| complete /kəmplɪt/ | completed /kəmplɪtɪd/ | completed /kəmplɪtɪd/ | point /pɔɪnt/ | pointed /pɔɪntɪd/ | pointed /pɔɪntɪd/ |
| cook /ku:k/ | cooked /ku:kt/ | cooked /ku:kt/ | rain /reɪn/ | rained /reɪnd/ | rained /reɪnd/ |
| check /tʃek/ | checked /tʃekt/ | checked /tʃekt/ | rob /rɔ:b/ | robbed /rɔ:bd/ | robbed /rɔ:bd/ |
| decide /dɪsaɪd/ | decided /dɪsaɪdɪd/ | decided /dɪsaɪdɪd/ | shout /ʃaʊt/ | shouted /ʃaʊtɪd/ | shouted /ʃaʊtɪd/ |
| describe /dɪskraɪb/ | described /dɪskraɪbd/ | described /dɪskraɪbd/ | smile /smaɪl/ | smiled /smaɪld/ | smiled /smaɪld/ |
| destroy /dɪstrɔɪ/ | destroyed /dɪstrɔɪd/ | destroyed /dɪstrɔɪd/ | snow /snoʊ/ | snowed /snoʊd/ | snowed /snoʊd/ |
| die /daɪ/ | died /daɪd/ | died /daɪd/ | start /stɑ:rt/ | started /stɑ:rtɪd/ | started /stɑ:rtɪd/ |
| end /end/ | ended /endɪd/ | ended /endɪd/ | stay /steɪ/ | stayed /steɪd/ | stayed /steɪd/ |
| enjoy /endʒɔɪ/ | enjoyed /endʒɔɪd/ | enjoyed /endʒɔɪd/ | stop /stɔ:p/ | stopped /stɔ:pt/ | stopped /stɔ:pt/ |
| happen /hæpən/ | happened /hæpənd/ | happened /hæpənd/ | study /stʌdi:/ | studied /stʌdɪd/ | studied /stʌdɪd/ |
| help /help/ | helped /helpt/ | helped /helpt/ | talk /tɔ:k/ | talked /tɔ:kt/ | talked /tɔ:kt/ |
| hunt /hʌnt/ | hunted /hʌntɪd/ | hunted /hʌntɪd/ | travel /trævl/ | traveled /trævlɪd/ | traveled /trævlɪd/ |
| imagine /ɪmædʒɪn/ | imagined /ɪmædʒɪnd/ | imagined /ɪmædʒɪnd/ | visit /vɪzɪt/ | visited /vɪzɪtɪd/ | visited /vɪzɪtɪd/ |
| kill /kɪl/ | killed /kɪld/ | killed /kɪld/ | wait /weɪt/ | waited /weɪtɪd/ | waited /weɪtɪd/ |
| laugh /læf/ | laughed /læft/ | laughed /læft/ | want /wɑ:nt/ | wanted /wɑ:ntɪd/ | wanted /wɑ:ntɪd/ |
| like /laɪk/ | liked /laɪkt/ | liked /laɪkt/ | wash /wɑ:ʃ/ | washed /wɑ:ʃt/ | washed /wɑ:ʃt/ |
| live /lɪv/ | lived /lɪvd/ | lived /lɪvd/ | watch /wɑ:tʃ/ | watched /wɑ:tʃt/ | watched /wɑ:tʃt/ |
| look /lʊk/ | looked /lʊkt/ | looked /lʊkt/ | work /wɜ:rk/ | worked /wɜ:rkt/ | worked /wɜ:rkt/ |

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS

| PRESENT | PAST | PARTICIPLE | PRESENT | PAST | PARTICIPLE | PRESENT | PAST | PARTICIPLE |
|----------|-------------|------------|----------|-------------|-------------|---------|---------|------------|
| arise | arose | arisen | fight | fought | fought | ring | rang | rung |
| /əraɪz/ | /ərouz/ | /ə'ri:zən/ | /faɪt/ | /fɔ:t fɔ:t/ | /fɔ:t fɔ:t/ | /rɪŋ/ | /ræŋ/ | /rʌŋ/ |
| awake | awoke | awoken | find | found | found | run | ran | run |
| /əweɪk | /əwouk/ | /əwoukən/ | /faɪnd/ | /faʊnd/ | /faʊnd/ | /rʌn/ | /ræn/ | /rʌn/ |
| be | was/were | been | fly | flew | flown | say | said | said |
| /bi:/ | /wʌz hwɜ:r/ | /bi:n/ | /flaɪ/ | /flu:/ | /floun/ | /seɪ/ | /sed/ | /sed/ |
| become | became | become | forget | forgot | forgotten | see | saw | seen |
| /bɪkʌm/ | /bɪkeɪm/ | /bɪkʌm/ | /fə'get/ | /fə'gɔ:t/ | /fə'gɔ:tɪn/ | /si:/ | /sɔ:/ | /seen/ |
| begin | began | begun | get | got | got | send | sent | sent |
| /bɪ'gɪn/ | /bɪ'gæn/ | /bɪ'gʌn/ | /get/ | /gɔ:t/ | /gɔ:t/ | /send/ | /sent/ | /sent/ |
| bet | bet | bet | give | gave | given | set | set | set |
| /bet/ | /bet/ | /bet/ | /gɪv/ | /geɪv/ | /gɪvən/ | /set/ | /set/ | /set/ |
| bite | bit | bitten | go | went | gone | shake | shook | shaken |
| /baɪt/ | /bɪt/ | /bɪtn/ | /gou/ | /went/ | /gɔ:n/ | /ʃeɪk/ | /ʃuk/ | /ʃeɪkən/ |
| blow | blew | blown | grow | grew | grown | shoot | shot | shot |
| /blou/ | /blu:/ | /bloun/ | /grou/ | /gru:/ | /groun/ | /ʃu:t/ | /ʃa:t/ | /ʃa:t/ |
| break | broke | broken | have | had | had | shut | shut | shut |
| /breɪk/ | /brouk/ | /broukən/ | /hæv/ | /hæd/ | /hæd/ | /ʃʌt/ | /ʃʌt/ | /ʃʌt/ |
| bring | brought | brought | hear | heard | heard | sing | sang | sung |
| /brɪŋ/ | /brɔ:t/ | /brɔ:t/ | /hi:r/ | /hɜ:rd/ | /hɜ:rd/ | /sɪŋ/ | /sæŋ/ | /sʌŋ/ |
| build | built | built | hide | hid | hidden | sit | sat | sat |
| /bɪld/ | /bɪlt/ | /bɪlt/ | /haɪd/ | /hɪd/ | /hɪdn/ | /sɪt/ | /sæt/ | /sæt/ |
| burn | burnt | burnt | hit | hit | hit | sleep | slept | slept |
| /bɜ:rn/ | /bɜ:rnt/ | /bɜ:rnt/ | /hɪt/ | /hɪt/ | /hɪt/ | /sli:p/ | /slept/ | /slept/ |
| buy | bought | bought | hold | held | held | smell | smelt | smelt |
| /baɪ/ | /bɔ:t/ | /bɔ:t/ | /hould/ | /held/ | /held/ | /smel/ | /smelt/ | /smelt/ |
| catch | caught | caught | hurt | hurt | hurt | speak | spoke | spoken |
| /kætʃ/ | /kɔ:t/ | /kɔ:t/ | /hɜ:rt/ | /hɜ:rt/ | /hɜ:rt/ | /spi:k/ | /spouk/ | /spoukən/ |
| choose | chose | chosen | keep | kept | kept | spell | spelt | spelt |
| /tʃu:z/ | /ʃouz/ | /tʃouzən/ | /ki:p/ | /kept/ | /kept/ | /spel/ | /spelt/ | /spelt/ |
| come | came | come | know | knew | known | spend | spent | spent |
| /kʌm/ | /keɪm/ | /kʌm/ | /nou/ | /nu:/ | /noun/ | /spend/ | /spent/ | /spent/ |
| cost | cost | cost | learn | learnt | learnt | stand | stood | stood |
| /kɔ:st/ | /kɔ:st/ | /kɔ:st/ | /lɜ:rn/ | /lɜ:rnt/ | /lɜ:rnt/ | /stænd/ | /stʊd/ | /stʊd/ |
| cut | cut | cut | leave | left | left | steal | stole | stolen |
| /kʌt/ | /kʌt/ | /kʌt/ | /li:v/ | /left/ | /left/ | /sti:l/ | /stou/ | /stoulən/ |
| do | did | done | let | let | let | swim | swam | swum |
| /du:/ | /dɪd/ | /dʌn/ | /let/ | /let/ | /let/ | /swɪm/ | /swæm/ | /swʌm/ |
| draw | drew | drawn | lose | lost | lost | take | took | taken |
| /drɔ:/ | /dru:/ | /drɔ:n/ | /lu:z/ | /lɔ:st/ | /lɔ:st/ | /teɪk/ | /tu:k/ | /teɪkən/ |
| dream | dreamt | dreamt | make | made | made | teach | taught | taught |
| /dri:m/ | /dremt/ | /dremt/ | /meɪk/ | /meɪd/ | /meɪd/ | /ti:tʃ/ | /tɔ:t/ | /tɔ:t/ |
| drink | drank | drunk | mean | meant | meant | tell | told | told |
| /drɪŋk/ | /dræŋk/ | /drʌŋk/ | /mi:n/ | /ment/ | /ment/ | /tel/ | /tould/ | /tould/ |
| drive | drove | driven | meet | met | met | think | thought | thought |
| /draɪv/ | /drouv/ | /drɪvən/ | /mi:t/ | /met/ | /met/ | /θɪŋk/ | /θɔ:t/ | /θɔ:t/ |
| eat | ate | eaten | pay | paid | paid | throw | threw | thrown |
| /i:t/ | /eɪt/ | /i:tn/ | /peɪ/ | /peɪd/ | /peɪd/ | /θrou/ | /θru:/ | /θroun/ |
| fall | fell | fallen | put | put | put | wake | woke | waken |
| /fɔ:l/ | /fel/ | /fɔ:lən/ | /pʊt/ | /pʊt/ | /pʊt/ | /weɪk/ | /wouk/ | /weɪkən/ |
| feed | fed | fed | read | read | read | win | won | won |
| /fi:d/ | /fed/ | /fed/ | /ri:d/ | /ri:d/ | /ri:d/ | /wɪn/ | /wʌn/ | /wʌn/ |
| feel | felt | felt | ride | rode | ridden | write | wrote | written |
| /fi:l/ | /felt/ | /felt/ | /raɪd/ | /roud/ | /rɪdn/ | /raɪt/ | /rou/ | /rou/ |

TIMELINE OF TRANSPORTATION

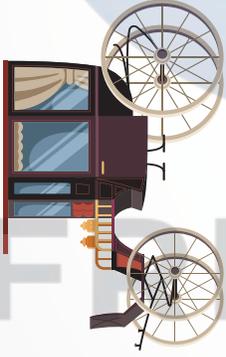
2500 BC

HORSE RIDING



1 AC

CARRIAGE



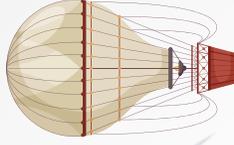
1767

STEAM CAR



1783

HOT AIR BALLOON



1902

PLANE



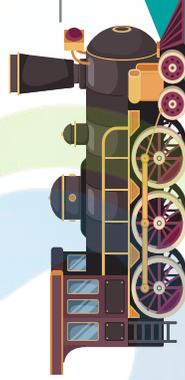
1862

CAR



1801

LOCOMOTIVE



1926

ROCKET



1939

HELICOPTER



FREEDOM
ACADEMY