

Tale Teller

UNIT 2 - Level 3
Lesson A



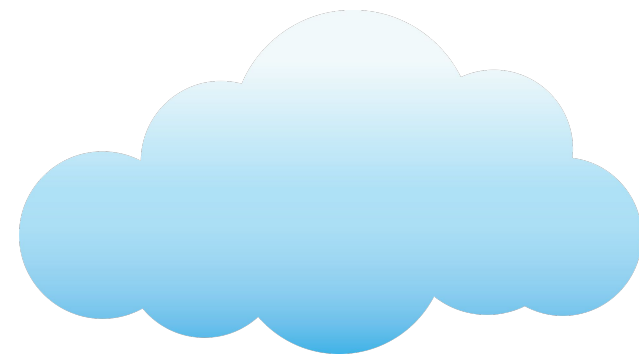
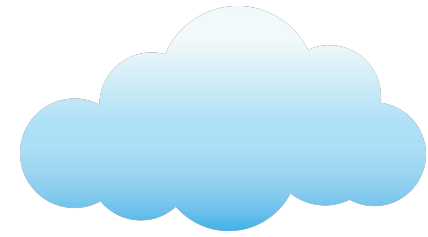
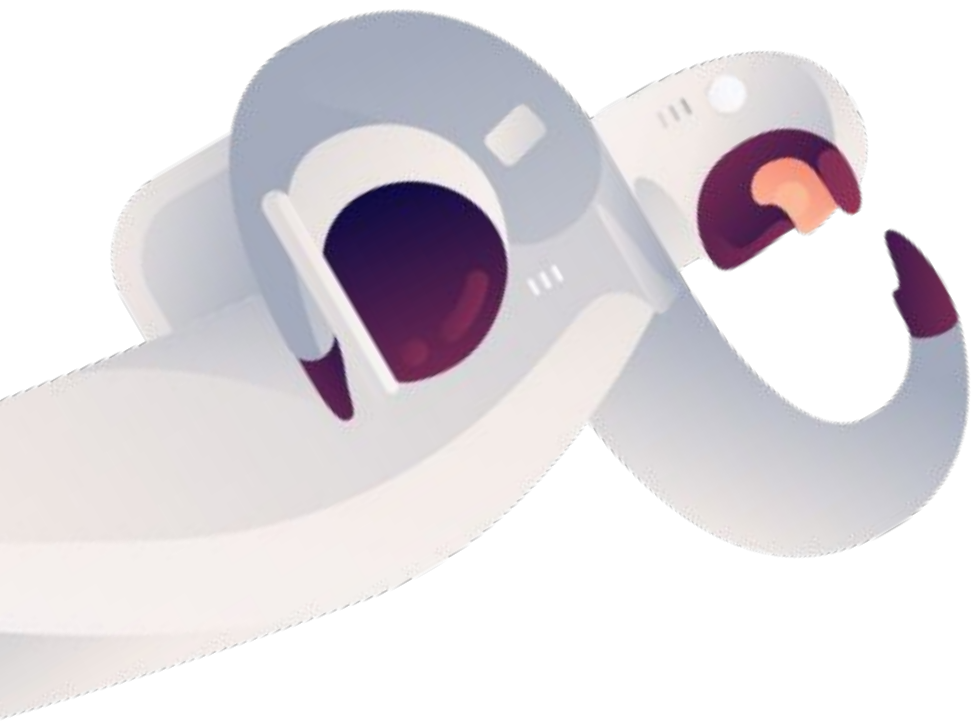
Warm up

Listen to people tell a happy memory



What happy memory did you like the most?

Have you had any similar experiences?



Learning Objectives

01

The students should be able to tell an anecdote

02

The students should be able to write a personal story

03

The students should be able to use the past tense correctly



Focus

01

Vocabulary:

Adjectives for feelings

-ing and -ed

02

Grammar:

Narrative Tenses

Past Simple

Past Continuous

Past Perfect

03

Listening

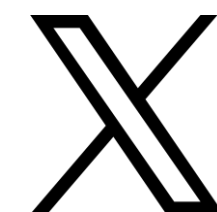
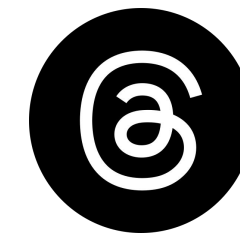
Writing

Speaking



Warm up

- Do you share stories on social media? What type of story?
- What stories do you enjoy telling friends and family?
- How do people tell stories differently on social media and face to face?



Vocabulary

Do you know the words in bold?

- BORED
- EXCITED
- EMBARRASSING
- ANNOYED
- FRIGHTENED
- SURPRISED
- AMAZING
- DISAPPOINTED



This happened when my sister and I were three and four years old. It was the summer holidays and my granddad was looking after us. We were **bored**, so we went into the garage and were really **excited** when we found all dad's paints. We decided to surprise him by painting the house while he was at work. We managed to paint a big area of wall blue before my granddad noticed. I think he found it a bit **embarrassing** that he wasn't watching us carefully enough. He said to us, 'Your dad is going to be really **annoyed**!' My sister and I were **frightened**, but when dad came home, all he said was, 'I'm **surprised** you chose blue. I thought you two preferred red.' Now I look back, it's **amazing** that he was so calm. He was probably **disappointed** with us, but he didn't show it.



Andy

2 reviews

GB

A day ago

Vocabulary

Adjectives -ed

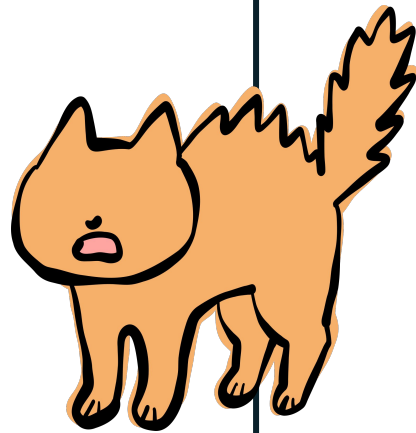
REFERS TO A FEELING.

How the person feels

My brother was surprised

The cat is frightened

I feel overwhelmed



Adjectives -ing

REFERS TO A CHARACTERISTIC

That show was surprising

That story is frightening

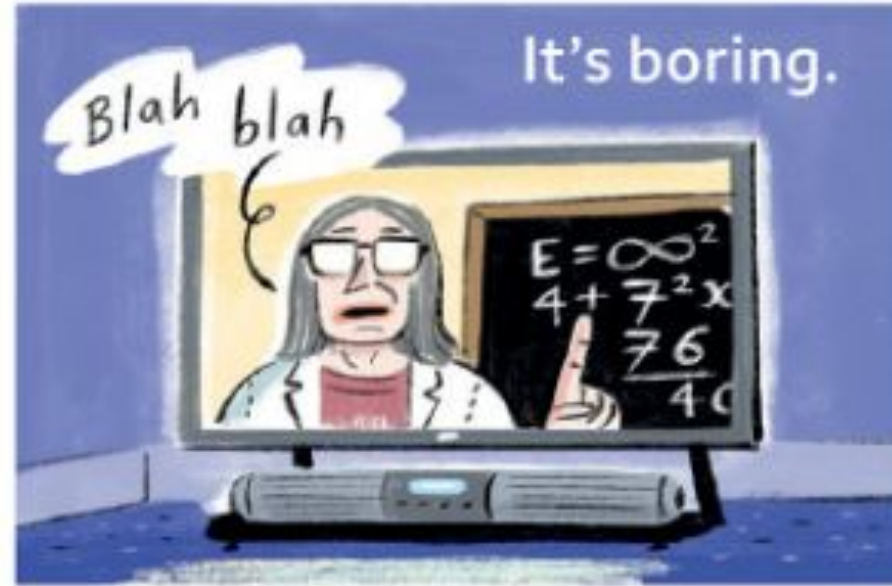
My new job is a bit overwhelming



C Look at the pictures. Which adjective ending do we use

1 to talk about how a person feels: **-ed** or **-ing**?

2 to talk about what causes the feelings: **-ed** or **-ing**?



AN ANNOYING PERSON

AN EXCITING IDEA



MAKES ME FEEL EXCITED



MAKES ME FEEL ANNOYED

3A Complete the adjectives in the questions with *-ed* or *-ing*.

- 1 What's the most amaz...**ING**... book you have read?
- 2 Can you remember a time when you were really bor...**ED**... ?
- 3 What's the most embarrass...**ING**... thing that has ever happened to you?
- 4 What sorts of things do you find annoy...**ING**... ? Why?
- 5 Have you ever been surpris...**ED**... on your birthday?
- 6 When did you feel really excit...**ED**... about something?
- 7 Have you ever been very frighten...**ED**... by something? What was it?
- 8 Can you think of a time when you were disappoint...**ED**... ?



B Complete the meanings with the words in bold in the story.

1 When you are afraid of something, you feel **frightened**.

2 If something is very good, it is **amazing**.

3 When you feel unhappy because something is not interesting, you are **bored**.

4 When something is not as good as you hoped, you feel **disappointed**.

5 When you feel angry about something, you are **annoyed**.

6 When you are looking forward to something in the future, you are **excited**.

7 When a situation makes your face go red, it is **embarrassing**.

8 When you are not expecting something to happen, but it does, you are **surprised**.



Vocabulary



1A. Match the adjectives and expressions (1–12) with the pictures (A–L).



1. angry B

2. calm I

3. exhausted D

4. in love E

5. jealous J

6. nervous A

7. proud G

8. silly K

9. sleepy H

10. terrified C

11. upset L

12. worried F

1 A Choose the correct adjectives.

 **Kat**

As you can see from this really ¹**embarrassed** / **embarrassing** photo, my surprise birthday party was very ²**surprised** / **surprising**! I was ³**exciting** / **excited** to see you all.





Rich

I was ⁴**disappointed** / **disappointing** that I couldn't be there. I asked my boss for the evening off, but he said no. He can be ⁵**annoyed** / **annoying** like that! It was a really quiet and ⁶**boring** / **bored** night of work, too. I hope you all had a great time.



Kat

We did! Inna said she was ⁷**frightened** / **frightening** for weeks that she was going to say something. It's ⁸**amazed** / **amazing** that she didn't because she can't usually keep a secret!

B Complete the adjectives in the sentences.

- 1 I was w **WORRIED** ... that I'd give a bad presentation, but I didn't.
- 2 Your home is so nice. I'm **JEALOUS**
- 3 I want to go to bed. I'm s **SLEEPY**
- 4 This is a **SILLY** ...y idea that won't work at all.
- 5 Felipe was really i **UPSET** when he lost his job.
- 6 Stay **CALM** everyone. It's not a real fire alarm.
- 7 I was **NERVOUS**s before the exam, but once it started, I relaxed.
- 8 I'm not just scared. I'm f **TERRIFIED** !
- 9 Lola's worked so hard on her singing. You must be really p **PROUD** of her.
- 10 I didn't sleep well. I'm **EXHAUSTED**

Grammar

6A Read the sentences from the story. Answer the questions.

They **were sleeping** on the floor.

Suddenly, the train **stopped** in the middle of nowhere.

1 What tenses are the verbs in bold in the sentences?

PAST CONTINUOUS
PAST SIMPLE

2 Which tense do we use for background information to the story, or to set the scene?

PAST CONTINUOUS

3 Which tense do we use for the main events in the story?

PAST SIMPLE



Grammar

B Read the example sentences and look at the verbs in bold. Answer the questions.

Jane **woke up** on the railway track. She **had fallen** off the train.

- 1 Which event happened first, Jane waking up or falling off the train?
- 2 Which tense do we use to describe an earlier event in the past?



What happened?



HE FARTED



What happened?

What were they doing?

THE CAT ATTACKED THEM

THEY WERE WALKING IN THE FOREST

What happened?



The fish died

What happened
before?



He had farted



Past Simple

S + VERB (past) + complement



Past Simple

We use the past simple for states and actions in the past
We often specify the time when they happened.

I **left** university in 2015.

He **didn't know** the way to Sam's house.

How **did you meet** Harry?

Past Continuous

Past continuous

We use the past continuous to give the background information for a story. We use the past simple to talk about the main events.

I **was walking** through the park.

The birds **were singing**.

Children **were playing** football.

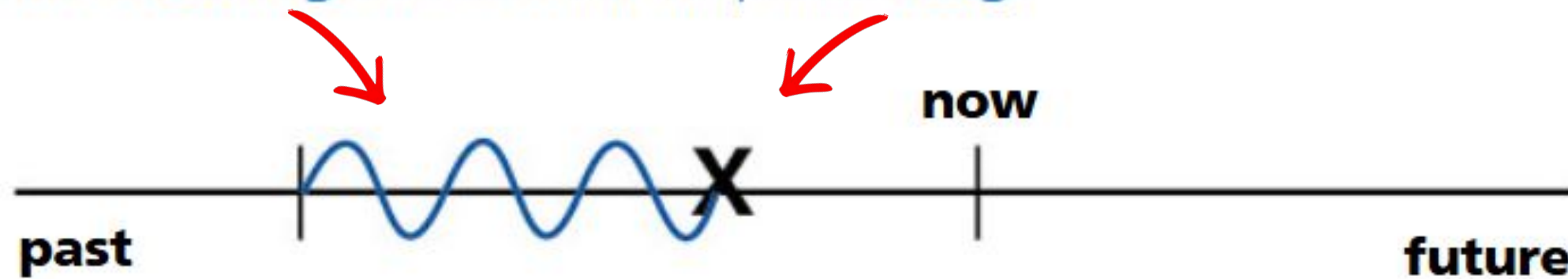


S + TO BE (past) + VERB -ing + complement

Past Continuous

Often the past continuous action is interrupted by another action (in the past simple) in the same sentence.

I **was reading** a book when the phone **rang**.



I was listening to music when the internet **crashed**.

We often use *while* and *as* to talk about two actions which were happening at the same time.

They were closing the café **as** we were finishing our coffee.



Past Perfect

Past perfect

We form the past perfect with *had* + past participle.

+	I had finished my work.
-	They hadn't visited for a long time.
?	Had you been there before?

S + HAD + VERB (past participle)

We use the past perfect to make it clear that an action happened earlier in the past, before another action. We use the past perfect for the earlier past action.

I **didn't have** any money because I **had lost** my wallet.



Past Perfect

We use the past perfect to make it clear that an action happened earlier in the past, before another action. We use the past perfect for the earlier past action.

I **didn't have** any money because I **had lost** my wallet.

When it is already clear which past action came first, we can use the past simple for both actions.

He **had lived** in Dublin for five years before he **moved** to Cork.

He **lived** in Dublin for five years before he **moved** to Cork.

We often use the past perfect after thinking verbs like *discover, find out, realise, remember, think*, etc.

When I got to work, I **realised I'd left** my laptop at home.

Let's use it

Last Friday, I was having lunch with my family when we suddenly heard a very loud scream. We didn't know what it was.

We didn't pay much attention and we finished our lunch.

The same day in the afternoon I talked to a neighbor and I found out she had seen a huge rat.

She said she was afraid of rats and apologized for the scream.

CAN YOU IDENTIFY THE TENSES?

CAN YOU EXPLAIN WHY WE USED EACH ONE?



narrative tenses

2 A  Choose the correct word or phrase to complete the sentences.

1 I didn't go out last night because I out the night before.

a go

b was being

c 'd been

2 When we got to the hotel, we that there was a problem with our room.

a found

b had found

c were finding

3 I stopped and had a chat with Naomi while I in town.

a shopped

b had shopped

c was shopping

4 I couldn't call you because my phone at home.

a I'd left

b I've left

c I was leaving

5 We in a tent in the middle of a field when the storm hit.

a had slept

b were sleeping

c slept

6 When Jack got to college, he realised that he to bring his laptop.

a forgot

b was forgetting

c had forgotten



2B. Complete the text with the past simple, past continuous or past perfect simple form of the verbs in brackets.

About a year ago, I (1) (**sit**) at home watching TV when the doorbell rang. It was a neighbour to say that my car had a flat tyre. I went outside and (2) (**see**) he was right. Someone (3) (**put**) a hole in the tyre during the night. I had it fixed, but when I got up a few mornings later, I discovered it (4) (**happen**) again, and then a third time. I was really angry and wanted to know who (5) (**do**) it each time. So, I got a security company to put some cameras on the side of my house. A few mornings later, the tyre was flat again so I (6) (**watch**) the video the camera (7) (**record**) from the night before. Do you know what I found out while I (8) (**do**) my research? It wasn't a person who (9) (**do**) all the damage. It was a neighbour's dog. I (10) (**not can**) believe it!

Listening

- 5** Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.
- 1** Would you like to go on a long train journey? Why/Why not?
 - 2** When was the last time you made a long journey?
 - 3** Was the journey easy or difficult? Tell your partner about it.



Listening

D Work in pairs. Answer the questions with as much detail as possible.

- 1 How did Beth and Jane feel when they were by the lake?
- 2 What did they think the journey to Varanasi would be like? Were they correct?
- 3 How did they feel on the train?
- 4 Why was Beth worried?
- 5 What happened to Jane?
- 6 Who helped Jane? How did he help her?



4A Work in pairs. You will listen to a story about two friends, Beth and Jane, travelling in India. Look at the pictures (A–F) showing six events from their journey. What do you think happened to them?

C  **2.01** | Number the events from the story (A–F) in the order they happened. Listen again and check.

- A
- B 1
- C
- D
- E
- F



SPEAKING

Watch the video and write sentences about it using the grammar learnt

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Sct5j7Quo54>



Reproducción automática activada

SPEAKING

Tell an anecdote to your partner

FUTURE SKILLS Communication



When you are telling an anecdote, it is important to think about the order of events. You can use phrases to help you organise the anecdote, e.g. 'The next thing I knew, ...', 'And then ...', 'In the end, ...', 'Finally, ...'.

Look at your plan and think about how you can use phrases to make the order of events clear in your anecdote.



Talk about a time when ...

- you visited an amazing place.
- you went to a fun event, e.g. a sports or music event, or a party.
- you saw or met someone famous or interesting.
- something unusual happened to you.
- something went wrong, e.g. you lost or forgot something.

When was it?

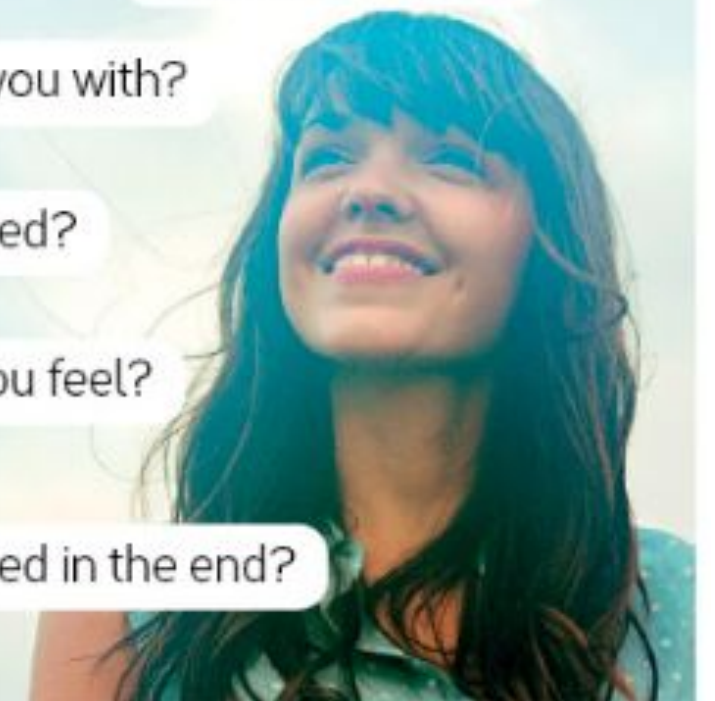
Where were you?

Who were you with?

What happened?

How did you feel?

What happened in the end?



Left on an island off Okinawa



This happened when I was travelling in Japan. ¹....., I decided to visit one of the small islands off Okinawa on a jet ski. I'd never been on one before, so I was really excited. The weather was beautiful and we had an amazing journey to the island. ²..... we arrived, the jet ski driver left me on the beach and we arranged a time for him to collect me. I spent an hour walking around the island and taking photos. The only problem was that ³..... I was walking around, I got lost and couldn't remember the exact beach where we had arranged to meet. I walked up and down the different beaches, getting very hot and thirsty. ⁴..... I found the right place, the driver had already left. I could see him in the distance, so ⁵..... I tried shouting from the beach, but he couldn't hear me. ⁶..... I tried to call his mobile, but there was no signal. I couldn't swim back to the larger island because I had my phone, a camera, and a fear of sharks! So I just had to wait. ⁷....., I was saved by a passing boat. But I had spent six hours without water in the very hot sun, so it wasn't a great day!

Reading

B Read the story again and complete it with the correct linking phrases in the box.

after that as soon as at first by the time
in the end one day while

C Match the linking phrases in Ex 10B with the meanings (1–7).

- 1 This describes two actions that were happening at the same time:
- 2 This describes something that happens at the end of the story:
- 3 This describes something that happens immediately after another action:
- 4 This refers to the action that happens next:
- 5 This refers back to an action that happened previously:
- 6 This sets the scene at the beginning of the story:
- 7 This refers to the action at the beginning:



C Match the linking phrases in Ex 10B with the meanings (1–7).

- 1** This describes two actions that were happening at the same time:
- 2** This describes something that happens at the end of the story:
- 3** This describes something that happens immediately after another action:
- 4** This refers to the action that happens next:
- 5** This refers back to an action that happened previously:
- 6** This sets the scene at the beginning of the story:
- 7** This refers to the action at the beginning:

Reading



Writing

D Write your story to send to the magazine. Use narrative tenses and some of the linking phrases in Ex 10B.

Thank youuuu

