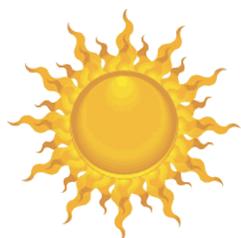


UNITATEA NR 8

THE WEATHER



Sunny



Partly Sunny



Partly Cloudy



Sun & Rain



Raining



Thunderstorms



Snowing



Cloudy



Windy



Rainbow



Tornados / Hurricanes



Clear

Read the following article about seasons and weather and complete the gaps with one of these words:

advance; chilly; deciduous; depend; divided; due; extreme; floods; harvested; holidaymaker; holidays; pattern; ripen; school

There are four basic climatic zones in the world tropical, subtropical, temperate, and arctic. Tropical zone is the hottest and arctic is the coldest. The weather in the different climatic zones can be into several seasons. But while in the tropical zone there are 2 seasons : dry and wet in the temperate zone there are four seasons, as we know them in Europe, for example. Spring is the time of year when nature returns to life, vegetation grows fast, the weather is usually rainy and warm, but can get cold in the evening, and at night. to snowmelt, can also occur in many places and threaten people and their houses. Summer is typical for the highest temperatures of all the four seasons. It is also usually dry. It is time when many fruits, vegetables, and other plants . It is time for swimming, sunbathing, going to the beach, and going on . In this season, children are usually out

of . Autumn is the season of windy, days. In many mid-latitude countries, this is the season when trees shed their leaves making parks and forests beautiful spots full of various colours. It is also the season during which the remaining crops are and children come back to school. And finally winter is a cold, snowy season. It has the lowest temperatures of all the seasons. It has also the shortest days. It is the season of skiing, skating, and other winter sports. The weather pattern does not only on the climatic zones and seasons. The location of the region for which you want to know the weather is also important. There are continental and maritime weather patterns. The continental weather has high contrasts between summer and winter. The maritime weather is not so , and is wetter. To predict the weather in the future is an interest of almost every . Today we can get the weather forecast of any region in the world. Unfortunately, the forecast is more or less accurate only for several days in advance, therefore it cannot help you if you decide to book a holiday several months in . So, next time you go on holiday, good luck and have nice, sunny days!

Look at the list of clothes. Choose the correct answer: *Cold Weather, Hot Weather* or *Both*.

1. gloves hot weather cold weather both	6. suit hot weather cold weather both
2. bikini hot weather cold weather both	7. sunglasses hot weather cold weather both
3. scarf hot weather cold weather both	8. t-shirt hot weather cold weather both
4. wooly hat hot weather	9. sweater hot weather

cold weather both 5. blouse hot weather cold weather both	cold weather both 10. coat hot weather cold weather both
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GRAMMAR PRACTICE

PAST TENSE SIMPLE

SIMPLE PAST TENSE

The simple past is used to talk about a **completed action** in a time **before now**. Duration is not important. The time of the action can be in the recent past or the distant past.

You always use the simple past when you say **when** something happened, so it is associated with certain past time expressions

- **frequency:** *often, sometimes, always*
I sometimes **walked** home at lunchtime.
I often **brought** my lunch to school.
- **a definite point in time:** *last week, when I was a child, yesterday, six weeks ago*
We **saw** a good film *last week*.
Yesterday, I **arrived** in Geneva.
She **finished** her work at *seven o'clock*
I **went** to the theatre *last night*
- **an indefinite point in time:** *the other day, ages ago, a long time ago*
People **lived** in caves a *long time ago*.
- She **played** the piano *when she was a child*.

FORMING THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE

PATTERNS OF SIMPLE PAST TENSE FOR REGULAR VERBS

Affirmative

Subject + verb + ed

I skipped.

Negative

Subject + did not + infinitive without *to*

They didn't go.

Interrogative

Did + subject + infinitive without *to*

Did she arrive?

Interrogative negative

Did not + subject + infinitive without *to*

Didn't you play?

SIMPLE PAST, IRREGULAR VERBS

Some verbs are irregular in the simple past. Here are the most common ones.

TO GO

- He went to a club last night.
- Did he go to the cinema last night?
- He didn't go to bed early last night.

TO GIVE

- We gave her a doll for her birthday.
- They didn't give John their new address.
- Did Barry give you my passport?

TO COME

- My parents came to visit me last July.
- We didn't come because it was raining.
- Did he come to your party last week?

Put the verbs into the simple past:

1. Last year I (go) to England on holiday.
2. It (be) fantastic.
3. I (visit) lots of interesting places. I (be) with two friends of mine .
4. In the mornings we (walk) in the streets of London.
5. In the evenings we (go) to pubs.
6. The weather (be) strangely fine.
7. It (not / rain) a lot.
8. But we (see) some beautiful rainbows.
9. Where (spend / you) your last holiday?

Complete the table in simple past.

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
He wrote a book.		
	He did not sing	
		Was she pretty?

Put the sentences into simple past.

1. We move to a new house. →
2. They bring a sandwich. →
3. He doesn't do the homework. →
4. They sell cars. →
5. Does he visit his friends? →

Write sentences in simple past.

1. Janet / miss / the bus →

2. she / tidy / her room →
3. Nancy / watch / not / television →
4. she / read / a book →

Choose "Was" or "Were":

1. The teacher _____ nice.
2. The students _____ very clever.
3. But one student _____ in trouble.
4. We _____ sorry for him.
5. He _____ nice though.

Put in the verbs in brackets into the gaps. Use **Simple Past**. Watch the punctuation and form sentences or questions.

Form of the Simple Past

1. I my maths homework yesterday. (*to do*)
2. Susan to England by plane? (*to go*)
3. They a farm two weeks ago. (*to visit*)
4. Jenny and Peggy their brother. (*not/to help*)
5. The children at home last weekend. (*not/to be*)
6. When you this wonderful skirt? (*to design*)
7. My mother into the van. (*not/to crash*)
8. The boys their shoes. (*to take off*)
9. you your aunt last week? (*to phone*)
10. He milk at school. (*not/to drink*)

1. He (walk) to school yesterday.

He to school yesterday.

2. They (do) their homework last night.

They their homework last night.

3. You (are) lazy last week.

You lazy week.

4. That woman (buy) a new book this morning.

That woman a new book this morning.

5. The janitor (clean) the blackboard yesterday.

The janitor the blackboard yesterday.

6. My mother (cook) food yesterday.

My mother food yesterday.

7. This morning my teacher (teach) English.

This morning my teacher English.

8. I (am) hungry yesterday.

I hungry yesterday.

9. The gardener (cut) the trees last month.

The gardener the trees last month.

10. She (drink) milk this morning.

She milk this morning.

11. Last month the man (ride) a horse.

Last month the man a horse.

12. Sakda (go) to Hong Kong last year.

Sakda to Hong Kong last year.

13. The birds (fly) in the sky this morning.

The birds in the sky this morning.

14. I (know) Tom's house last year.

I Tom's house last year.

15. The joiner (make) tables and chairs yesterday.

The joiner tables and chairs yesterday.

16. The farmer (grow) rice last year.

The farmer rice last year.

17. Two weeks ago the boy (has) a new bicycle.

Two weeks ago the boy a new bicycle.

18. He (feel) happy yesterday.

He happy yesterday.