

# Leaving Almería

La salida hacia el norte, Julio e Itto solos

## REPARTO DEL TIEMPO (90 min)

| Bloque                | Min    | Contenido                 |
|-----------------------|--------|---------------------------|
| Warm-up + Listening   | 15 min | Audio + T/F               |
| Reading & comprensión | 20 min | Lectura + preguntas       |
| Language Lab          | 20 min | Pasado simple + 15 drills |
| Vocabulary Lab        | 10 min | 15 palabras nuevas        |
| Production            | 15 min | Speaking + Writing        |
| Mediation             | 5 min  | Tarea de mediación        |
| Sing Along + Roleplay | 5 min  | Canción + cierre          |

## 1 · LISTENING — “The First Day on the Road”

Escucha el audio (sin leer el texto) y marca True (T) o False (F).

| Statement                                             | T / F |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. Julio and Itto left Almería early in the morning.  |       |
| 2. They stopped to sleep in Valencia.                 |       |
| 3. They only stopped once, for coffee and a sandwich. |       |
| 4. Saadia wasn't home when they arrived.              |       |
| 5. They went straight to bed without eating.          |       |

## 2 · THE STORY — “Leaving Almería”

Julio de 2025, primer día de un viaje de diez



Imagen generada con Google Gemini Flash-Lite

Every summer, Julio and Itto planned a big trip, and this year's adventure was the longest one yet: ten days on the road, all the way to Paris and back. They loaded the boot of their Kia Niro with two suitcases, a cool box and Itto's small backpack, and at six in the morning, while the city was still quiet, they left home.

The first day was long. They drove north for hours, through the flat plains and the busy outskirts of Valencia, but this time they didn't stop to visit anyone. Only a few years earlier, on a different trip, they had slept a night in Valencia and another in Badalona — but this July, with ten days ahead of them, there wasn't time. They simply waved at the cities as they passed and kept driving.

By the afternoon, both of them were exhausted. The motorway seemed endless, and the car felt very hot every time they stopped. Around six o'clock, tired and hungry, they finally reached Éibar, in the Basque Country. Saadia opened the door before they even knocked — she had heard the car outside. She hugged them both tightly and said, in her calm voice, "You made it! Now come in, dinner is ready."

That night, after a simple but delicious meal, Julio and Itto slept deeply. Tomorrow, the real adventure would begin: crossing the border into France, with Saadia joining them for the next part of the journey.

### Comprensión escrita — responde con frases completas:

1. How many days did the whole trip last, and where were they going?

2. Why didn't Julio and Itto stop in Valencia or Badalona this time?

3. How did Julio and Itto feel by the end of the first day?

4. How did Saadia know they had arrived?

5. What was going to happen the next day?

## 3 · LANGUAGE LAB

### Pasado simple (verbos regulares e irregulares del viaje)

El pasado simple describe acciones terminadas en un momento concreto del pasado. Los verbos regulares añaden **-ed**; muchos verbos frecuentes son irregulares (drive/drove, leave/left, sleep/slept). Preguntas y negaciones con **did**. Marcadores típicos: yesterday, last week, two years ago, in July...

### Sentence (complete the gaps)

1. Julio and Itto \_\_\_\_\_ their car early in the morning. [pack]

2. They \_\_\_\_\_ Almería at six o'clock. [leave]

3. Itto \_\_\_\_\_ the route on her phone before they left. [check]

4. Julio \_\_\_\_\_ the tank before the journey. [fill]

5. They \_\_\_\_\_ (not/stop) in Valencia this time. [stop]

6. The journey \_\_\_\_\_ many hours. [take]

7. By the afternoon, they \_\_\_\_\_ very tired. [feel]

8. They \_\_\_\_\_ at a service station for coffee. [stop]

9. Saadia \_\_\_\_\_ them at the door. [hug]

10. She \_\_\_\_\_ dinner before they arrived. [prepare]

11. \_\_\_\_\_ they stop in Badalona?

12. \_\_\_\_\_ Julio drive the whole way?

### Sentence (complete the gaps)

13. They \_\_\_\_\_ (not/visit) anyone on the way this time. [visit]

14. After dinner, they \_\_\_\_\_ very well. [sleep]

15. The next morning, Saadia \_\_\_\_\_ them for the trip to France. [join]

## 4 · VOCABULARY LAB — 15 Key Words

Cada palabra enlaza a WordReference (versión digital / PDF con enlaces activos).

| Word                                  | IPA               | Translation                         |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. <a href="#">motorway</a>           | /ˈməʊtəweɪ/       | autovía, autopista                  |
| 2. <a href="#">service station</a>    | /ˈsɜːvɪs ˌsteɪʃn/ | área de servicio                    |
| 3. <a href="#">boot (car)</a>         | /buːt/            | maletero                            |
| 4. <a href="#">suitcase</a>           | /ˈsuːtkeɪs/       | maleta                              |
| 5. <a href="#">route</a>              | /ruːt/            | ruta, itinerario                    |
| 6. <a href="#">journey</a>            | /ˈdʒɜːni/         | viaje, trayecto                     |
| 7. <a href="#">exhausted</a>          | /ɪɡˈzɔːstɪd/      | agotado/a                           |
| 8. <a href="#">fill up (the tank)</a> | /fɪl ʌp/          | llenar (el depósito)                |
| 9. <a href="#">break (n.)</a>         | /breɪk/           | parada, descanso                    |
| 10. <a href="#">hug</a>               | /hʌɡ/             | abrazar, abrazo                     |
| 11. <a href="#">pack (v.)</a>         | /pæk/             | hacer las maletas, cargar el coche  |
| 12. <a href="#">plain (n.)</a>        | /pleɪn/           | llanura                             |
| 13. <a href="#">outskirts</a>         | /ˈaʊtskɜːts/      | afueras                             |
| 14. <a href="#">endless</a>           | /ˈendləs/         | interminable                        |
| 15. <a href="#">tightly</a>           | /ˈtaɪtli/         | fuerte, con fuerza (abrazar fuerte) |

## 5 · PRODUCTION

### Speaking (en parejas)

Cuéntale a tu compañero/a el mejor o el peor viaje en coche que recuerdes: ¿cuánto duró?, ¿qué llevabais?, ¿pasó algo especial por el camino?

### Writing

1. Describe, en pasado simple, la salida de un viaje que hayas hecho alguna vez.
2. Escribe 3 frases sobre cómo te sentiste al final de un viaje largo.
3. Escribe una pregunta con “Did...?” sobre el viaje de otra persona.

## 6 · MEDIATION

Un vecino español que no habla inglés te pregunta por qué Julio e Itto no se quedaron a dormir en Valencia esta vez, si siempre lo hacían en otros viajes.

*"This time, with ten days of travelling ahead of them, they didn't have time to stop and visit anyone on the way."*

**Tarea:** Explícaselo en español a tu vecino, de forma clara y natural, sin traducir palabra por palabra.

## 7 · SING ALONG

### Cat Stevens – Father and Son (1975)

Escucha la canción y localiza al menos dos verbos en pasado simple. ¿Qué sensación transmite sobre los viajes y las despedidas?

## 8 · AMPLIACIÓN / REFUERZO (Libro 2 — trabajo en casa)

### EverHits – Still Fallin'

Escucha esta canción en casa y compárala con la de clase: ¿qué tipo de sentimiento transmite cada una?

## 9 · ROLEPLAY



*Imagen generada con Google Gemini Flash-Lite*

En parejas, representad la llegada a Éibar: una persona es Saadia, que recibe con cariño a los viajeros; la otra es Julio o Itto, contando cómo fue el primer día de viaje. Usad al menos 5 frases en pasado simple.

# Crossing France

De Éibar a Nantes, con Saadia y el reto de las carreteras francesas

## REPARTO DEL TIEMPO (90 min)

| Bloque                | Min    | Contenido                            |
|-----------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|
| Warm-up + Listening   | 15 min | Audio + T/F                          |
| Reading & comprensión | 20 min | Lectura + preguntas                  |
| Language Lab          | 20 min | Pasado simple + continuo + 15 drills |
| Vocabulary Lab        | 10 min | 15 palabras nuevas                   |
| Production            | 15 min | Speaking + Writing                   |
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| Sing Along + Roleplay | 5 min  | Canción + cierre                     |

## 1 · LISTENING — “Radars Everywhere”

Escucha el audio (sin leer el texto) y marca True (T) o False (F).

| Statement                                                     | T / F |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. Saadia crossed the border into France with Julio and Itto. |       |
| 2. Driving in France was easier than in Spain.                |       |
| 3. Every village had exactly the same speed limit.            |       |
| 4. They visited Mont Saint-Michel on the way to Nantes.       |       |
| 5. They found out about the fines on the same day.            |       |

## 2 · THE STORY — “Crossing France”

Un día entero de carretera, de Éibar a Nantes



Imagen generada con Google Gemini Flash-Lite

As soon as they crossed the border, Julio realised that French roads were a different world. The tarmac was often cracked and uneven, nothing like the smooth Spanish motorways he was used to. Worse still, the speed limits changed constantly: seventy, then fifty, then thirty, often with almost no warning. Every tiny village seemed to have its

own built-up area, with a painfully low limit and, very often, a hidden radar right at the entrance.

"Slow down, there's usually a camera near that sign," Saadia said, pointing at a small white sign with a village name on it. She had made this journey before and knew the tricks. Julio tried his best, but concentrating for hours, while also enjoying the beautiful countryside, wasn't easy at all.

Around midday, they stopped at Mont Saint-Michel, and for a while they forgot all about radars and speed limits. The famous abbey rose out of the sea like something from a fairy tale, and the three of them walked slowly up the narrow streets, taking photos and admiring the view of the bay.

Back in the car, they continued towards Nantes, where they were going to spend the night. Julio was driving carefully, or so he thought. In fact, two hidden cameras had already caught the white Kia Niro that day, flashing twice without anyone noticing. Nobody in the car knew it yet — the unwelcome letters, with two French fines inside, wouldn't arrive in Almería until a month later.

### Comprensión escrita — responde con frases completas:

1. What surprised Julio about French roads compared to Spanish ones?

2. Why did Saadia warn Julio near village signs?

3. What did they visit around midday, and how did Julio describe it?

4. What happened to the Kia Niro that Julio didn't notice at the time?

5. When did the fines actually arrive at their house?

## 3 · LANGUAGE LAB

### Pasado simple + pasado continuo

Cuando dos acciones pasadas se cruzan, usamos el pasado continuo (was/were + -ing) para la acción "de fondo", y el pasado simple para la acción que la interrumpe: While they were driving through the village, a hidden camera flashed.

### Sentence (complete the gaps)

1. Saadia \_\_\_\_\_ them early that morning. [join]

2. As soon as they \_\_\_\_\_ the border, the roads \_\_\_\_\_. [cross / change]

3. While Julio \_\_\_\_\_, Saadia \_\_\_\_\_ for radar signs. [drive / watch]

4. They \_\_\_\_\_ (not/see) the camera in time. [see]

5. At midday, they \_\_\_\_\_ around Mont Saint-Michel. [walk]

6. The abbey \_\_\_\_\_ out of the sea like a fairy tale. [rise]

7. While they \_\_\_\_\_ the view, the tide \_\_\_\_\_ in slowly. [admire / come]

8. They \_\_\_\_\_ towards Nantes after lunch. [continue]

9. Julio \_\_\_\_\_ he was driving carefully. [think]

10. In fact, two cameras \_\_\_\_\_ the car that day. [catch]

11. Nobody \_\_\_\_\_ the flashes at the time. [notice]

12. \_\_\_\_\_ Saadia warn Julio about the radars?

### Sentence (complete the gaps)

13. The fines \_\_\_\_\_ (not/arrive) until a month later. [arrive]
14. While Itto \_\_\_\_\_ photos, Julio \_\_\_\_\_ for a parking space. [take / look]
15. By evening, they \_\_\_\_\_ Nantes, tired but happy. [reach]

## 4 · VOCABULARY LAB — 15 Key Words

Cada palabra enlaza a WordReference (versión digital / PDF con enlaces activos).

| Word                             | IPA              | Translation               |
|----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. <a href="#">border</a>        | /ˈbɔːdə/         | frontera                  |
| 2. <a href="#">tarmac</a>        | /ˈtɑːmæk/        | asfalto                   |
| 3. <a href="#">speed limit</a>   | /spiːd ˈlɪmɪt/   | límite de velocidad       |
| 4. <a href="#">built-up area</a> | /bɪlt ʌp ˈeəriə/ | travesía urbana           |
| 5. <a href="#">speed camera</a>  | /ˈspiːd ˌkæməɾə/ | radar                     |
| 6. <a href="#">fine (n.)</a>     | /faɪn/           | multa                     |
| 7. <a href="#">warn</a>          | /wɔːn/           | advertir                  |
| 8. <a href="#">abbey</a>         | /ˈæbi/           | abadía                    |
| 9. <a href="#">tide</a>          | /taɪd/           | marea                     |
| 10. <a href="#">narrow</a>       | /ˈnærəʊ/         | estrecho/a                |
| 11. <a href="#">countryside</a>  | /ˈkʌntrisaɪd/    | campo, paisaje rural      |
| 12. <a href="#">flash (v.)</a>   | /flæʃ/           | destellar, hacer un flash |
| 13. <a href="#">unwelcome</a>    | /ʌnˈwelkəm/      | inoportuno, no deseado    |
| 14. <a href="#">post (n.)</a>    | /pəʊst/          | correo postal             |
| 15. <a href="#">concentrate</a>  | /ˈkɒnsntreɪt/    | concentrarse              |

## 5 · PRODUCTION

### Speaking (en parejas)

Compara conducir en España y en otro país que conozcas o hayas oído comentar: ¿qué diferencias hay en los límites de velocidad, las señales o las carreteras?

### Writing

- Describe, en pasado simple, un día de carretera especialmente difícil o memorable.
- Escribe 3 frases sobre algo inesperado que te pasó durante un viaje.
- Escribe una pregunta con “Did...?” sobre la experiencia de otra persona conduciendo.

## 6 · MEDIATION

Un amigo español va a conducir por Francia por primera vez y te pregunta si es muy diferente a conducir aquí.

*"The roads were often in worse condition, the speed limits changed constantly, and every village had a hidden radar."*

**Tarea:** Explícaselo en español a tu amigo, de forma clara y natural, sin traducir palabra por palabra.

## 7 · SING ALONG

**Chris De Burgh – Borderline (1999)**

Escucha la canción y localiza algún verbo en pasado continuo. ¿Qué relación encuentras entre el título de la canción y el momento de la historia de hoy?

## 8 · AMPLIACIÓN / REFUERZO (Libro 2 — trabajo en casa)

**Frank Stone – Midnight Sound**

Escucha esta canción en casa y compárala con la de clase: ¿qué tipo de sentimiento transmite cada una?

## 9 · ROLEPLAY



*Imagen generada con Google Gemini Flash-Lite*

En grupos de tres, representad el momento en el coche cuando Saadia avisa a Julio de un radar oculto justo a tiempo (o demasiado tarde). Usad al menos una frase con pasado continuo interrumpido por pasado simple.



# Two and a Half Days in Paris

El reencuentro con Majda, entre torres, avenidas y un río

## REPARTO DEL TIEMPO (90 min)

| Bloque                | Min    | Contenido                   |
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| Warm-up + Listening   | 15 min | Audio + T/F                 |
| Reading & comprensión | 20 min | Lectura + preguntas         |
| Language Lab          | 20 min | Pasado continuo + 15 drills |
| Vocabulary Lab        | 10 min | 15 palabras nuevas          |
| Production            | 15 min | Speaking + Writing          |
| Mediation             | 5 min  | Tarea de mediación          |
| Sing Along + Roleplay | 5 min  | Canción + cierre            |

## 1 · LISTENING — “Reunited”

Escucha el audio (sin leer el texto) y marca True (T) o False (F).

| Statement                                                     | T / F |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. Majda met them at an airport.                              |       |
| 2. Majda and Itto hadn't seen each other for almost a year.   |       |
| 3. Majda moved to Paris at the end of 2024.                   |       |
| 4. Majda had a stable, legal office job in France.            |       |
| 5. Majda showed them her neighbourhood from the train window. |       |

## 2 · THE STORY — “Two and a Half Days in Paris”

Julio de 2025, días de vértigo en la capital francesa



Imagen generada con Google Gemini Flash-Lite

For two and a half days, Paris became a whirlwind of trains, stairs and famous names. Majda and Saadia, who got on brilliantly from the very first moment, quickly formed their own little team, while Julio and Itto followed close behind, map in hand.

Every morning, they took the local train from the outskirts into the city centre, then changed to the metro to reach each new landmark. They saw the Eiffel Tower up close, walked under the enormous Arc de Triomphe, and climbed slowly up to the white basilica of Sacré-Cœur, in Montmartre, where the whole city stretched out below them.

On the second afternoon, Julio suggested a boat trip along the Seine. Majda and Saadia looked at each other and smiled. "You two go," Majda said. "We're going to walk around the Champs-Élysées instead — we've seen enough water this morning!" So Julio and Itto enjoyed a peaceful hour on the river, while Majda and Saadia wandered happily among the shop windows, laughing about something only they understood.

They also lost an entire afternoon inside a huge shopping centre, more out of curiosity than anything else, and walked so many kilometres that everyone's feet hurt by the evening. Still, nobody complained. In the metro, tired but smiling, Itto squeezed her niece's hand. It had been a long time since they had spent so much time together, and these two and a half days, however short, felt like a real gift.

### Comprensión escrita — responde con frases completas:

1. Who formed their own "team" during the trip, and who followed behind them?

2. How did they usually travel from Majda's flat to the city centre?

3. Name three landmarks they visited in Paris.

4. Why didn't Majda and Saadia join the boat trip on the Seine?

5. How did Itto feel about spending time with Majda again?

## 3 · LANGUAGE LAB

### Pasado continuo (acciones paralelas y de fondo)

El pasado continuo describe dos acciones que ocurren a la vez en el pasado, sobre todo cuando un grupo se divide: While Julio and Itto were cruising along the Seine, Majda and Saadia were walking around the Champs-Élysées.

### Sentence (complete the gaps)

1. While Julio and Itto \_\_\_\_\_ along the Seine, Majda and Saadia \_\_\_\_\_ around the Champs-Élysées. [wait]

2. Majda \_\_\_\_\_ for them at the station when they arrived. [hug]

3. They \_\_\_\_\_ for a long time. [leave]

4. Majda \_\_\_\_\_ for Paris at the end of 2024. [climb / start]

5. While they \_\_\_\_\_ up to Sacré-Cœur, the sun \_\_\_\_\_ to set. [see]

6. They \_\_\_\_\_ the Eiffel Tower on the first evening. [take / look]

7. \_\_\_\_\_ Majda and Saadia enjoy the boat trip? No, they didn't go.

8. Everyone's feet \_\_\_\_\_ by the evening. [squeeze]

9. While Itto \_\_\_\_\_ photos of the tower, Julio \_\_\_\_\_ for a café. [show]

10. They \_\_\_\_\_ an entire afternoon in a shopping centre. [spend]

11. Itto \_\_\_\_\_ her niece's hand in the metro. [squeeze]

12. Majda \_\_\_\_\_ them her neighbourhood from the train window. [show]

### Sentence (complete the gaps)

13. They \_\_\_\_\_ so many kilometres that day. [walk]

14. While Majda and Saadia \_\_\_\_\_ about a joke, Julio \_\_\_\_\_ a photo of them. [laugh / take]

15. Nobody \_\_\_\_\_ about how tired they were. [complain]

## 4 · VOCABULARY LAB — 15 Key Words

Cada palabra enlaza a WordReference (versión digital / PDF con enlaces activos).

| Word                              | IPA             | Translation                   |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. <a href="#">landmark</a>       | /ˈlændmɑ:k/     | monumento emblemático         |
| 2. <a href="#">avenue</a>         | /ˈævənju:/      | avenida                       |
| 3. <a href="#">basilica</a>       | /bəˈzɪlɪkə/     | basílica                      |
| 4. <a href="#">cruise (v./n.)</a> | /kru:z/         | navegar, crucero (por un río) |
| 5. <a href="#">crowded</a>        | /ˈkraʊdɪd/      | abarrotado, lleno de gente    |
| 6. <a href="#">souvenir</a>       | /ˌsu:vəˈnɪə/    | recuerdo (objeto)             |
| 7. <a href="#">queue</a>          | /kju:/          | cola (de gente)               |
| 8. <a href="#">view</a>           | /vju:/          | vista, panorámica             |
| 9. <a href="#">commute (v.)</a>   | /kəˈmju:t/      | desplazarse a diario          |
| 10. <a href="#">sightseeing</a>   | /ˈsaɪt,sɪ:ɪŋ/   | hacer turismo                 |
| 11. <a href="#">independent</a>   | /ˌɪndɪˈpendənt/ | independiente                 |
| 12. <a href="#">informally</a>    | /ɪnˈfɔ:məli/    | de manera informal            |
| 13. <a href="#">squeeze (v.)</a>  | /skwi:z/        | apretar (la mano)             |
| 14. <a href="#">shop window</a>   | /ʃɒp ˈwɪndəʊ/   | escaparate                    |
| 15. <a href="#">gift (fig.)</a>   | /ɡɪft/          | regalo (en sentido figurado)  |

## 5 · PRODUCTION

### Speaking (en parejas)

Describe una ciudad que hayas visitado con alguien especial: ¿qué visitasteis?, ¿os separasteis en algún momento para hacer cosas distintas?

### Writing

1. Describe tu día de turismo ideal en una ciudad que te gustaría visitar.
2. Escribe 3 frases sobre algo que estabas haciendo mientras otra persona hacía algo distinto.
3. Escribe una pregunta con “Were... -ing?” sobre las vacaciones de otra persona.

## 6 · MEDIATION

Una amiga tuya que no habla inglés quiere ir a París y te pregunta qué NO os podéis perder si solo tenéis dos días.

*"They saw the Eiffel Tower up close, walked under the Arc de Triomphe, and climbed up to Sacré-Cœur, where the whole city stretched out below them."*

**Tarea:** Explícaselo en español a tu amiga, de forma clara y natural, sin traducir palabra por palabra.

## 7 · SING ALONG

**Chris Rea – Looking For The Summer (2006)**

Escucha la canción y localiza algún verbo en pasado continuo. ¿Qué tiene que ver el título con un viaje de verano como este?

## 8 · AMPLIACIÓN / REFUERZO (Libro 2 — trabajo en casa)

**Let Babylon Burn – Dark Rose**

Escucha esta canción en casa y compárala con la de clase: ¿qué tipo de sentimiento transmite cada una?

## 9 · ROLEPLAY



*Imagen generada con Google Gemini Flash-Lite*

En grupos de cuatro, representad el reencuentro por la noche en el piso de Majda: dos personas cuentan cómo fue el paseo en barco y las otras dos cuentan qué hicieron por los Campos Elíseos. Usad pasado continuo para describir lo que estaba haciendo cada pareja.

# The Road Back — Saadia's Story

Poitiers, los castillos del Loira y la historia de Saadia

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## 1 · LISTENING — “A Long Way to Talk”

Escucha el audio (sin leer el texto) y marca True (T) o False (F).

| Statement                                                     | T / F |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. They said goodbye to Majda at a station.                   |       |
| 2. They visited three castles in the Loire Valley.            |       |
| 3. Saadia stayed silent during the whole drive back.          |       |
| 4. Saadia has lived in the Basque Country for thirteen years. |       |
| 5. Saadia never talked about her own life during the trip.    |       |

## 2 · THE STORY — “Saadia's Story”

El largo trayecto de vuelta a Éibar



Imagen generada con Google Gemini Flash-Lite

On the long drive from the Loire Valley to Éibar, with the French countryside rolling past the windows, Saadia finally opened up about her own story. Itto had heard parts of it before, but never all together, and she listened closely, holding her aunt's hand from the back seat.

Saadia had been married once, many years ago, but the marriage hadn't worked out, and the couple had eventually divorced. Even so, she still spoke to her ex-husband from time to time, and occasionally sent him a little money when things were hard for him. That was simply who Saadia was: generous almost to a fault.

For years, she had supported her parents and her brothers and sisters in Morocco, sending money whenever she could, and she still did the same for Itto, from a distance, with small gifts and thoughtful surprises. "You've always looked after me," Itto said quietly. "Even from here."

The "family troubles" she mentioned had a name: El Houssaine, her brother. Everybody loved him — their father especially, who adored him despite years of disappointment — because he had a good heart and a warm character. But he had also struggled with alcohol for as long as anyone could remember, and it kept bringing trouble. Saadia, who worked as a translator at the port in those days, had to speak to the police on his behalf again and again, until it became too much. Itto, listening from the back seat, understood better than anyone: for her, drinking is haram, something her faith clearly forbids, and she has never had much patience for it. Still, nobody in the family had ever stopped loving El Houssaine — they simply learned to love him from a careful distance.

Saadia had eventually left her old job, packed a suitcase, and moved to Éibar thirteen years earlier, where she found work cleaning houses. "I'm happy here," she said simply, watching the green hills go by. "That's enough for me."

Julio, driving quietly, caught Itto's eye in the mirror. Some stories, he thought, didn't need many words to be understood.

### Comprensión escrita — responde con frases completas:

1. Where did the conversation about Saadia's life take place?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What happened to Saadia's marriage?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. How has Saadia helped her family in Morocco and in Spain over the years?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Who was El Houssaine, and how did the family feel about him?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What was Saadia's job before she moved to Éibar, and why did she leave it?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 3 · LANGUAGE LAB

### Pasado simple + pasado continuo (biografía y escena)

Para contar una biografía usamos sobre todo pasado simple (she married, she moved); el pasado continuo aparece para "enmarcar" la escena en la que se cuenta esa historia (As they were driving back, Saadia started to talk...).

### Sentence (complete the gaps)

1. As they \_\_\_\_\_ back, Saadia \_\_\_\_\_ to talk about her life. [drive / start]
2. Saadia \_\_\_\_\_ many years ago. [marry]
3. The marriage \_\_\_\_\_ (not/work) out. [work]
4. They eventually \_\_\_\_\_. [divorce]
5. Saadia still \_\_\_\_\_ to her ex-husband sometimes. [speak]
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ her family in Morocco for many years. [support]

### Sentence (complete the gaps)

7. She always \_\_\_\_\_ Itto small gifts from a distance. [send]
8. Saadia \_\_\_\_\_ her job as a translator. [leave]
9. She \_\_\_\_\_ a suitcase and \_\_\_\_\_ to Éibar. [pack / move]
10. While Saadia \_\_\_\_\_, Itto \_\_\_\_\_ her hand. [talk / hold]
11. It \_\_\_\_\_ (not/be) an easy choice. [be]
12. She \_\_\_\_\_ work cleaning houses. [find]
13. \_\_\_\_\_ Saadia regret her decision? No, she didn't.
14. Julio \_\_\_\_\_ Itto's eye in the mirror. [catch]
15. Nobody \_\_\_\_\_ many words to understand. [need]

## 4 · VOCABULARY LAB — 15 Key Words

Cada palabra enlaza a WordReference (versión digital / PDF con enlaces activos).

| Word                                    | IPA           | Translation                     |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. <a href="#">divorce (v./n.)</a>      | /dɪˈvɔːs/     | divorciarse, divorcio           |
| 2. <a href="#">translator</a>           | /trænsˈleɪtə/ | traductor/a                     |
| 3. <a href="#">support (v.)</a>         | /səˈpɔːt/     | apoyar, mantener económicamente |
| 4. <a href="#">generous</a>             | /ˈdʒenərəs/   | generoso/a                      |
| 5. <a href="#">occasionally</a>         | /əˈkeɪʒnəli/  | de vez en cuando                |
| 6. <a href="#">distance</a>             | /ˈdɪstəns/    | distancia                       |
| 7. <a href="#">thoughtful</a>           | /ˈθɔːtfl/     | atento, considerado             |
| 8. <a href="#">alcohol</a>              | /ˈælkəhɒl/    | alcohol                         |
| 9. <a href="#">troubles (n. pl.)</a>    | /ˈtrʌblz/     | problemas, dificultades         |
| 10. <a href="#">cleaner (job)</a>       | /ˈkliːnə/     | persona que limpia (oficio)     |
| 11. <a href="#">choice</a>              | /tʃɔɪs/       | elección, decisión              |
| 12. <a href="#">forbid</a>              | /fəˈbɪd/      | prohibir                        |
| 13. <a href="#">quietly</a>             | /ˈkwaɪətli/   | en silencio, tranquilamente     |
| 14. <a href="#">hold someone's hand</a> | /həʊld hænd/  | coger la mano de alguien        |
| 15. <a href="#">strength</a>            | /streŋθ/      | fortaleza, fuerza (de carácter) |

## 5 · PRODUCTION

### Speaking (en parejas)

Habla de alguien de tu familia que te haya apoyado mucho a lo largo de los años: ¿qué hizo por ti?, ¿cómo se lo agradeces?

### Writing



1. Escribe un párrafo breve sobre la historia de vida de un familiar (real o inventado).
2. Escribe 3 frases sobre una decisión difícil que alguien haya tomado alguna vez.
3. Escribe una pregunta con “Did...?” sobre el pasado de otra persona.

## 6 · MEDIATION

Alguien que solo sabe que “Saadia tuvo problemas familiares” te pregunta, en español, por qué se marchó de Almería.

*“Her brother’s problems with alcohol had brought a lot of trouble for years, so she left her old job, packed a suitcase, and moved to Éibar to start again.”*

**Tarea:** Explícaselo en español de forma clara, breve y respetuosa, sin dar más detalles de los necesarios.

## 7 · SING ALONG

### Deep Purple – Child in Time (1970)

Escucha (un fragmento de) la canción y localiza algún verbo en pasado simple. Comentad en clase, con respeto: ¿por qué a veces cuesta hablar de las etapas difíciles de la vida?

## 8 · AMPLIACIÓN / REFUERZO (Libro 2 — trabajo en casa)

### Melodyspot – Eternal Memory

Escucha esta canción en casa y compárala con la de clase: ¿qué tipo de sentimiento transmite cada una?

## 9 · ROLEPLAY



*Imagen generada con Google Gemini Flash-Lite*

En parejas, representad la despedida en la puerta de casa de Saadia en Éibar: una persona es Saadia, agradeciendo el viaje juntos; la otra es Itto o Julio, dándole las gracias por todo lo compartido. Usad al menos 5 frases en pasado simple.



# Home, and a Birthday

Toledo, el último tramo y la llegada a casa

## REPARTO DEL TIEMPO (90 min)

| Bloque                | Min    | Contenido                            |
|-----------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|
| Warm-up + Listening   | 15 min | Audio + T/F                          |
| Reading & comprensión | 20 min | Lectura + preguntas                  |
| Language Lab          | 20 min | Pasado simple + continuo + 15 drills |
| Vocabulary Lab        | 10 min | 15 palabras nuevas                   |
| Production            | 15 min | Speaking + Writing                   |
| Mediation             | 5 min  | Tarea de mediación                   |
| Sing Along + Roleplay | 5 min  | Canción + cierre                     |

## 1 · LISTENING — “Almost Home”

Escucha el audio (sin leer el texto) y marca True (T) o False (F).

| Statement                                          | T / F |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. Saadia said a quick, simple goodbye.            |       |
| 2. Itto had visited Toledo many times before.      |       |
| 3. They arrived home exactly on Itto's birthday.   |       |
| 4. Nobody was waiting for them when they got home. |       |
| 5. The whole trip lasted about two weeks.          |       |

## 2 · THE STORY — “Home, and a Birthday”

El último tramo, de Éibar a Almería

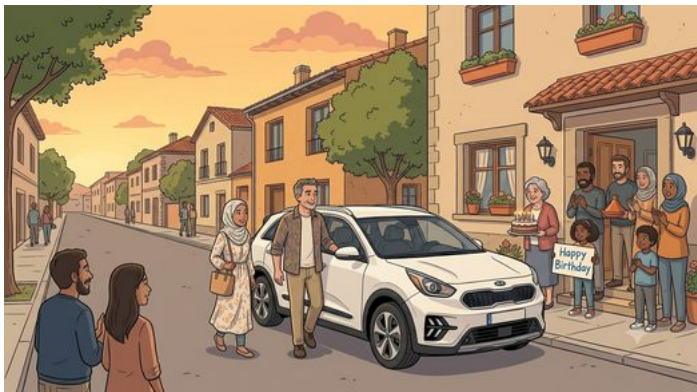


Imagen generada con Google Gemini Flash-Lite

Leaving Éibar felt strange. After so many days together, the car seemed quieter without Saadia's calm voice giving directions and warning about hidden radars. Itto looked back at the house until it disappeared behind them, and Julio squeezed her hand without saying anything.

They drove south for most of the day and stopped for the night in Toledo, a city neither of them had visited properly before. In the golden evening light, they walked slowly through the narrow medieval streets, admired the cathedral, and ate a simple dinner on a small terrace overlooking the river. For a few hours, tired as they were, they almost forgot they were still on a journey — it felt more like a quiet, unexpected holiday.

The next morning, they woke up early, ready for the final stretch. The closer they got to Almería, the more excited Itto became. She recognised every landmark: the last motorway junction, the dry hills, the first palm trees. When they finally turned onto their own street, in the early evening of the 25th of July, they found a small surprise waiting for them: several neighbours stood outside the house with a cake and a hand-painted sign that read "Happy Birthday, Itto!"

Itto laughed and cried at the same time. Ten days, thousands of kilometres, one border crossed twice, two French fines still on their way, and a lifetime of memories — and now, finally, home. Julio put his arm around her and smiled. "Best birthday present I could give you," he said. "A safe trip back."

### Comprensión escrita — responde con frases completas:

1. How did the car feel different after leaving Éibar?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Which city did they visit for the first time on the way home?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What did Itto recognise as they got closer to Almería?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. What surprise was waiting for them at home?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What date did they arrive home, and why is it special?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 3 · LANGUAGE LAB

### Pasado simple + pasado continuo (cierre de la unidad)

Repaso combinado: pasado simple para los hechos (they arrived, they stopped) y pasado continuo para el ambiente y las acciones en curso (several neighbours were waiting).

### Sentence (complete the gaps)

1. Leaving Éibar \_\_\_\_\_ strange. [feel]
2. Itto \_\_\_\_\_ back at the house until it \_\_\_\_\_. [look / disappear]
3. Julio \_\_\_\_\_ her hand without saying anything. [squeeze]
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ for the night in Toledo. [stop]
5. While they \_\_\_\_\_ through the old streets, the evening light \_\_\_\_\_ golden. [walk / turn]
6. They \_\_\_\_\_ dinner on a small terrace. [eat]
7. The next morning, they \_\_\_\_\_ early. [wake up]
8. As they \_\_\_\_\_ closer to Almería, Itto \_\_\_\_\_ more and more excited. [drive / get]
9. She \_\_\_\_\_ the first palm trees. [recognise]
10. \_\_\_\_\_ they arrive on the 25th of July? Yes, they did.
11. Several neighbours \_\_\_\_\_ outside the house. [wait]

### Sentence (complete the gaps)

12. They \_\_\_\_\_ a cake and a sign. [hold]
13. Itto \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ at the same time. [laugh / cry]
14. Julio \_\_\_\_\_ his arm around her. [put]
15. It \_\_\_\_\_ the best birthday present he could give her. [be]

## 4 · VOCABULARY LAB — 15 Key Words

Cada palabra enlaza a WordReference (versión digital / PDF con enlaces activos).

| Word                                           | IPA             | Translation                  |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| 1. <a href="#">unpack</a>                      | /ʌn'pæk/        | deshacer las maletas         |
| 2. <a href="#">medieval</a>                    | /,medi'i:vl/    | medieval                     |
| 3. <a href="#">terrace</a>                     | /'terəs/        | terrazza                     |
| 4. <a href="#">junction</a>                    | /'dʒʌŋkʃn/      | cruce, salida (de autopista) |
| 5. <a href="#">stretch (the final stretch)</a> | /stretʃ/        | tramo                        |
| 6. <a href="#">sign (n.)</a>                   | /saɪn/          | cartel, letrero              |
| 7. <a href="#">surprise (n.)</a>               | /sə'praɪz/      | sorpresa                     |
| 8. <a href="#">doorstep</a>                    | /'dɔ:step/      | puerta de casa, umbral       |
| 9. <a href="#">golden</a>                      | /'gəʊldən/      | dorado/a                     |
| 10. <a href="#">palm tree</a>                  | /pɑ:m tri:/     | palmera                      |
| 11. <a href="#">memory</a>                     | /'meməri/       | recuerdo (mental)            |
| 12. <a href="#">safe</a>                       | /seɪf/          | seguro/a, sin peligro        |
| 13. <a href="#">hand-painted</a>               | /hænd 'peɪntɪd/ | pintado a mano               |
| 14. <a href="#">excited</a>                    | /ɪk'saɪtɪd/     | emocionado/a                 |
| 15. <a href="#">arm</a>                        | /ɑ:m/           | brazo                        |

## 5 · PRODUCTION

### Speaking (en parejas)

Cuenta cómo te sientes al volver a casa después de un viaje largo: ¿qué es lo primero que haces?, ¿qué es lo que más echas de menos?

### Writing

- Escribe una entrada de diario sobre el último día de un viaje.
- Escribe 3 frases sobre una sorpresa que te hayan preparado alguna vez.
- Escribe una pregunta con “Were... -ing?” sobre el momento de la llegada a casa.

## 6 · MEDIATION

Un vecino que no habla inglés te pregunta por qué había una tarta y un cartel delante de la casa de Julio e Itto ese día.

*"They arrived home in the early evening of the 25th of July — Itto's birthday — and their neighbours were waiting outside with a small cake and a sign."*

**Tarea:** Explícaselo en español a tu vecino, de forma clara y natural, sin traducir palabra por palabra.

## 7 · SING ALONG

### Dire Straits – Telegraph Road (1982)

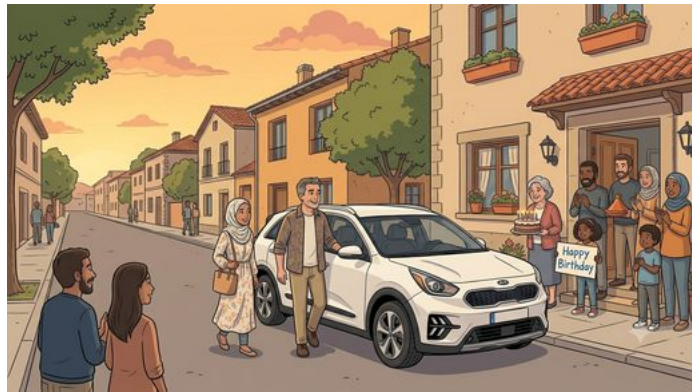
Escucha (un fragmento de) la canción y localiza algún verbo en pasado simple. ¿Qué tiene que ver una canción sobre una larga carretera con el final de esta unidad?

## 8 · AMPLIACIÓN / REFUERZO (Libro 2 — trabajo en casa)

### Morgan Luna – I Won't Cry for You

Escucha esta canción en casa y compárala con la de clase: ¿qué tipo de sentimiento transmite cada una?

## 9 · ROLEPLAY



*Imagen generada con Google Gemini Flash-Lite*

En grupos pequeños, representad la llegada a casa: unos son los vecinos con la tarta, otros son Julio e Itto, sorprendidos y agradecidos. Usad pasado simple y pasado continuo para describir el momento.

# Ten Days, One Story (Review Fair)

Repaso general del viaje, de Almería a Almería

## REPARTO DEL TIEMPO (90 min)

| Bloque                     | Min    | Contenido                                         |
|----------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Warm-up                    | 5 min  | Recordatorio de la unidad                         |
| Review Fair (5 estaciones) | 45 min | Roleplay por estaciones, repaso de las 5 sesiones |
| Review Language Lab        | 25 min | Quiz mixto pasado simple/continuo (10 ítems)      |
| Sing Along de cierre       | 10 min | Canción + resumen de la unidad                    |
| Despedida                  | 5 min  | Cierre y enlace con la SdA A2·3                   |

## ROLEPLAY



Imagen generada con Google Gemini Flash-Lite

La clase se organiza como una pequeña feria de repaso, con cinco estaciones montadas en distintos puntos del aula:

**Estación 1 — “Packing the Car”:** maleta, mapa y coche de juguete blanco, para repasar el vocabulario de viaje y el pasado simple de la Sesión 1.

**Estación 2 — “French Radars”:** carteles de tráfico y un radar de cartón, para repasar vocabulario de carretera y pasado continuo de la Sesión 2.

**Estación 3 — “Paris in a Day”:** postales de la Torre Eiffel, el Arco del Triunfo y Montmartre, y un plano del metro, para repasar la Sesión 3.

**Estación 4 — “Saadia's Road”:** una foto de familia y un mapa del Loira, para repasar la Sesión 4.

**Estación 5 — “Coming Home”:** una tarta de cartulina y una postal de Toledo, para repasar la Sesión 5.

Los alumnos rotan en grupos pequeños por las cinco estaciones, y en cada una improvisan una breve escena de 2-3 minutos usando el vocabulario y la gramática de esa sesión, con la ayuda de una tarjeta de apoyo que resume las estructuras clave.

## REVIEW LANGUAGE LAB

### Ten Days of Road — A2 Review

Repaso de pasado simple (hechos y biografía) y pasado continuo (acciones paralelas y de fondo), en los contextos de viaje, carretera, turismo y familia trabajados en la unidad.

### Sentence (complete the gaps)

1. Julio and Itto \_\_\_\_\_ the car early one July morning. [pack]
2. While they \_\_\_\_\_ through France, a hidden camera \_\_\_\_\_ twice. [drive / flash]
3. Saadia \_\_\_\_\_ them in Éibar. [join]
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ Mont Saint-Michel on the way to Nantes. [visit]
5. While Julio and Itto \_\_\_\_\_ on the Seine, Majda and Saadia \_\_\_\_\_ around the Champs-Élysées. [cr
6. Majda \_\_\_\_\_ for Paris at the end of 2024. [leave]
7. On the way back, Saadia \_\_\_\_\_ about her own life. [talk]
8. She \_\_\_\_\_ to Éibar thirteen years earlier. [move]
9. They \_\_\_\_\_ home on the 25th of July, Itto's birthday. [arrive]
10. \_\_\_\_\_ they enjoy the whole trip? Yes, they did — even with two fines on the way!

### SING ALONG

#### Elton John – Sorry Seems To Be The Hardest Word (2002)

Como cierre de la unidad, comentad en gran grupo: ¿qué es lo que más os ha gustado de este viaje? ¿Qué frase en pasado simple o continuo resumiría mejor cada sesión?

*Only a month later, in late August, Julio and Itto set off again — this time to Morocco, to visit Itto's parents in Ouaoumana. But that journey would turn out to be very different from this one.*

### AMPLIACIÓN / REFUERZO (Libro 2 — trabajo en casa)

#### Rainy Dog Blues Radio – Memory Remains

Escucha esta canción en casa como cierre de la unidad, y guárdala en tu lista de canciones favoritas del curso.

