

3

It all went wrong

Past tenses • Word formation • Time expressions

STARTER



Here are the past tense forms of some irregular verbs. Write the infinitives.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|------|---|-------|------|---|-------|------|----|-------|-------|
| 1 | Be | were | 4 | _____ | told | 7 | _____ | took | 10 | _____ | could |
| 2 | See | saw | 5 | _____ | said | 8 | _____ | gave | 11 | _____ | made |
| 3 | Go | went | 6 | _____ | had | 9 | _____ | got | 12 | _____ | did |

Homework

THE BURGLARS' FRIEND

Past Simple

1 **T 3.1** Read and listen to the newspaper article. Why was Russell the burglars' friend?

The burglars' friend

IT was 3 o'clock in the morning when four-year-old Russell Brown woke up to go to the toilet.

His parents were fast asleep in bed. But when he heard a noise in the living room and saw a light was on, he went downstairs.

There he found two men. They asked him his name, and told him they were friends of the family.

Unfortunately, Russell believed them. They asked him where the video recorder

His parents were fast asleep in bed

was. Russell showed them, and said they had a stereo and CD player, too.

The two men carried these to the kitchen. Russell also told them that his mother kept her purse in a drawer in the kitchen, so they took that. Russell even gave them his pocket money - 50p.

They finally left at 4 a.m.


They said, 'Will you open the back door while we take these things to the car, because we don't want to wake Mummy and Daddy, do we?' So Russell held the door open for them. He then went back to bed.

His parents didn't know about the burglary until they got up the next day. His father said, 'I couldn't be angry with Russell because he thought he was doing the right thing.'

Fortunately, the police caught the two burglars last week.

2 Write the past forms of these irregular verbs from the article.

wake _____ leave _____
 hear _____ hold _____
 find _____ think _____
 keep _____ catch _____

3 T 3.2  will hear some sentences about the story. Correct mistakes.

Russell woke up at 2 o'clock.

He didn't wake up at 2.00! He woke up at 3.00.

4 Write the questions to these answers.

1 Because he wanted to go to the toilet.

Why did he wake up?

2 They were in bed.

Where were they?

3 Because he heard a noise and saw a light on.

4 Two.

5 They told him they were friends of the family.

6 In a drawer in the kitchen.

Why did he go downstairs?

7 50p.

8 At 4 a.m.

9 The next day. (*When ... find out about ... ?*)

10 Last week.

H/
W

GRAMMAR SPOT

1 What tense are nearly all the verbs in the article? Why? How do we form the question and negative?

2 Write the Past Simple of these verbs.

a ask _____ c like _____
 show _____ believe _____
 want _____ use _____
 walk _____ d stop _____
 start _____ plan _____
 b try _____
 carry _____

T 3.3 Listen and repeat.

3 How is the regular past tense formed? How is the past tense formed when the verb ends in a consonant + y? When do we double the final consonant?

There is a list of irregular verbs on p143.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 3.1 p131

PRACTICE

Making connections

1 Match the verb phrases. Then make sentences using both verbs in the past. Join the sentences with *so*, *because*, and/or *but*.

I broke a cup, but I mended it with glue.

break a cup	answer it
feel ill	mend it
make a sandwich	wash my hair
have a shower	laugh
lose my passport	be hungry
call the police	go to bed
run out of coffee	buy some more
forget her birthday	find it
phone ring	say sorry
tell a joke	hear a strange noise

T 3.4 Listen and compare your answers.

Talking about you

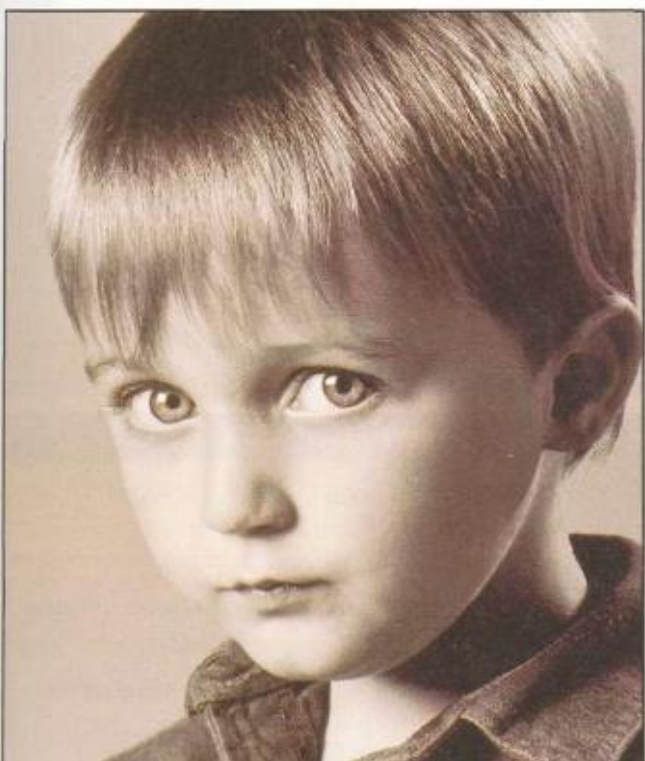
2 Ask and answer these questions with a partner. Make more questions, using the Past Simple.

What did you do ... ?

- last night
- last weekend
- on your last birthday
- on your last holiday

I watched TV.

I went swimming.



Russell, 4, made thieves feel at home

NEWSPAPER STORIES

Past Continuous

1 Complete the newspaper articles with the Past Simple of the verbs in the boxes.

have can steal give say

break hear come leave go

a

Hands up, I've got a burger!

Last Tuesday a man armed with just a hot hamburger in a bag (1) **stole** \$1,000 from a bank in Danville, California.

Police Detective Bill McGinnis (2) **said** that the robber entered the Mount Diablo National Bank at about 1.30 p.m. and (3) **gave** the teller a note demanding \$1,000. He claimed that he (4) **had** a bomb in the bag. The teller said she (5) **could** smell a distinct odour of hamburger coming from the bag. Even so, she handed the money to the man. He dropped the bag with the hamburger. He escaped in a car.



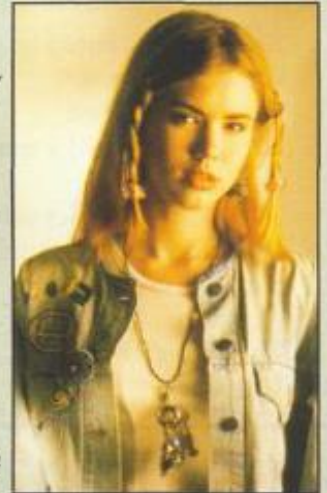
Police Detective Bill McGinnis

b

Homework

Teenage party ends in tears

When Jack and Kelly Harman (1) _____ away on holiday, they (2) _____ their teenage daughter alone in the house. Zoë, aged 16, wanted to stay at home. Her parents said she could have some friends to stay. However, Zoë decided to have a party. Things started to go wrong. Forty uninvited guests arrived. They (3) _____ furniture, smashed windows, and stole jewellery.



Zoë Harman, 16, home alone

When Mr and Mrs Harman (4) _____ the news, they (5) _____ home immediately.

2 Match these phrases to the articles. Where exactly does each phrase go in the story?



... because she was revising for exams.

As he was running out of the bank,

Everyone was having a good time when suddenly ...

... that was waiting for him outside.

... and some of them were carrying knives.

..., who was wearing a mask, ...

T 3.5 Listen and check. Practise the sentences that contain these phrases.



GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 What tense are all the verb forms in exercise 2? Why is this tense used?
- 2 How do we make questions and negatives?
- 3 Look at these sentences. What's the difference between them?

When we arrived, | she made | some coffee.
 When we arrived, | she was making | some coffee.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 3.2 and 3.3 p132

PRACTICE

Discussing grammar


1 Choose the correct verb form.

- 1 I **saw** / *was seeing* a very good programme on TV last night.
- 2 While I *shopped* / *was shopping* this morning, I *lost* / *was losing* my money. I don't know how.
- 3 Last week the police *stopped* / *were stopping* Alan in his car because he *drove* / *was driving* at over eighty miles an hour.
- 4 How *did you cut* / *were you cutting* your finger?
- 5 I *cooked* / *was cooking* and I *dropped* / *was dropping* the knife.
- 6 When I *arrived* / *was arriving* at the party, everyone *had* / *was having* a good time.
- 7 *Did you have* / *Were you having* a good time last night?

2 Complete the sentences with the verbs in the Past Simple or Past Continuous.

- 1 While I _____ (go) to work this morning, I _____ (meet) an old friend.
- 2 I _____ (not want) to get up this morning. It _____ (rain) and it was cold, and my bed was so warm.
- 3 I _____ (listen) to the news on the radio when the phone _____ (ring).
- 4 But when I _____ (pick) up the phone, there was no one there.
- 5 I _____ (say) hello to the children, but they didn't say anything because they _____ (watch) television.

Getting information

3 Your teacher  will give you some more information about the teenage party but you don't have all the information. Ask and answer questions.

Student A

Mr and Mrs Harman arrived home at ... (*When?*)
Zoë was staying with friends.

When did Mr and Mrs Harman arrive home?

She was staying with friends.

Student B

Mr and Mrs Harman arrived home at 10.30 in the evening.
Zoë was staying ... (*Where?*)

At 10.30 in the evening.

Where was Zoë staying?

fortunately/unfortunately

4 Continue this story around the class.



I went out for a walk.
Unfortunately, it began to rain.
Fortunately, I had an umbrella.
Unfortunately, it was broken.
Fortunately, I met a friend in his car.
Unfortunately, his car ran out of petrol.
Fortunately, ...

5 Tell similar stories around the class. Begin with these sentences.

- I lost my wallet yesterday.
- It was my birthday last week.
- We went out for a meal last night.
- I went on holiday to ... last year.



VOCABULARY

Nouns, verbs, and adjectives

1 Look at these common noun and adjective suffixes. They are used to form different parts of speech.

nouns	-ation	-ion	-ness	-ity	-ence	-sion	-ment
adjectives	-ous	-y	-tific	-ly	-ful	-less	-ial

Complete the charts below and mark the stress. There are some spelling changes.

Noun	Verb	Noun	Adjective
<u>communi'cation</u>	co'mmunicate	'science	_____
discussion	dis'cuss	friend	_____
governance	'govern	_____	'happy
invi'tation	_____	_____	'different
_____	de'velop	'danger	_____
_____	ex'plain	use	_____
edu'cation	_____	help	_____
_____	de'cide	_____	'special
_____	en'joy	care	_____
_____	'organize	noise	_____
im'provement	_____	'industry	_____
_____	em'ploy	am'bitious	_____

2 Complete the sentences with one of the words from exercise 1.

- My English **developed** a lot after I lived in London for a month.
- I have two **ambitions** in life. I want to be rich, and I want to be famous.
- 'I'm going to work hard from now on.' 'That's a very good **decision**'.
- There are many _____ between my two children. They aren't similar at all.
- Thank you for your advice. It was very _____.
- I like Italian people. They're very kind and _____.
- The United Nations is an international _____.
- I asked the teacher for help, but unfortunately, I didn't understand his _____.
- Motor racing is a very _____ sport.
- Fish soup is a _____ of this area. You must try it.
- I'm having a party on Saturday, and I'd like to _____ you.
- This is the _____ part of my town. There are lots of factories and businesses.

Making negatives

3 We can make adjectives and verbs negative by using these prefixes.

adjectives	un-	im-	in-	il-
verbs	un-	dis-		

Complete the sentences, using a word from the box and a prefix.

pack possible agree tidy fair like
appear employed legal polite



- Don't go into my bedroom. It's really **impolite**.
- I can't do maths. For me, it's an **impossible** subject.
- I don't _____ fish. I just prefer meat.
- It's very _____ to ask someone how much they earn.
- When we arrived at the hotel, we _____ our suitcases.
- I was _____ for two years. Then I got a job in an office.
- 'I think learning languages is stupid.' 'I _____. I think it's a good idea.'
- The thief stole my bag, ran into the crowd and _____. I never saw him again.
- Cannabis is an _____ drug in many countries.
- You gave her more money than me! That's _____!

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Time expressions



01:27



February							March							
M	T	W	T	F	S	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
1	2	3	4	5	6		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	30	31						
28	29													

1 There are two ways of saying dates. What are they?

8/1/98 16/7/85 1/10/02

T 3.7 Listen and check.

Look at the same dates in written American English. What's the difference?

1/8/98 7/16/85 10/1/02

T 3.8 Listen and check.

2 Practise these dates. They are in British English.

4 June 5 August 31 July 1 March 3 February
 21/1/1988 2/12/1996 5/7/1980 11/6/1965 18/10/2000 31/1/2005

T 3.9 Listen and check.

What days are national holidays in your country?

3 Complete these time expressions with *at*, *on*, *in*, or no preposition.

<u>at</u> six o'clock	<u>on</u> Saturday	<u>in</u> 1995
___ last night	___ December	___ the weekend
___ Monday morning	___ summer	___ two weeks ago
___ the evening	___ yesterday evening	___ January 18

▶▶ Grammar Reference 3.4 p132.

4 Ask and answer the questions with a partner.

1 Do you know exactly when you were born?

I was born at two o'clock in the morning on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth of June, 1979.

2 When did you last ... ?

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| • go to the cinema | • go to a party |
| • play a sport | • do an exam |
| • give someone a present | • see a lot of snow |
| • have a holiday | • clean your teeth |
| • watch TV | • catch a plane |

29:February 2000



March Mars März Marzo Mar

13 Monday	Lundi	Montag	Lunes	Lunedì
(AUS)	(GR)	(SAU)		
WK	M	T	W	T
9			1	2
10	6	7	8	9
11	13	14	15	16
12	20	21	22	23