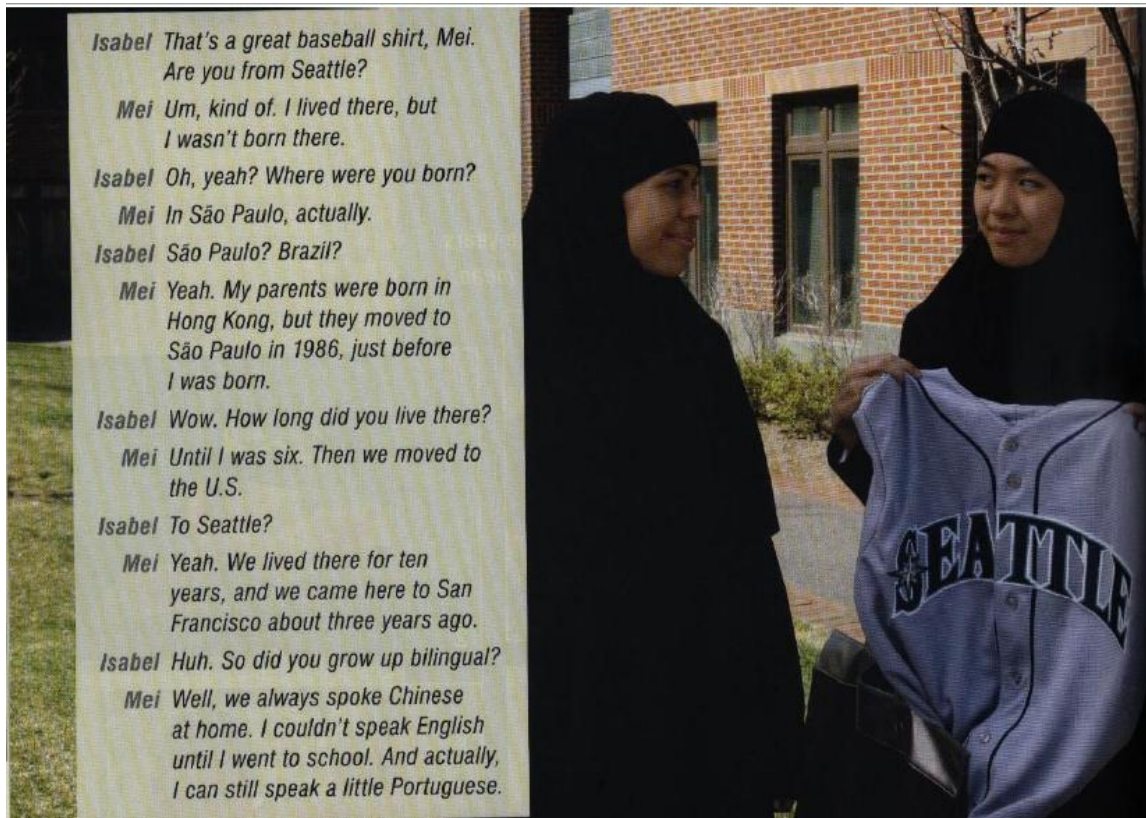


LESSON A

You will learn how to use the simple past

Childhood



Isabel That's a great baseball shirt, Mei. Are you from Seattle?

Mei Um, kind of. I lived there, but I wasn't born there.

Isabel Oh, yeah? Where were you born?

Mei In São Paulo, actually.

Isabel São Paulo? Brazil?

Mei Yeah. My parents were born in Hong Kong, but they moved to São Paulo in 1986, just before I was born.

Isabel Wow. How long did you live there?

Mei Until I was six. Then we moved to the U.S.

Isabel To Seattle?

Mei Yeah. We lived there for ten years, and we came here to San Francisco about three years ago.

Isabel Huh. So did you grow up bilingual?

Mei Well, we always spoke Chinese at home. I couldn't speak English until I went to school. And actually, I can still speak a little Portuguese.

Can you complete the sentences?

1. Ling's family left Hong Kong in 1986.
2. Ling lived in São Paulo for six years.
3. Her family stayed there until she was six.
4. They moved to Seattle. Then they came to San Francisco.
5. They moved to San Francisco three years ago.

1906 = "Nineteen oh-six"

1988 = "Nineteen eighty-eight"

2007 = "Two thousand (and) seven"

2015 = "Twenty fifteen"

Write the years in numbers or words.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|---------|------------------------------|
| 1. twenty ten | <u>2010</u> | 5. 1982 | <u>nineteen eighty-two</u> |
| 2. nineteen oh-four | <u>1904</u> | 6. 2006 | <u>two thousand six</u> |
| 3. two thousand eight | <u>2008</u> | 7. 2013 | <u>twenty thirteen</u> |
| 4. nineteen seventy-seven | <u>1977</u> | 8. 1998 | <u>nineteen ninety eight</u> |

Simple Past: Past of be

Use the past of be to identify and describe people and things in the past.

am }
is } was

are → were

I am a teacher. → I was a student.

My brother is tall. → My brother was short.

Students are at school. → They were at home.

Simple Past: Past of be

Affirmative and Negative Statements			
subject	Be	(not)	
I	was		happy in London.
You We They	were		at university.
He She It	was		in the garden.

You can contract negative statements:

was : wasn't were : weren't

Simple Past: Past of be

•Yes/No questions:

John was short
be + subject

Was John short?
Yes, he was.
No, he wasn't

Students were at school.
be + subject
Were students at school?
Yes, they were.
No, they weren't.

•Information questions:

Wh- + be + subject
Who was the teacher?

Wh- + be + subject
What were the question about?

Wh- + be + subject
Where was the school?

Past be: Exercise

1. Tom was in Spain last weekend.
2. Frank and Jim were at the university last week.
3. Who was at the cinema last Monday?
4. The children weren't noisy. They were quiet when their parents came home.
5. She wasn't a teacher. She was a nurse.
6. He wasn't a short boy. He was very tall
7. They weren't good at French, but they were good at English
8. We were in Paris last summer.
9. My brother was in China some weeks ago.
10. I wasn't in Copenhagen when my friends went there. Actually, I was in Prague.

Simple Past

•The simple past describes completed actions in the past.



Signal words

yesterday

last week

a month ago

in 2002

2 minutes ago

the other day

- Yesterday, I **played** basketball with my friends
- My father and I **watched** a match last weekend.
- The train **stopped** at the station.
- Ahmad **took** a Spanish class last week.
- Sarah **stayed** home and **studied** for the test.

Spelling of simple past verbs

- Add **-ed** after most verbs:

trave**l**ed – walk**e**d – talk**e**d – help**e**d – answer**e**d

- Add **-d** after verbs that end in **-e**:

welcom**e**d – improv**e**d – sav**e**d – lik**e**d – lov**e**d

If a one-syllable verb ends in vowel + consonant double the consonant and add -ed:

shop : shopp**e**d – plan : plann**e**d – stop : stop**p**ed

If the verb ends in a consonant + -y, change the y to i and add -ed

stud**y** : studi**i**d – tri**y** : tri**i**d – hur**y** : hur**i**ed

If the verb ends in a vowel + y, add -ed:

play : play**e**d – stay : stay**e**d

Simple Past: Negative

- To form the negative of a sentence in the Simple Past you need to use the past form of the auxiliary verb „do“

‘did’ + ‘not’ + the base verb

I played football.

I **didn't** play football.

You called me.

You **didn't** call me.

They stayed home.
They didn't stay home

Notice that **did** and **didn't** are invariable – they do not change no matter which pronoun you use.

Examples with irregular verbs:

- I **didn't** **leave**
- We **didn't** **come**
- He **didn't** **go**

Simple Past: Make Questions

Yes/No Questions						
Auxiliary	Subject	Verb	Rest	Yes/No	Subject	Auxiliary (+ n't)
Did	Max	play	football?	Yes,	he	did.
				No,	he	didn't.
Did	you	watch	the match yesterday?	Yes,	I	did.
				No,	I	didn't.

Information Questions					
Question word	Auxiliary	Subject	Verb	Rest	Answer
What	did	you	do	yesterday evening?	I did my homework.
When	did	he	meet	his friend?	He met him yesterday.
Where	did	they	go	after the match?	They went to a café.

Irregular Verbs

1) have as a full verb

affirmative sentence	negative sentence	question
every time regardless the subject (I, he, she, it, we, you, they):		
I had a book.	I did not have a book.	Did I have a book?

2) be as a full verb

affirmative sentence	negative sentence	question
I, he, she, it:		
I was in Rome.	I was not in Rome.	Was I in Rome?
we, you, they:		
We were in Rome.	We were not in Rome.	Were we in Rome?

3) do as a full verb

affirmative sentence

negative sentence

question

every time regardless the subject (I, he, she, it, we, you, they):

I **did** an exercise.

I **did not do** an exercise.

Did I **do** an exercise?

LECTURE 18

Unit 5

Growing up

Complete the conversations with *was*, *wasn't*, *were*, *weren't*, *did*, or *didn't*.

1. Clare So, Dina, did you grow up here in Miami?
 Dina Yes, I did, but we weren't born here.
 My sister and I were born in Puerto Rico,
 and my family moved here when we were kids.
 Clare did you study English when you were
 in school in Puerto Rico?
 Dina Yes, we did – for a few years – but we didn't –
 really learn English until we came here.
 Clare Wow! And now you speak English better
 than I do – and I was born here!



2. Thomas When were you born, Grandpa?
 Grandfather I was born in 1929.
 Thomas Really? were you born here in Los Angeles?
 Grandfather No, I wasn't. Your grandmother and I were
 both born in China.
 Thomas So when did you come to the U.S.?
 Grandfather My family didn't move here until I was
 13 years old.
 Thomas did you go to school in China?
 Grandfather No, I didn't. My parents weren't rich,
 so I had to work.
 Thomas And when was Grandma born?
 Grandfather She was born in 1928, but she says
 she wasn't really born until 1947.
 Thomas Why does she say that?
 Grandfather Because that's when she married me.



Unscramble the questions. Then answer the questions with your own information.

1. you / When / born / were ? When were you born?
2. Where / born / your / were / parents ? Where were your parents born?
3. grow up / you / Where / did ? Where did you grow up?
4. best friend / Who / your / was / ago / five years ? Who was your best friend five years ago?
5. a child / you / move / when / Did / ever / were / you ? Did you ever move when you were a child?
6. you / play chess / Did / when / you / little / were ? Did you play chess when you were little?
7. long / you / were / elementary school / How / in ? How long were you in elementary school?

1. I learned to ride a bicycle in 1988 , when I was seven
2. My best friend was born 18 years ago, in 1994 .
3. I played a musical instrument for 3 years ,
until I was ten .
4. I went to elementary school until I was eleven ,
from 1999 to 2005 .
5. My family last went on vacation together in 2010 , when my brother was five .

Time expressions:

1. For

Did you live there **for a long time**?

2. Until { up to a specific point in time.}

e.g. We lived here **until 1992/ February**.

3. From _____ to _____ {two points of time}

e.g. I stayed in Riyadh **from March to September**.

4. ago {time expression + ago}

e.g. My family moved to the UK **ten years ago**.

5. Then: (and then)

e.g. We lived in Brazil. **Then** we moved to the U.S.

e.g. We lived in Brazil, **and then** we moved to the U.S.

6. When: {conjunction} + clause with a specific point in time.

e.g. We left **when I was six**

Complete the story with the words in the box. You can use some words more than once.

✓ago for from in last long then to until when

This is a picture of my best friend, Mi Young. I took it a few years ago. Mi Young and I met in 1993. We were very young when we became friends. Mi Young is a very interesting person. She was born in Busan, South Korea, in 1989. Her family moved to the U.S. when she was three years old. They lived in Boston until Mi Young was fifteen. then they moved to New York City. I cried for a long time after they moved.



Mi Young didn't live in New York long because her family moved to Chicago and she went to college when she was eighteen. We studied together at the University of Chicago for four years – from 2005 to 2008. We graduated last year. Eight months ago, Mi Young got a great job in Chicago. Two months ago, I got a job there, too. I'm starting my job in two weeks, and I can't wait!

LESSON B: FAVORITE CLASSES

In this lesson, you learn how to :
Use all, most, a lot of, a few, etc.

What languages did you learn in school?



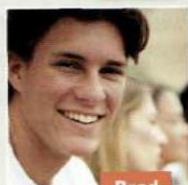
Keiko

All the students in my high school had to take English – it was required. And I needed English to get into my university. (Tokyo)



Mirka

Well, years ago, most people learned Russian and only a few people took English. I studied both. (Warsaw)



Brad

I took Spanish last year, and most of my friends did, too. There are a lot of Spanish speakers around here, so it's kind of useful. (Los Angeles)



Paul

A lot of my classmates dropped French after ninth grade. Almost all of them – except me. But then later, some of them had to take evening classes because they needed it for work. (Lagos)

Circle the correct expression to complete these sentences.

1. **Most** / Most of my friends are fluent in English.
2. A **few** / A few of people in my city know Russian.

Determiners

- **All** high schools have Math teachers.
- **A lot of** people do not like Math.
- **No** students like exams.

1. What do we call the words in red?

2. How do we use them?

3. Why do we put “of” sometimes and we delete it other times?

- **All, most, A lot, some, few, no, and none** are “quantifiers”
- They are used before nouns to say **how much** or **how many** of something we are talking about.

• **General Statement**

{**Determiner** + **noun**}

All, most, A lot of, some, a few, no + plural noun

All people like nature.

Most Canadians speak English.

A lot of people don't like math.

A few people get scholarships.

No students like exams.

Note: No can also be followed by a singular noun

No student like exams

• Specific Statement

{Determiner + of + determiner + noun}

All (of), most of, A lot of, some of, a few of, none of + of + other determiner + plural noun

None of my friends go to the library after school.

Most of the people that I know stay up late.

A lot of the students in my class don't like math.

A few of the students in my school get full marks.

Other determiners

the
my
you
this
that
us
them

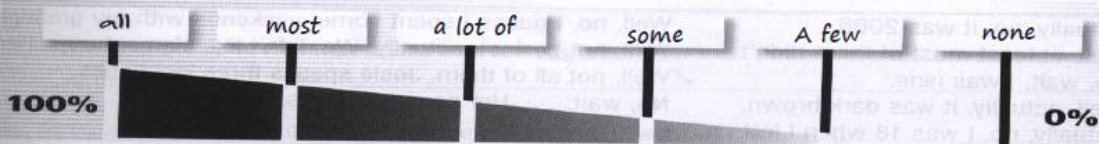
Note: All can be used with or without of before determiner + noun

All of my friends hate waking up early.

All my friends hate waking up early.

A Write the determiners in order in the chart below.

a few ✓all a lot of most none some



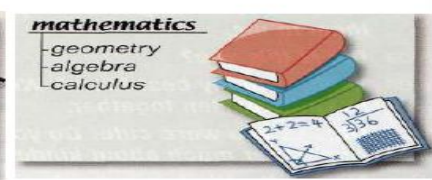
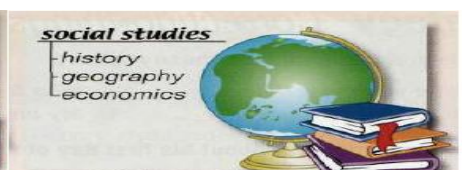
B Read the test results. Complete the sentences with the determiners in the box. Use each expression only once.

	Chemistry	English	Geography	Geometry
Passed	55%	100%	90%	15%
Failed	45%	0%	10%	85%

A few A few of All of A lot of Most of None of ✓Some Some of

1. Some students in the class passed chemistry. Some of them failed chemistry.
2. All of the students passed English. None of the students failed it.
3. Most of the students passed geography. A few students failed it.
4. A few of the students passed geometry. Most people failed it.

Building Vocabulary



Vocabulary Exercise

A Circle the word that doesn't belong. Then write the general category of the subjects.

1. history	<u>chemistry</u>	economics	geography	<u>social studies</u>
2. soccer	swimming	art	track	<u>Physical education</u>
3. geometry	computer studies	algebra	calculus	<u>mathematics</u>
4. literature	biology	chemistry	physics	<u>science</u>
5. word processing	web design	basic computing	Spanish	<u>Computing</u>

Good luck for all 😊

Toota