

3. What did the sons promise?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. When did they start to look for the money?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What did they find?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. How did they feel?  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. What started to grow on the vines?  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. What did they do with the grapes?  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. What did they have in the end?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 35 Your Turn

Work with a partner. Ask each other wh- questions about yesterday. Then tell the class about your partner's day.

**Example:**

- You: What time did you get up?
- Your partner: At 8:00.
- You: What did you have for breakfast?
- Your partner: Toast and tea.
- You: Where did you go after class?
- Your partner: To the cafe.

### 36 Your Turn

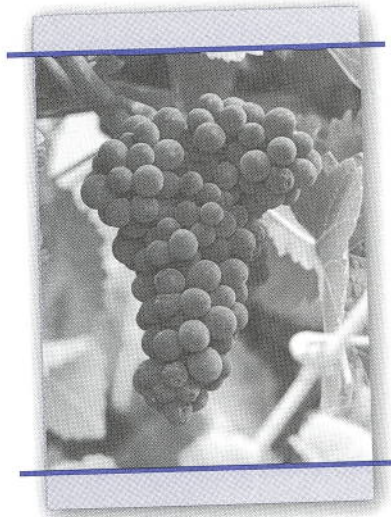
Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions about when you were children. Ask as many questions as you can. Write the answers. Then tell the class about your partner.

**Example:**

- Where did you go to school?
- Did you walk to school?
- Did you like school?

34 Read

Read the story. Then write answers to the questions.



### The Farmer and His Sons

Once there was an old farmer. The farmer was dying. Before he died, he wanted to teach his three sons how to be good farmers. He called his sons to him and said, "Boys, before I die I want you to know that there is a lot of money and gold buried in the vineyard. Promise me that you will look for it when I am dead." The sons promised to look for the money. After their father died, they started to look for the money. Every day they worked in the hot sun. They thought about the money all the time and worked hard to find it. They worked and worked but found nothing. They were very upset. But then the grapes started to grow on the vines. The grapes were the biggest and the best grapes in the neighborhood. The brothers sold the grapes and had a lot of money. Now they understood and lived happily until the end of their lives.

1. How many sons did the farmer have?

*He had three sons*

2. Who did the farmer call?

### 33 Practice

Look at the pictures and write questions for the answers. Use the underlined words to help you choose the correct question word.

1. Who did you see? \_\_\_\_\_

I saw Karen.

2. \_\_\_\_\_?

I saw her yesterday morning.

3. \_\_\_\_\_?

I saw her in a café.

4. \_\_\_\_\_?

She looked happy.

5. \_\_\_\_\_?

She found an apartment.

6. \_\_\_\_\_?

She looked in the newspaper.

7. \_\_\_\_\_?

Dave had a bad day yesterday.

8. \_\_\_\_\_?

He came home at 10 P.M.

9. \_\_\_\_\_?

He felt tired.

10. \_\_\_\_\_?

Because he had a lot of work to do.

11. \_\_\_\_\_?

I saw Tina yesterday.

12. \_\_\_\_\_?

She was in the street.

13. \_\_\_\_\_?

I saw her in the afternoon.

14. \_\_\_\_\_?

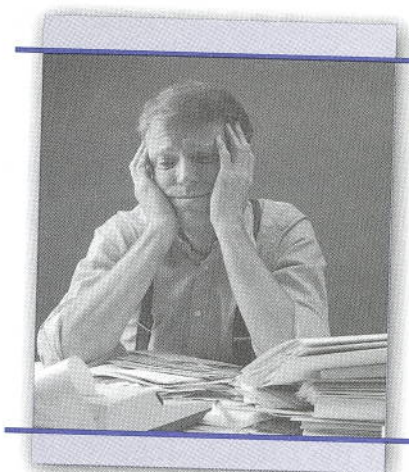
She looked happy.

15. \_\_\_\_\_?

She said hello.



Items 1-6



Items 7-10



Items 11-15

**32** Practice

This is a photo of Steve's grandmother. Janine is asking Steve questions about his grandmother. Match the questions to the answers.



- |               |   |    |  |
|---------------|---|----|--|
| <u>  h  </u>  | 1. How many children did she have?      | a. | They stayed in New York.                   |
| <u>      </u> | 2. When did she die?                    | b. | Because she wanted to be an actress.       |
| <u>      </u> | 3. How did she meet your grandfather?   | c. | He was an actor.                           |
| <u>      </u> | 4. Why did she want to go to Hollywood? | d. | They were on the same train to California. |
| <u>      </u> | 5. Where did she go in 1938?            | e. | In 1998.                                   |
| <u>      </u> | 6. Where did she grow up?               | f. | She went alone.                            |
| <u>      </u> | 7. Who did she go to Hollywood with?    | g. | In Chicago.                                |
| <u>      </u> | 8. What did your grandfather do?        | h. | Six.                                       |
| <u>      </u> | 9. What happened to her parents?        | i. | To Hollywood.                              |

### 31 Guess the Famous Person Quiz

Work in groups. One person in the group thinks of a famous person from the past. The others in the group ask 20 yes/no questions to guess who the person is.

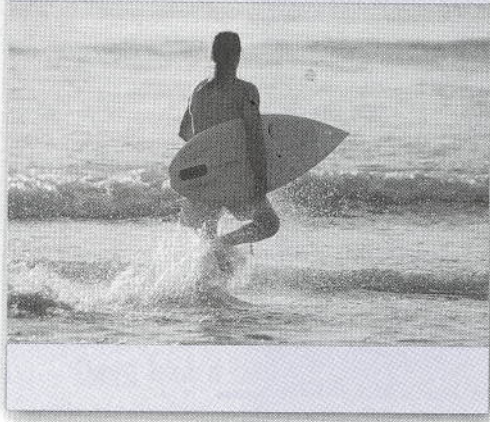
**Example:**

Was this person a man?  
Did he/she live in the USA?

Yes./No.  
Yes./No.

## 6h The Simple Past Tense: Wh- Questions

### Form



Brad: **Where** did you **go** on Sunday?

Dan: I went to the beach.

Brad: **What** did you **do**?

Dan: I went surfing, of course.

Wh-Question Base Verb	Did	Subject	Word
<b>What</b>	<b>did</b>	I	<b>talk</b> about?
<b>When</b>		you	<b>go</b> to the beach?
<b>What time</b>		he	<b>get</b> there?
<b>Where</b>		she	<b>stay</b> ?
<b>Who*</b>		you	<b>call</b> ?
<b>How</b>		we	<b>know</b> the place?
<b>Why</b>		they	<b>stay</b> at the beach all day?
Wh- Word as Subject		Past Tense Verb	
<b>What</b>	<b>happened?</b>		
<b>Who</b>	<b>called?</b>		

\* In formal written English, the wh- word would be *whom*.



**28 Practice**

Complete the dialogue using the simple past tense of the words in parentheses.

- Billy: (enjoy) Did<sup>1</sup> you enjoy<sup>2</sup> your vacation, Dolores?
- Dolores: No, I didn't<sup>3</sup>.
- Billy: Why not?
- Dolores: Well, I (not, like) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>4</sup> the food.
- Billy: (like) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>5</sup> you \_\_\_\_\_<sup>6</sup> the city?
- Dolores: No, I \_\_\_\_\_<sup>7</sup>.
- Billy: What about the weather? (like) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>8</sup> you \_\_\_\_\_<sup>9</sup> it?
- Dolores: No, I \_\_\_\_\_<sup>10</sup>. It (rain) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>11</sup> every day.
- Billy: (be) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>12</sup> the hotel good?
- Dolores: No, it \_\_\_\_\_<sup>13</sup>. Every time I (call) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>14</sup> the reception desk, nobody (answer) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>15</sup>.
- Billy: (visit) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>16</sup> you \_\_\_\_\_<sup>17</sup> any museums?
- Dolores: No, I \_\_\_\_\_<sup>18</sup>. They (be) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>19</sup> all closed. It (be) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>20</sup> a holiday.
- Billy: That's terrible. (go) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>21</sup> you \_\_\_\_\_<sup>22</sup> shopping at least?
- Dolores: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_<sup>23</sup>, but I (not, buy) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>24</sup> anything. It (be) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>25</sup> very expensive.
- Billy: Well, (have) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>26</sup> you \_\_\_\_\_<sup>27</sup> a good flight?
- Dolores: No, I \_\_\_\_\_<sup>28</sup>. The flight (be) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>29</sup> five hours late, and the service (be) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>30</sup> terrible.
- Billy: So it (not, be) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>31</sup> a good vacation, I guess.
- Dolores: No, it (be) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>32</sup> NOT!



# 6g The Simple Past Tense: Yes/No Questions

## Form



Doris: **Did you** turn off the gas?

Albert: **Yes, I did.**

QUESTIONS				SHORT ANSWERS	
Did	Subject	Base Verb		Affirmative	Negative
Did	I you he she it we they	work	yesterday?	<b>Yes,</b> you <b>did.</b> I/we <b>did.</b> he <b>did.</b> she <b>did.</b> it <b>did.</b> you <b>did.</b> they <b>did.</b>	<b>No,</b> you <b>didn't.</b> I/we <b>didn't.</b> he <b>didn't.</b> she <b>didn't.</b> it <b>didn't.</b> you <b>didn't.</b> they <b>didn't.</b>

## 25 Practice

Monica is nice to Paul, but he isn't nice to her. Give the past tense of the verb in parentheses. Then complete the sentences with the negative form.

1. Monica (say) said hello to Paul today, but he didn't say hello to her.
2. Monica (ask) \_\_\_\_\_ Paul, "How are you?", but \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Monica (call) \_\_\_\_\_ Paul yesterday, but \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Monica (write) \_\_\_\_\_ Paul a postcard, but \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Monica (give) \_\_\_\_\_ Paul a gift, but \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Monica (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to see Paul, but \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Monica (smile) \_\_\_\_\_ at Paul, but \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Monica (wait) \_\_\_\_\_ for Paul last week, but \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Monica (kiss) \_\_\_\_\_ Paul last week, but \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Monica (invite) \_\_\_\_\_ Paul to have lunch, but \_\_\_\_\_.

## 26 Your Turn

Say which of these activities you *did* or *didn't* do yesterday.

**Example:**

I didn't write a letter yesterday.

I made a phone call.

cook a meal  
go to the library  
listen to music  
make a phone call

play a sport  
read a paper  
speak English  
take a shower

visit a museum  
walk for 20 minutes  
watch television  
write a letter

## 27 True or False Quiz

Work in groups or teams. Write and discuss six statements. Some should be true and some should not be true. Then ask a person from the other team if the statements are true or false. If a statement is false, the student must make the statement negative.

**Example:**

Statement: Edison invented the telephone.

Answer: False. Edison didn't invent the telephone.

Statement: It snowed last January in this city.

Answer: True.

## 23 Practice

Look at the photo of people in 1948. First say what people did and didn't do in 1948. Use affirmative and negative simple past statements. Then write your sentences on the lines.



1. Children/wear/jeans Children didn't wear jeans
2. People/watch/television \_\_\_\_\_
3. Many mothers/stay/at home \_\_\_\_\_
4. Many mothers/work/outside \_\_\_\_\_
5. People/eat/fast food \_\_\_\_\_
6. Homes/have/computers \_\_\_\_\_
7. Children/play/video games \_\_\_\_\_
8. People/use/microwaves \_\_\_\_\_
9. People/drink/a lot of soda \_\_\_\_\_
10. Mothers/read/books to their children \_\_\_\_\_

## 24 What Do You Think?

Say two things people did and two things people didn't do in the 1940s. Was life good or bad then? Say why.

### Example:

Women didn't wear jeans. Women wore dresses. Life was not good because...

## 6f The Simple Past Tense: Negative

### Form



She **didn't have**  
a dishwasher in 1940.

Subject	Did Not	Base Verb	
I	<b>did not didn't</b>	<b>have</b>	a dishwasher.
You			
He/She/It			
We			
You			
They			

We use the base verb of the verb with *did not*.

CORRECT: He **did not walk**.  
INCORRECT: He ~~did not~~ walked.

chimpanzee a name. After years of work, she (discover) \_\_\_\_\_ many things about the chimpanzees. For example, chimpanzees (eat) \_\_\_\_\_ meat.

Today, the number of chimpanzees is not so great. People (kill) \_\_\_\_\_ the chimpanzees or (cut) \_\_\_\_\_ down the forests where they live. Jane (study) \_\_\_\_\_ chimpanzees for over 40 years. Now she (travel) \_\_\_\_\_ around the world and (talk) \_\_\_\_\_ about how to save the chimpanzees.

## 21 Practice

Use the simple present or the simple past to complete the sentences about the story. Use the verbs from the list.

become	come	hear	talk
begin	go	live	travel

- Today, Jane Goodall travels all over the world.
- In her lectures, she usually \_\_\_\_\_ about how to save the chimpanzees.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ her speak in New York last year.
- Ms. Goodall and a friend first \_\_\_\_\_ to Kenya over 40 years ago.
- In 1960, she \_\_\_\_\_ to study chimpanzees in Africa.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ in the forests of Africa to study the chimpanzees.
- After about six months, the chimpanzees \_\_\_\_\_ near her.
- Jane Goodall \_\_\_\_\_ an expert on chimpanzees.

## 22 Your Turn

Tell your partner or your classmates about your life (or another person's life). Use regular or irregular verbs from the list or use your own.

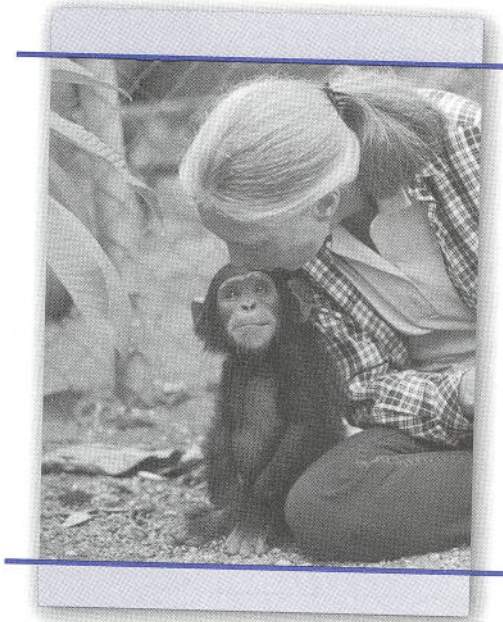
arrive	give	pass my exams	stay
be	go	play	study
come	have	see	visit
finish	live	start	work

### Example:

I was born in Cairo. My family lived in an apartment in the city.

**20** Practice

Complete the life story of Jane Goodall. Write the correct form of the verb in parentheses. Use the simple present, the present progressive, or the simple past.



Jane Goodall was born in London, England, in 1934. As a child she (love) loved<sup>1</sup> stories about Africa. She (finish) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>2</sup> school and (work) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>3</sup> for a film company. One day, a friend (invite) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>4</sup> her to Kenya, in Africa. She (save) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>5</sup> money for the trip, and she (go) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>6</sup> there. Jane (be) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>7</sup> 23 years old.

In Kenya, she (meet) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>8</sup> Louis Leakey. He (be) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>9</sup> a famous anthropologist (a person who studies humans and where they come from). Jane Goodall (become) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>10</sup> his assistant. She (travel) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>11</sup> with Louis Leakey and his wife in Africa.

In 1960, she (begin) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>12</sup> to study chimpanzees. She (live) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>13</sup> alone in the forest in Africa. Every morning, she (go) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>14</sup> to the same place in the forest. The chimpanzees (see) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>15</sup> her, but they (stand) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>16</sup> far away. After about six months, the chimpanzees (come) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>17</sup> near her. Jane Goodall (begin) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>18</sup> to know each chimpanzee. She (give) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>19</sup> each



## 19 Practice

Complete the sentences with the simple past tense of the regular and irregular verbs in parentheses.



### A Trip to Paris

Last April, Pete and Paula (fly) flew<sup>1</sup> to Paris from New York. They (find) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>2</sup> a small hotel in the center of town. The hotel (be, not) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>3</sup> expensive, and it (be) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>4</sup> clean.

Every morning, they (eat) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>5</sup> French bread and (drink) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>6</sup> strong French coffee. They (take) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>7</sup> the Metro all the time. They (hear) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>8</sup> people sing in the subway.

One day, they (make) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>9</sup> friends with a French person. They (be) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>10</sup> lucky because he (speak) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>11</sup> English. He (tell) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>12</sup> them all the interesting places to visit. He also (teach) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>13</sup> them two French words, *bonjour* and *merci*. They (take) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>14</sup> a trip on the river Seine, and they (see) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>15</sup> a lot of interesting places.

One day, they (go) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>16</sup> shopping. They (buy) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>17</sup> French perfume for gifts. Then they (sit) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>18</sup> outside in a café and (have) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>19</sup> an expensive lunch. They (spend) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>20</sup> a lot of money that day. Pete and Paula (think) \_\_\_\_\_<sup>21</sup> Paris was a very romantic city.

Subject	Past Form of Verb ( <i>to go</i> )	
I	<b>went</b>	to Africa last year.
You		
He/She/It		
We		
They		

The following are some common irregular verbs. For more irregular verbs, see page 379.

Base Form	Past Form
be	was/were
become	became
begin	began
buy	bought
come	came
do	did
eat	ate
drink	drank
feel	felt
fly	flew
get	got
give	gave
go	went
have	had
hear	heard
make	made
meet	met
put	put
say	said
see	saw
sit	sat
sleep	slept
read*	read*
stand	stood
take	took
teach	taught
tell	told
think	thought

\*The base form *read* rhymes with *need*. The past form *read* is pronounced like *red*.

lunch. After lunch, she \_\_\_\_\_<sup>6</sup> ( t / d / id ) her computer and  
 \_\_\_\_\_<sup>7</sup> ( t / d / id ) her e-mail. Then she \_\_\_\_\_<sup>8</sup> ( t / d / id )  
 on the telephone with her friends. She \_\_\_\_\_<sup>9</sup> ( t / d / id ) to buy a  
 birthday gift for a friend. So she \_\_\_\_\_<sup>10</sup> ( t / d / id ) in the stores for a gift.  
 By 9:00 P.M. she was at home and tired, so she \_\_\_\_\_<sup>11</sup> ( t / d / id )  
 television.

**18 Your Turn**

Talk about yesterday. Say two things that you did using each of the following verbs.

enjoy      finish      need

**Example:**

Yesterday, I finished Exercise 10 in my grammar book.

**6e The Simple Past Tense: Irregular Verbs**

**Form**



She **went** to Africa last year.  
 She **saw** a chimpanzee there.

Many verbs do not use the *-ed* form. The past form of these verbs is irregular.

	/t/	/d/	/id/
Then he (shower) _____ <sup>5</sup> and	_____	_____	_____
(shave) _____ <sup>6</sup> .	_____	_____	_____
He (dress) _____ <sup>7</sup> at 12:00 and	_____	_____	_____
(finish) _____ <sup>8</sup> at around 1:00.	_____	_____	_____
Then he (walk) _____ <sup>9</sup> to the café on the	_____	_____	_____
corner and (order) _____ <sup>10</sup> breakfast.	_____	_____	_____
He (enjoy) _____ <sup>11</sup> it as usual.	_____	_____	_____
It (start) _____ <sup>12</sup> to rain, so	_____	_____	_____
he (call) _____ <sup>13</sup> his friend and	_____	_____	_____
(invite) _____ <sup>14</sup> him to his apartment	_____	_____	_____
to watch videos.	_____	_____	_____
His friend (arrive) _____ <sup>15</sup> at 6:00 P.M. and	_____	_____	_____
they (watch) _____ <sup>16</sup> videos and they	_____	_____	_____
(laugh) _____ <sup>17</sup> a lot.	_____	_____	_____
At 10:00 P.M. the rain (stop) _____ <sup>18</sup>	_____	_____	_____
and his friend (want) _____ <sup>19</sup> to go	_____	_____	_____
back home. It was now 11:00 P.M., and Luis	_____	_____	_____
(return) _____ <sup>20</sup> to his favorite place—his bed!	_____	_____	_____

**17 Practice**

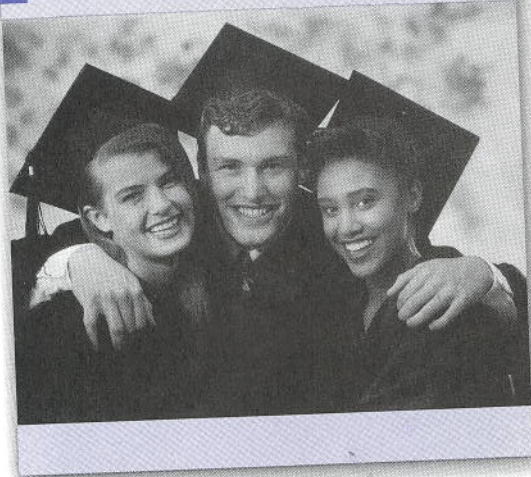
Complete the sentences with the simple past tense of the verbs from the list. Then circle the final -ed sound: /t/, /d/, or /id/.

- |        |      |      |      |         |       |
|--------|------|------|------|---------|-------|
| answer | dry  | need | shop | turn on | watch |
| cook   | fold | play | talk | wash    |       |

At 8:30 A.M. yesterday, Ann \_\_\_\_\_<sup>1</sup> played ( t / **d** / id ) tennis with a friend.  
 At 10:00, she \_\_\_\_\_<sup>2</sup> ( t / d / id ) her clothes. Then she  
 \_\_\_\_\_<sup>3</sup> ( t / d / id ) her clothes in the dryer and  
 \_\_\_\_\_<sup>4</sup> ( t / d / id ) them. At 12:00, she \_\_\_\_\_<sup>5</sup> ( t / d / id )

# 6d Pronunciation of *-ed*: /t/, /d/, and /id/

## Form



Elizabeth graduated last summer. I wanted to take her picture, so she smiled and I photographed her with some of her friends.

Verb Ending	Pronunciation	Examples
1. Verb ends in voiceless <i>p, k, f, s, sh, ch</i> .	/t/	helped washed cooked
2. Verb ends in voiced <i>b, g, v, z, zh, th, j, m, n, ng, l, r</i> , or a vowel sound.	/d/	played lived rained
3. Verb ends in <i>d</i> or <i>t</i> .	/id/	waited wanted needed

### 16 Practice

Complete the sentences with the simple past tense of the verbs. Then read the sentences aloud and check the box for the pronunciation of each verb.

	/t/	/d/	/id/
Luis (open) <u>opened</u> <sub>1</sub> his eyes.	_____	_____ ✓	_____
The hands on the clock (point) _____ <sub>2</sub> to	_____	_____	_____
9:20. He (yawn) _____ <sub>3</sub> and	_____	_____	_____
(stay) _____ <sub>4</sub> in bed until 10:30.	_____	_____	_____

Brad: I (stay) 17 at the Sands Hotel on Waikiki Beach. I  
 (have) 18 a beautiful room.

Jennifer: (have) 19 it 20 a view?

Brad: Yes, it (have) 21 a beautiful view of the ocean.

Jennifer: How (be) 22 the meeting yesterday?

Brad: The meeting (be) 23 fine. After the meeting we all  
 (walk) 24 to a restaurant on the beach. The waiter  
 (offer) 25 us a table under the stars and  
 (allow) 26 us to choose the music. And we  
 (dance) 27 all night. I really (enjoy) 28 it.

Jennifer: Oh, really? You (dance) 29 ! Who with?

#### 14 What Do You Think?

What does Brad say next? Write the next two lines of their conversation in Practice 13.

**Example:**

Brad: Oh, just a woman from the meeting.  
 Jennifer: Was she a good dancer?

#### 15 Your Turn

Write a sentence about yourself in the simple past tense with each of these verbs.

1. visit I visited my grandparents last summer.
2. prefer \_\_\_\_\_
3. admit \_\_\_\_\_
4. answer \_\_\_\_\_



## 12 Your Turn

Write a postcard to a friend telling him or her about a place you visited. Use the verbs from the list or use your own. Use the simple past tense.

camp	hike	shop	swim	watch
climb	plan	ski	try	waterski
go boating	read	snow	visit	

Dear \_\_\_\_\_,

Greetings from \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_


\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

See you soon!

\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_





### 8 Practice

Write the correct spelling of the simple past tense form.

Base Verb	Past Tense Verb	Base Verb	Past Tense Verb
1. add	<u>added</u>	11. stop	_____
2. carry	_____	12. hurry	_____
3. allow	_____	13. wait	_____
4. show	_____	14. stay	_____
5. count	_____	15. cry	_____
6. erase	_____	16. drop	_____
7. fit	_____	17. study	_____
8. marry	_____	18. taste	_____
9. die	_____	19. cook	_____
10. fail	_____	20. worry	_____

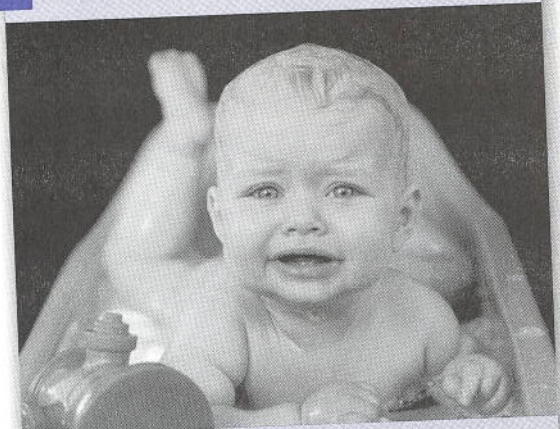
### 9 Practice

Work with a partner. Read the verbs from one list. Your partner writes the simple past tense. Then your partner reads the verbs from the other list and you write the simple past tense. Share your answers.

List A	List B
1. listen <u>listened</u>	1. start _____
2. mix _____	2. study _____
3. smile _____	3. fix _____
4. kiss _____	4. refer _____
5. pick _____	5. hug _____
6. shop _____	6. touch _____
7. tip _____	7. live _____
8. reply _____	8. clap _____
9. open _____	9. enter _____
10. permit _____	10. occur _____
11. happen _____	11. offer _____
12. prefer _____	12. admit _____

## 6c Spelling of Regular Past Tense Verbs

### Form



The baby **cried** and **cried**.  
Then it **looked** at me and **stopped**.

Verb Ending	Spelling Rule	Examples
1. Most regular verbs.	Add <i>-ed</i> .	rain point <b>rained</b> <b>pointed</b>
2. Verb ends in <i>e</i> .	Add <i>-d</i> .	arrive smile <b>arrived</b> <b>smiled</b>
3. Verb ends in consonant + <i>y</i> .	Change <i>y</i> to <i>i</i> and add <i>-ed</i> .	try carry <b>tried</b> <b>carried</b>
4. Verb ends in vowel + <i>y</i> .	Add <i>-ed</i> .	enjoy play <b>enjoyed</b> <b>played</b>
5. Verb ends in one consonant + vowel + consonant (one-syllable verbs).	Double the consonant and add <i>-ed</i> .	stop rub <b>stopped</b> <b>rubbed</b>
6. Verb ends in <i>x</i> , <i>w</i> .	Add <i>-ed</i> .	show fix <b>showed</b> <b>fixed</b>
7. Verb ends in vowel + consonant and stress is on the first syllable (two-syllable verb).	Add <i>-ed</i> . Do not double the consonant.	visit answer <b>visited</b> <b>answered</b>
8. Verb ends in vowel + consonant and stress is on the second syllable (two-syllable verb).	Double the consonant and add <i>-ed</i> .	prefer occur <b>preferred</b> <b>occurred</b>

**6** What Do You Think?

Why is Meg surprised?

**Example:**

Meg knows Tony Bradson.

**7** Your Turn

**A.**

Talk about yourself with a partner. Use the time expressions.

**Example:**

Three months ago, I was in Rio de Janeiro.

1. Three months ago,
2. Last year,
3. Last night,
4. Yesterday morning,
5. One hour ago,

**B.**

Write five things that your partner told you.

**Example:**

Three months ago, she was in Seoul.

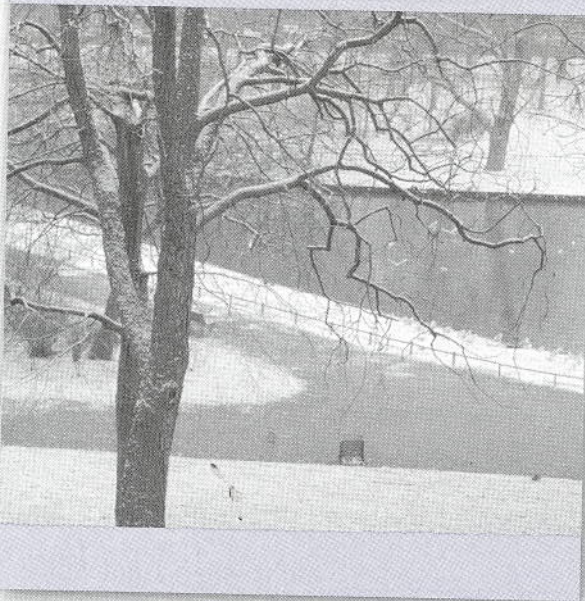
1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_



## 6b Past Time Expressions



### Form



It snowed **three weeks ago**.  
It also snowed **last winter**.

### PAST TIME EXPRESSIONS

Yesterday	Last	Ago
yesterday	last night	five minutes ago
yesterday morning	last week	two hours ago
yesterday afternoon	last month	three days ago
yesterday evening	last year	four weeks ago

### Function

1. *Yesterday*, *last*, and ... *ago* tell us when an action happened in the past. We use these words in the following ways.

<b>yesterday</b>	morning, afternoon, and evening
<b>last</b>	night, general periods of time (week, month, year), days of the week, and seasons (summer, winter, spring, fall)
<b>ago</b>	specific lengths of time, for example, five minutes ago

2. Time expressions usually come at the beginning or at the end of a sentence. When they come at the beginning of a sentence, we use a comma after the time expressions.

OR **Yesterday morning**, I walked to school.  
I walked to school **yesterday morning**.

## 2 What Do You Think?

We have no news from Peter. Where do you think he is? What do you think he is doing? Write two sentences to tell where he is now and what he is doing.

### Example:

Peter is visiting his father. He is very sick.

Peter is meeting an important customer in Brazil. The customer has questions for Peter.

## 3 Practice

Complete the sentences with the simple present or the simple past of the verbs in parentheses.

1. Three years ago, Trisha (work) worked at a bakery.
2. Now, she (work) \_\_\_\_\_ in a bank.
3. Every day, customers (call) \_\_\_\_\_ her on the phone.
4. Yesterday, she (receive) \_\_\_\_\_ 75 phone calls.
5. She always (listen) \_\_\_\_\_ to the customers very carefully.
6. Usually, Trisha (answer) \_\_\_\_\_ their questions quickly, but last week, somebody (ask) \_\_\_\_\_ her a difficult question.
7. She (not, be) \_\_\_\_\_ sure of the answer.
8. On Tuesdays after work, Trisha (play) \_\_\_\_\_ baseball in the park, but last Tuesday, she (stay) \_\_\_\_\_ at work late to find the answer to that difficult question.
9. She finally (solve) \_\_\_\_\_ the problem.
10. Then, last Wednesday, she (call) \_\_\_\_\_ the customer back with the answer.

## 4 Your Turn

Work with a partner. What did you do last week? Use the phrases from the list for ideas. Then tell your partner.

watch television  
play a sport/game  
cook dinner

talk to my relatives  
work on homework  
listen to music (say what kind)

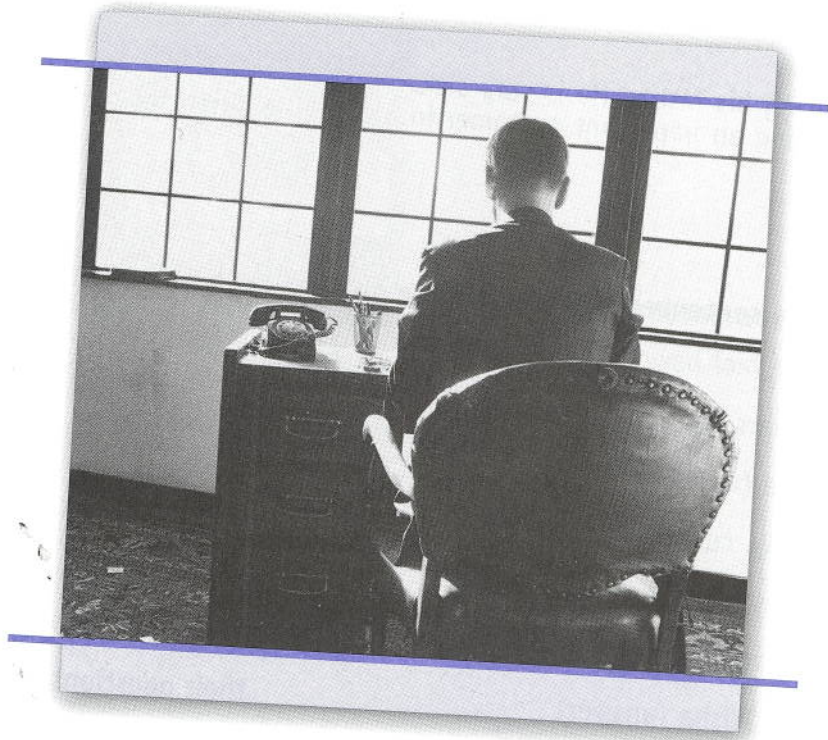
stay up late  
visit friends  
clean my apartment

### Example:

Last week, I talked to my uncle on the phone.

# I Practice

Complete the sentences with the simple past tense of the verbs in parentheses.



1. It rained (rain) yesterday.
2. Peter \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for the bus for 30 minutes.
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) into the office at 9:10. He was late.
4. First he \_\_\_\_\_ (open) the windows.
5. Then he \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to his voicemail messages.
6. He \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) to customers for several hours.
7. Then he \_\_\_\_\_ (work) on his computer.
8. At 12:15, he was hungry. So he \_\_\_\_\_ (phone) a restaurant.
9. He \_\_\_\_\_ (order) a sandwich and a cup of coffee.
10. He \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) in the office until 5:15 as usual.
11. Peter then \_\_\_\_\_ (call) a taxi to the airport.
12. He \_\_\_\_\_ (board) the plane in Boston, and he  
\_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

# 6a The Simple Past Tense: Regular Verbs

## Form



Erika **worked** in a hospital last year.  
She **helped** a lot of people.

To form the simple past of regular verbs, add *-ed* to the base verb. The past form is the same for all persons.

Subject	Base Verb + <i>-ed</i>
I	worked.
You	
He/She/It	
We	
They	

## Function



It **rained** yesterday.  
He **needed** an umbrella.

1. We use the simple past to talk about actions and situations that began and ended in the past.
2. We can use specific time expressions like *yesterday*, *last week*, and *at three o'clock* with the simple past.



8. Picasso/politician

\_\_\_\_\_?

9. Mozart and Beethoven/musicians

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_?

10. Elvis Presley/a singer

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_?  
\_\_\_\_\_.

**25 Practice**

Work with a partner. Think of a famous person from history. Ask yes/no questions with *be* to find out who the person was.

**Example:**

You: Was he a man or a woman?  
Your partner: He was a man.  
You: Was he American?  
Your partner: Yes, he was.

**26 Practice**

Match the questions and answers.



**QUESTIONS**

- c 1. When were your grandparents married?
- \_\_\_ 2. How old was your grandfather?
- \_\_\_ 3. What was your grandfather?
- \_\_\_ 4. How old was your grandmother?
- \_\_\_ 5. Where was the wedding?
- \_\_\_ 6. Was it a big wedding?

**ANSWERS**

- a. He was a bank manager.
- b. It was in Boston.
- c. In 1932.
- d. He was 30 years old.
- e. Yes, it was.
- f. She was 22.

**23 Practice**

Work with a partner. Write questions about a new restaurant using the prompts. Then ask and answer the questions.

- 1. the food/good Was the food good \_\_\_\_\_?
- 2. the food/expensive \_\_\_\_\_?
- 3. the servers/polite \_\_\_\_\_?
- 4. the restaurant/clean \_\_\_\_\_?
- 5. the place/busy \_\_\_\_\_?
- 6. the restaurant/easy to get to \_\_\_\_\_?
- 7. the plates/full \_\_\_\_\_?
- 8. the service/good \_\_\_\_\_?
- 9. the restaurant/big \_\_\_\_\_?
- 10. the food/tasty \_\_\_\_\_?
- 11. the menu/Italian \_\_\_\_\_?

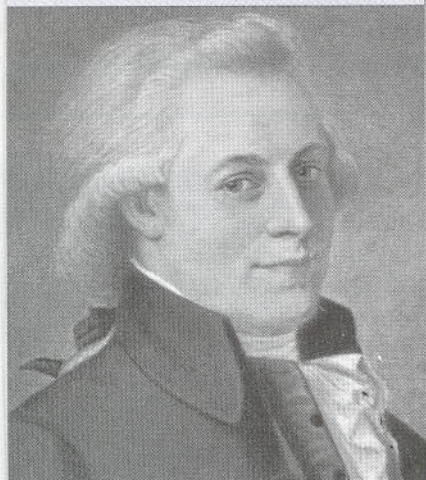
**24 Practice**

Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions about famous people from the past. Write the questions and answers on the lines.

- 1. Napoleon/a musician Was Napoleon a musician \_\_\_\_\_?  
No, he wasn't \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2. Mozart/a painter \_\_\_\_\_?  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 3. Marilyn Monroe/Chinese \_\_\_\_\_?  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 4. George Washington and John F. Kennedy/presidents of the United States \_\_\_\_\_?  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 5. The Beatles/French \_\_\_\_\_?  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 6. Princess Diana/American \_\_\_\_\_?  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 7. Cleopatra/Egyptian \_\_\_\_\_?  
\_\_\_\_\_.

## 2h The Past Tense of *Be*: Questions

### Form



Johnny: **Was** Mozart a musician?  
 Amy: Yes, he **was**.  
 Johnny: **Was** he German?  
 Amy: No, he **wasn't**.  
 Johnny: What nationality **was** he?  
 Amy: He **was** Austrian.  
 Johnny: Oh.

YES/NO QUESTIONS				SHORT ANSWERS	
<i>Be</i>	Subject		Time Expression	Affirmative	Negative
<b>Was</b>	I	here	yesterday?	<b>Yes,</b>	<b>No,</b>
<b>Were</b>	you			you <b>were</b> .	you <b>weren't</b> .
<b>Was</b>	he/she/it			I <b>was</b> .	I <b>wasn't</b> .
	we			he/she/it <b>was</b> .	he/she/it <b>wasn't</b> .
<b>Were</b>	you			you <b>were</b> .	you <b>weren't</b> .
	they			we <b>were</b> .	we <b>weren't</b> .
				they <b>were</b> .	they <b>weren't</b> .

WH- QUESTIONS				ANSWERS
Wh- Word	<i>Be</i>	Subject		
<b>Where</b>	<b>were</b>	you	born?	I <b>was</b> born in Tokyo.
<b>When</b>	<b>was</b>	I	there?	You <b>were</b> there 3 years ago.
<b>What</b>	<b>was</b>	she?		She <b>was</b> an actress.
<b>How old</b>	<b>were</b>	they?		They <b>were</b> nineteen.

21 What Do You Think?

What happened in Gina's life yesterday?

22 Practice

Complete the sentences about Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo with *was*, *were*, *wasn't*, or *weren't*.



**Leonardo da Vinci**  
Italian  
painter  
old (when in Florence)  
architect  
inventor & engineer  
single

**Michelangelo**  
Italian  
painter  
young (when in Florence)  
architect  
single



Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo were<sup>1</sup> Italians. Both Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo           <sup>2</sup> famous painters. They           <sup>3</sup> both in Florence, Italy at the same time. Leonardo           <sup>4</sup> young, but Michelangelo           <sup>5</sup> young. Leonardo and Michelangelo           <sup>6</sup> architects too. Leonardo           <sup>7</sup> an inventor, but Michelangelo           <sup>8</sup> an inventor. Leonardo           <sup>9</sup> an engineer, but Michelangelo           <sup>10</sup> an engineer. Leonardo           <sup>11</sup> single, and Michelangelo           <sup>12</sup> single. Both Leonardo and Michelangelo           <sup>13</sup> not married.

## Function

We use *was* and *were* to talk about the past. For this reason, we often use time expressions like *yesterday*, *four hours ago*, *last week*, *twenty years ago*, and *in 1995* with *was* and *were*.

It **was** cold **yesterday**.  
We **weren't** in New York **in 1998**.

### 19 Practice

Complete the sentences with *is*, *was*, *are*, or *were*.

1. Today Bertie is 80 years old.
2. Fifty years ago, Bertie \_\_\_\_\_ an engineer.
3. Brenda \_\_\_\_\_ a secretary 50 years ago.
4. Brenda \_\_\_\_\_ 75 years old today.
5. Bertie and Brenda \_\_\_\_\_ out most of the time 50 years ago.
6. Fifty years ago, they \_\_\_\_\_ in the city most of the time.
7. Today they \_\_\_\_\_ on their farm.
8. They \_\_\_\_\_ with their grandchildren today.
9. Bertie and Brenda \_\_\_\_\_ happy 50 years ago.
10. Bertie and Brenda \_\_\_\_\_ happy today.

### 20 Practice

Complete the sentences with *wasn't* or *weren't*.

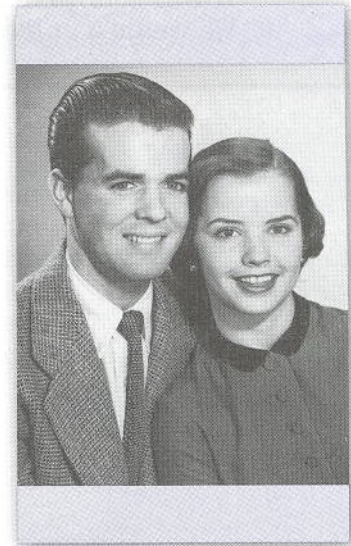
1. Gina was with her friends and family yesterday. She wasn't alone.
2. Gina was in a white dress yesterday. She \_\_\_\_\_ in her office clothes.
3. It was a special day for Gina. It \_\_\_\_\_ a regular day.
4. Gina was in a special building yesterday. She \_\_\_\_\_ in the office.
5. Her friends and family were very happy yesterday. They \_\_\_\_\_ sad.
6. Her friends were with her. They \_\_\_\_\_ at work.

## 2g The Past Tense of *Be*: Affirmative and Negative Statements

### Form



Bertie and  
Brenda today



Bertie and Brenda  
50 years ago

Bertie and Brenda **are** happy today.  
They **were** happy 50 years ago.

Brenda **was** 25 years old in the photo.  
Bertie **was** 30 years old in the photo.

Subject	<i>Be</i> (Not)		Time Expression
I	<b>was (not)</b>	here	yesterday.
You	<b>were (not)</b>		two hours ago.
He/She/It	<b>was (not)</b>		three weeks ago.
We	<b>were (not)</b>		four months ago.
They			last night/week/month/year. in 1980.

#### Contractions

was not	wasn't
were not	weren't