

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 _____ were

4 _____ told

7 _____ took

10 _____ could

2 _____ saw

5 _____ said

8 _____ gave

11 _____ made

3 _____ went

6 _____ had

9 _____ got

12 _____ did

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 _____ |

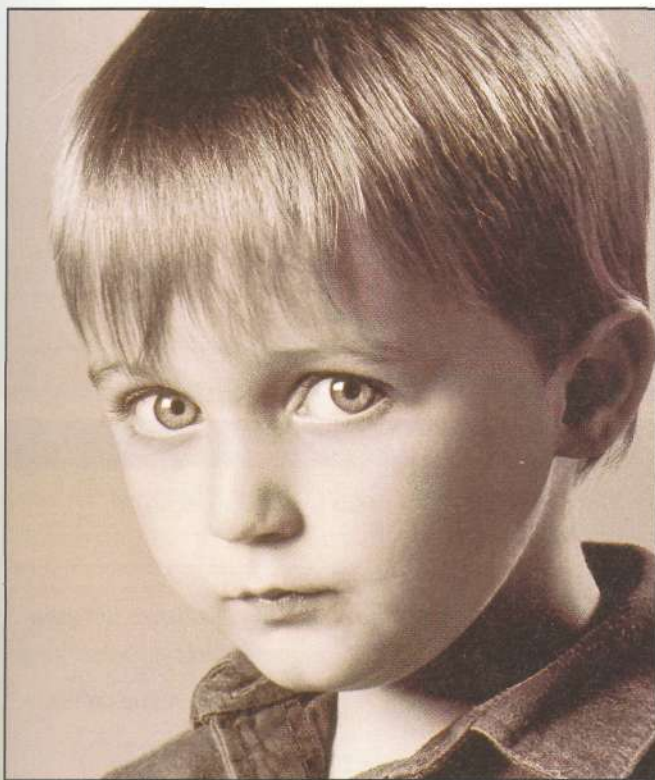
- 3 **T 3.2** You will hear some sentences about the story. Correct the mistakes.

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.

- Because he wanted to go to the toilet.
Why did he wake up?
- They were in bed.
- Because he heard a noise and saw a light on.
- Two.
- They told him they were friends of the family.
- In a drawer in the kitchen.
- 50p.
- At 4 a.m.
- The next day. (*When ... find out about ... ?*)
- Last week.



Russell, 4, made thieves feel at home

GRAMMAR SPOT

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

- 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

- 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

- 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.

NEWSPAPER STORIES

Past Continuous

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

have can steal give say

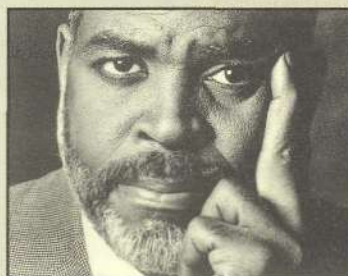
break hear come leave go

a

Hands up, I've got a burger!

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

Police Detective Bill McGinnis (2) _____ that the robber entered the Mount Diablo National Bank at about 1.30 p.m. and (3) _____ the teller a note demanding \$1,000. He claimed that he (4) _____ a bomb in the bag. The teller said she (5) _____ 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.

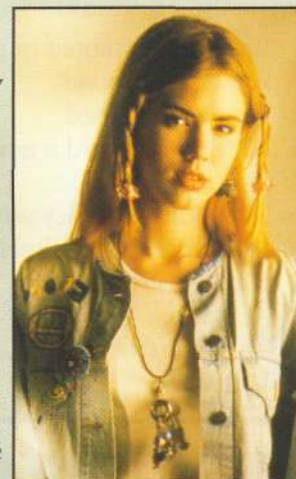


Police Detective Bill McGinnis

b

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.
| she was making |

►► 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.

LISTENING AND READING

A radio drama

1 **T 3.6** Look at the pictures below and listen to a radio play called *The perfect crime*.

2 Answer the questions.

- 1 What can you see in the pictures?
- 2 How did Alice feel about Henry at the beginning of the play?
- 3 What did her husband tell her?
- 4 Who is Kathy? Who is Bobby?
- 5 What did she say when he told her? Why did she decide to do this?
- 6 What did she do to him then?
- 7 How do you think she murdered him?
- 8 What was her explanation to the police?
- 9 Why were all the policemen thirsty?



3 Read the story. What do you learn from the story that you didn't from the radio drama?

The perfect crime

Alice Jackson's husband, Henry, was a man of habit. So it was that at exactly six o'clock in the evening she was in the kitchen getting a beer for him out of the fridge and watching him walk up the path.

She was smiling. Today the routine was going to be different. It was their tenth wedding anniversary, and some friends were coming round for drinks at 8.00. There was a big ice statue of a couple kissing in the middle of the table in the living room, with twenty glasses waiting for the guests. Alice was looking forward to the evening.

She was very happy. She had a beautiful baby sleeping upstairs, a lovely home, and a husband who she adored.

Henry opened the door and came into the kitchen. She turned round to kiss him and give him his beer.

'Sit down,' Henry said. 'I've got something to say.'

Alice had no idea that in the next two minutes her whole life was going to change.

'I'm sorry,' he said. 'And it's our anniversary, as well. But it's just that Kathy and I are in love. Bobby won't miss me, he's too young.'

She didn't believe her ears. She was in a dream.

'I'll get ready for the party,' she said.

She walked into the living room. When she returned, Henry was standing with his back to her, drinking his beer. She was carrying something heavy. He turned. 'What on earth ... ?' These were Henry Jackson's last words. His wife hit him over the head.

At first he didn't move, then he fell to the floor.

Suddenly Alice began to think very clearly. She took the ice statue back to the living room, and phoned the police.

Then she turned up the central heating, and went upstairs to put on some make-up.

The police came quickly.

'Is he all right?' she asked.

'He's dead.'

Alice screamed. 'No, no, not Henry! My Henry! Oh Henry!' Through her tears she told how she put the baby to bed, and came downstairs to find Henry on the kitchen floor.

'Burglars,' said Detective Parry.

They took her into the living room.

'Sit down, Mrs Jackson. Sergeant Taylor, get Mrs Jackson a drink. A brandy with some ice. Phew! It's hot in this room. I hope you understand, Mrs Jackson, that we have to search the house immediately. We must find the murder weapon.'

The room was getting hotter. Suddenly an arm fell off the ice statue onto the table. It was melting. Sergeant Taylor went to the statue and picked up the melting arm. He broke it into bits and put some into Alice's brandy.

'Phew! Can I have a glass of water, Mrs Jackson? It's so hot in here.'

'I think we all need one,' said the detective. 'And with ice.' They were all very hot and thirsty.

Alice's friends arrived. 'Poor Alice! Poor Henry!' They cried, and they tried to comfort her.

'Oh, thank you, thank you,' sobbed Alice. 'Please ... stay and have a drink. Help yourselves.'

They all had drinks – gin and tonic, whisky – and they all had ice. The statue was now nearly a pool of water on the floor.

'I wonder what the burglar hit him with,' said one guest.

'Who knows?' said another, taking a sip of her drink.

Alice heard this conversation, and smiled into her brandy.

- 4 Are these sentences true (✓) or false (X)?
Correct the false sentences.

- 1 Alice was waiting for her husband because she wanted to kill him.
- 2 She was happy because it was her anniversary.
- 3 She didn't know what he was going to tell her.
- 4 Henry said that he was in love with someone else.
- 5 She thought for a long time about how to murder Henry.
- 6 She turned up the central heating because the room was cold.
- 7 After she murdered him, Alice was very clever in her behaviour.
- 8 Alice hid the murder weapon.

What do you think?

- At the beginning and the end of the play, Alice was smiling. Why?
- Why do you think she did it?
- Do you think it was the perfect crime? Do you think she got away with the murder? Why/Why not?

Language work

- 5 Give the past form of these verbs from the story. Be careful with the pronunciation.

| | | | |
|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| adore | _____ | phone | _____ |
| open | _____ | scream | _____ |
| turn | _____ | take | _____ |
| walk | _____ | pick | _____ |
| hit | _____ | try | _____ |
| fall | _____ | sob | _____ |

Speaking

- 6 Retell the story in your own words around the class.

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 | _____ |
| _____ | dis'cuss | friend | _____ |
| _____ | '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 _____ a lot after I lived in London for a month.
- I have two _____ 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 _____.'
- 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 _____.
- I can't do maths. For me, it's an _____ 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



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

8/1/98 16/7/85 25/11/02

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 11/25/02

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 5/4/1980 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.

| | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| ___ six o'clock | ___ Saturday | ___ 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 Mai

13 Monday Lundi Montag Lunes Lune

| WK | M | T | W | T |
|----|----|----|----|----|
| 9 | | | 1 | 2 |
| 10 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 11 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 12 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |

3

Past Simple • Past Continuous
have + noun • Writing a story 1

It all went wrong

Past Simple

1 Choosing the right verb

Complete the text with a verb from the box in the Past Simple.

| | | |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|
| fall | find | break |
| laugh | spend | leave |
| lose | need | take |
| celebrate | save | |
| can't (past = couldn't) | | |

LOST, ALONE, AND INJURED ON A MOUNTAIN



Gary Smith yesterday celebrated his twentieth birthday, but he's lucky to be alive. In March this year, he was climbing Ben Nevis, Britain's highest mountain, when he (1) _____ his way and (2) _____ sixteen hours in sub-zero temperatures. 'My friends (3) _____ at me for having so much survival equipment, but it (4) _____ my life.'

On the first night, the weather was so bad that it tore his new mountain tent to pieces, so he moved into a Youth Hostel. He (5) _____ the hostel at 10.00 the next morning, but that afternoon he was in trouble. 'I (6) _____ off a rock and (7) _____ my left leg. I (8) _____ move.' Mountain rescue teams went out to look for Gary, and (9) _____

him at 9.00 the next morning. A helicopter (10) _____ him to hospital, where he (11) _____ several operations. 'Next time I'll go with my friends, not on my own!' he joked.



2 Making negatives

T 3.1 Correct the sentences.

- 1 Shakespeare wrote stories.
Shakespeare didn't write stories.
He wrote plays.
- 2 Christopher Columbus discovered India.

- 3 Beethoven came from France.

- 4 Leonardo da Vinci lived in Mexico.

- 5 The Americans landed on the moon in the 19th century.

- 6 The Buddha came from Australia.

3 Making questions

T 3.2 Write the questions.

- 1 I went to the States in 19 _____.
When did you go to the States?
- 2 I went to _____ for my last holiday.
Where _____?
- 3 We stayed in _____.
Where _____?
- 4 We stayed there for _____ weeks.
How long _____?
- 5 We had _____ weather.
Did _____ good weather?
- 6 We travelled round by _____.
How _____?
- 7 We had _____ food.
Did _____ good food?

4 Short answers

Answer the questions about Gary in exercise 1 and about you. Use short answers.

- 1 Did Gary get lost?
Yes, he did.
- 2 Did he have a lot of equipment?

- 3 Did he go with friends?

- 4 Did he hurt his hand?

- 5 Did you do your homework last night?

- 6 Did you do any sport yesterday?

- 7 Did it rain yesterday?

5 Past Simple forms

Write the Past Simple of these verbs.

| | |
|--------|----------------|
| work | <i>worked</i> |
| save | <i>saved</i> |
| stop | <i>stopped</i> |
| come | <i>came</i> |
| arrive | _____ |
| plan | _____ |
| make | _____ |
| help | _____ |
| use | _____ |
| travel | _____ |
| feel | _____ |
| wash | _____ |
| like | _____ |
| rob | _____ |
| send | _____ |
| walk | _____ |
| smile | _____ |
| clap | _____ |
| know | _____ |

6 Past time expressions

Complete the sentences with a word from the box. Careful! Sometimes no word is necessary.

I arrived home *at* six o'clock last night.
I saw Jane — yesterday.

| | | | |
|-----|------|----|-----|
| ago | last | in | for |
| at | when | on | |

- I was born in Africa _____ 1970.
- My parents moved back to England
I was five.
- We lived in Bristol _____ three years.
- I left college three years _____.
- I found a flat on my own _____ last year.
- I usually go home _____ the weekend.
- I didn't go home _____ weekend because some friends came to stay.
- They arrived _____ three o'clock the afternoon.
- _____ Saturday evening we went out to a concert.
- _____ we got home we listened to some music.
- We got up late _____ Sunday morning.
- _____ the afternoon we went for a walk.
- I bought a car a few weeks _____.
- I had an accident _____ last night.
- It happened _____ seven o'clock the evening.
- I took my car to the garage _____ this morning.
- It will be ready _____ two weeks.

Past Continuous

7 Forming the Past Continuous

T 3.3 Yesterday you went to a party. This is what you saw when you arrived. Make sentences in the Past Continuous.

When I arrived at the party...

- Jenny/talk/to Mick
Jenny was talking to Mick.
- Annie and Pete/dance

- Sarah and Bill/sit/on the sofa

- Katie/choose/a CD

- Max/drink/champagne

- Beth and Dave/eat/crisps

- Justin/show/Lucinda a photograph

- Harry/smoke/a cigar

- James/tell/a joke



8 Newspaper stories

Look at the three newspaper stories. Match the phrases with the correct story. Where exactly do they go?

- 1 ☐ 'I was working in the garden at the time,' she explained.
- 2 ☐ ... because they were wearing masks
- 3 ☐ 'I know I was driving fast,' he explained to the court.
- 4 ☐ ... when he was travelling at 120 miles an hour
- 5 ☐ ... who was coming home from school at the time
- 6 ☐ The bottom of the tree was slowly moving.

B TREE DESTROYS HOUSE



Yesterday afternoon a 35-year-old housewife narrowly escaped death when a tree blew over and fell onto her house, completely destroying it. 'It was quite windy. I heard a strange noise coming from our tree. Suddenly the wind blew a little stronger, and I watched it crash onto the roof.' The Bowles family are staying with friends while their house is rebuilt.

C POST OFFICE ROBBERY

Yesterday afternoon thieves stole £500 from a post office in Preston, Lancashire. Police do not have a good description of the two men, but they know that they escaped in a red Ford Cortina. This information came from an 11-year-old boy, Charlie Carrack.



The post office in Preston

A

Motorist Driving at 120 mph



Jeremy Page

Motorist Jeremy Page had to pay a fine of £330 at Durham Magistrates' Court yesterday for speeding. Police stopped him on the motorway. The speed limit on motorways is 70 miles an hour. 'This was because I was late for work.' The judge said that this was no excuse.

Past Simple or Continuous?

9 Choosing the correct form

Choose the correct form of the verbs.

- 1 I *met* / *was meeting* a friend while I *did* / *was doing* the shopping.
- 2 I *paid* / *was paying* for my things when I *heard* / *was hearing* someone call my name.
- 3 I *turned* / *was turning* round and *saw* / *was seeing* Paula.
- 4 She *wore* / *was wearing* a bright red coat.
- 5 We *decided* / *were deciding* to have a cup of coffee.
- 6 While we *had* / *were having* a drink, a waiter *dropped* / *was dropping* a pile of plates.
- 7 We all *got* / *were getting* a terrible shock.
- 8 While the waiter *picked* / *was picking* up the broken plates, he *cut* / *was cutting* his finger.

Vocabulary

10 *have* + noun = activity

! *Have* is often used with a noun to express a form of action.
*I **had** a shower and went to bed.*
*Where did you **have** lunch?*
***Have** a good weekend!*
 Notice that, with meals, we do not use *a*.
*I **had** breakfast/lunch.*

T 3.4 Complete the sentences with a form of *have* and a noun from the box.

| | | | |
|-------|-----------|--------|------|
| drink | argument | look | swim |
| bath | breakfast | word | day |
| game | time | dinner | |

- 'Would you like to *have a drink* ?'
'Yes, please. I'm very thirsty.'
- 'Did you watch TV last night?'
'No, I _____ and went straight to bed.'
- 'Did you _____ a good _____ of tennis?'
'Yes. I won 6-0, 6-2.'
- 'Bye, Mum. I'm going to the party now!'
'Goodbye, darling. _____ a nice _____ !'
- 'Did you _____ this morning?'
'No. I got up too late. I just had a cup of coffee.'
- 'I'm going to _____ a _____ and wash my hair. I feel dirty.'
- I have a swimming pool in the garden, so if you want to _____ a _____, just come round.
- 'Did you _____ a good _____ at the office, dear?'
'No, I didn't. The boss was very angry with me.'
- Peter and I always argue. We don't agree about anything. Yesterday we _____ an _____ about politics.
- I've got my holiday photographs. Do you want to _____ a _____ ?
- John! Could I _____ a _____ with you for a minute? There's something I want to talk to you about.

Writing

11 Linking words – *while*, *during*, and *for*

! 1 *While* is a conjunction, and is followed by a clause (subject + verb). If you say 'X happened while Y happened', it means X and Y happened at the same time.
*I met Peter **while** I was studying at university.*

2 *During* is a preposition, and it is followed by a noun. It has a similar meaning to *while*.
*I worked on a farm **during** the holidays.*
 The noun after *during* expresses an activity that takes time.
***during** the film/lesson/afternoon/football match*
While and during answer the question When?

3 *For* is a preposition, and answers the question *How long?* It is followed by a time expression.
*I lived there **for** three years/six months.*
*We're having a holiday **for** two weeks/a couple of days.*

- Complete the sentences with *while*, *during*, or *for*.
 1 I fell and hurt myself _____ I was playing tennis.
 It started to rain _____ the match.
 We played tennis _____ two hours.
- I worked in Italy _____ three years.
 _____ the summer I stayed on a farm in Tuscany.
 I learned Italian _____ I was there.
- We went on holiday in Florida _____ three weeks.
 _____ the day it was very hot, but it was cool at night.
 We went to Disneyland _____ we were there.
- We had a lovely meal yesterday. We sat at the table _____ three hours.
 _____ the meal we exchanged news.
 _____ I was talking to Barbara, I learned that Tony was in hospital.

- 2 Read the story and look at the pictures. Complete the text with *while*, *during*, or *for*.

A Disastrous Sailing Holiday



BILL AND SIMONE BUTLER left Miami one summer weekend on their annual sailing holiday in their boat, *Siboney*. They wanted to sail round the Caribbean Sea (1) _____ two weeks.

(2) _____ their holiday, they saw a large group of whales. Bill and Simone were very excited. Unfortunately, (3) _____ they were watching them, the whales began to hit the side of the boat.

Suddenly, water started flooding in, and they realized that they were in trouble. They quickly jumped into the lifeboat (4) _____ the boat was sinking, and watched it disappear under the sea.

Fortunately, they had enough food and water (5) _____ twenty days. They also had a fishing line and a machine which made salt water into drinking water. These two things helped them to survive

(6) _____ their terrible experience.

(7) _____ the next 50 days they caught about ten fish a day and ate them raw. They saw about twenty ships, but although they waved and shouted (8) _____ they were passing, nobody saw them. They were becoming weaker and weaker. Then, just as they were beginning to lose hope, a fishing boat rescued them. Their disastrous holiday was over.

12 Writing a story 1

Write a story of about 150 words. The story is about a time in your life when everything went wrong. You can choose one of these subjects if you like.

- the day you woke up late for an exam
- a terrible day at work
- an argument with your best friend
- your worst birthday ever
- an awful wedding

Workbook key

UNIT 1

- 1 1 lives 2's studying 3 wants
4 doesn't have 5 teaches 6 loves
7 can make
- 2 1 come 2 live 3 has 4 doesn't
work 5'm going to study 6 like
7'm sitting 8're listening
- 3 1 was born 2 emigrated 3 went
4 didn't like 5 live 6 have
7're playing 8're going
- 2 1 I speak 2 does Hans come 3 are
you doing 4's having 5 does this
word mean 6 don't smoke 7 went
8 did you stay 9 didn't do 10 are you
going to
- 3 1 At the weekend I usually go
swimming.
2 Are you enjoying the party?
3 We can't play tennis because it is
raining.
4 Can you play chess?
5 How many sisters do you have?
6 I don't understand what you're saying.
7 What are you doing tonight?
8 What time did you get home last
night?
9 Last weekend I saw some friends and
we had a meal.
10 I love English food. It's wonderful.
- 4 2 Is it raining? 3 Are they at school?
4 Are they learning English? 5 Are you
tired? 6 Was she at home last night?
7 Am I right? 8 Was he born in 1960?
9 Can you speak Danish?
- 5 2 Does she come from France? 3 Do
they live in a flat? 4 Do you take sugar
in tea? 5 Do I speak English well?
6 Did she watch a film last night?
7 Did it start at 8.00? 8 Do you want
to go home? 9 Does he work hard?
- 6 1 e 2 d 3 i 4 g 5 j 6 b 7 a 8 c
9 h 10 f
- 7 1 What did you buy at the shops?
2 Who is your English teacher?
3 Where are your parents at the
moment?
4 When did you last go to the cinema?
5 Why are you learning English?
6 How do you come to school?
7 How many brothers and sisters do
you have?
- 8 1 How 2 What 3 Where 4 Who
5 What 6 Why 7 Where 8 Which
9 When 10 Why

- 9 1 What colour is your hair?
2 How far is it from your house to the
town centre?
3 How tall are you?
4 What sort of music do you like?
5 How much does a hamburger cost in
your town?
6 How often do you go swimming?
7 What size shoes do you take?
8 How long does your English lesson
last?
9 What newspaper do you read?
10 What time did you get up this
morning?
- 10 2 What are you reading?
3 What sort did you buy?
4 Where did you go?
5 How long is she going to stay?
6 What does he do?
7 How many do they have?
- 11 2 artist 3 scientist 4 journalist
5 politician 6 manager 7 interpreter
8 electrician 9 photographer
10 policeman/policewoman
11 postman/postwoman 12 receptionist

UNIT 2

- 1 2 The Pope doesn't live in Alaska.
He lives in Italy.
3 Manchester United footballers don't
wear yellow shirts. They wear red
shirts.
4 Kangaroos don't come from Canada.
They come from Australia.
5 The sun doesn't shine at night. It
shines in the daytime.
6 In Britain people don't drive on the
right. They drive on the left.
- 2 2 Where do you usually go to at the
weekend?
3 What time does the bank open?
4 Where does your mother come from?
5 Which school do your children go to?
6 Where does your brother work?
7 What sort of car does your sister drive?
- 3 2 Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
3 Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
4 Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
5 Yes, they do. / No, they don't.
6 Yes, he/she does. / No, he/she doesn't.
7 Yes, it does. / No, it doesn't.
- 4 3 wants 4 goes 5 carries 6 catches
7 thinks 8 crashes 9 washes
10 reads 11 does 12 flies 13 studies
14 kisses 15 eats 16 has 17 cries

- 5 1 Do you often go to the cinema?
2 I never eat meat because I don't like it.
3 My parents always listen to the radio
in the evening.
4 How often do you have a holiday?
5 We sometimes go to a Japanese
restaurant.
6 I am never late for school.
- 6 4 raining 5 wearing 6 thinking
7 shining 8 smoking 9 having
10 taking 11 waiting 12 getting
13 stopping 14 running 15 beginning
- 7 1 am going 2 am reading 3 read
4 are going 5 look 6 comes
7 is coming 8 speak 9 Do you want
- 8 4 He's a waiter. 5 Yes, he is. 6 He's
serving food. 7 He's a taxi-driver.
8 No, he isn't. 9 He's reading a
newspaper. 10 She's a chef. 11 Yes,
she is. 12 She's cooking.
- 9 2 She has a tennis racket. She's got a
tennis racket.
3 She doesn't have a lot of CDs. She
hasn't got a lot of CDs.
4 She has a television. She's got a
television.
5 She has a computer. She's got a
computer.
6 She doesn't have a Walkman. She
hasn't got a Walkman.
- 10 3 No, she hasn't. 4 No, she doesn't.
5 Yes, she has. 6 Yes, she does.
- 11 1 window 2 curtains 3 wardrobe
4 chest of drawers 5 mirror 6 rug
7 bookcase 8 lamp 9 cupboard
10 armchair 11 sofa 12 carpet
- 12 1 1 but 2 so 3 and 4 but 5 so
- 2 1 We enjoyed the holiday, but it
rained a lot.
We enjoyed the holiday. However,
it rained a lot.
2 He's moving to London next
month, but he doesn't like big cities.
He's moving to London next month.
However, he doesn't like big cities.
3 She isn't English, but she speaks
English perfectly.
She isn't English. However, she
speaks English perfectly.
- 3 1 She was tired, so she went home.
She went home because she was
tired.
2 The weather was bad, so we didn't
enjoy our holiday.

We didn't enjoy our holiday because the weather was bad.

- 3 He worked hard, so he passed all his exams.
He passed all his exams because he worked hard.

- 13 1 but 2 and 3 but 4 so 5 and
6 because 7 but 8 because 9 and
10 However 11 but/and

UNIT 3

- 1 1 lost 2 spent 3 laughed 4 saved
5 left 6 fell 7 broke 8 couldn't
9 found 10 took 11 needed
- 2 2 Christopher Columbus didn't discover India. He discovered America.
3 Beethoven didn't come from France. He came from Germany.
4 Leonardo da Vinci didn't live in Mexico. He lived in Italy.
5 The Americans didn't land on the moon in the 19th century. They landed on the moon in the 20th century.
6 Buddha didn't come from Australia. He came from India.
- 3 2 Where did you go for your last holiday?
3 Where did you stay?
4 How long did you stay there?
5 Did you have good weather?
6 How did you travel round?
7 Did you have good food?
- 4 2 Yes, he did. 3 No, he didn't. 4 No, he didn't. 5 Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.
6 Yes, I did. / No, I didn't. 7 Yes, it did. / No, it didn't.
- 5 arrived planned made helped used
travelled felt washed liked robbed
sent walked smiled clapped knew
- 6 1 in 2 when 3 for 4 ago 5 - 6 at
7 last 8 at; in 9 On 10 When
11 on 12 In 13 ago 14 - 15 at; in
16 - 17 in
- 7 2 Annie and Pete were dancing.
3 Sarah and Bill were sitting on the sofa.
4 Katie was choosing a CD.
5 Max was drinking champagne.
6 Beth and Dave were eating crisps.
7 Justin was showing Lucinda a photograph.
8 Harry was smoking a cigar.
9 James was telling a joke.
- 8 1 B 2 C 3 A 4 A 5 C 6 B

A Motorist Jeremy Page had to pay a fine of £330 at Durham Magistrate's Court yesterday for speeding. Police stopped him on the motorway when he was travelling at 120 miles an hour. The speed limit on motorways is 70 miles an hour. 'I know I was driving fast,' he explained to the court. 'This was because I was late for work.' The judge said that this was no excuse.

B Yesterday afternoon a 35-year-old housewife narrowly escaped death when a tree blew over and fell onto her house, completely destroying it. 'I was working in the garden at the time,' she explained. 'It was quite windy. I heard a strange noise coming from our tree. The bottom of the tree was slowly moving. Suddenly the wind blew a little stronger and I watched it crash onto the roof.' The Bowles family are staying with friends while their house is rebuilt.

C Yesterday afternoon thieves stole £500 from a post office in Preston, Lancashire. Police do not have a good description of the two men because they were wearing masks, but they know that they escaped in a red Ford Cortina. This information came from an 11-year-old boy, Charlie Carrack, who was coming home from school at the time.

- 9 1 met; was doing 2 was paying; heard
3 turned; saw 4 was wearing
5 decided 6 were having; dropped
7 got 8 was picking; cut
- 10 2 had dinner 3 have; game 4 Have;
time 5 have breakfast 6 have; bath
7 have; swim 8 have; day 9 had;
argument 10 have; look 11 have; word
- 11 1 1 while; during; for 2 for; During;
while 3 for; During; while 4 for;
During; While
2 1 for 2 During 3 while 4 while
5 for 6 during 7 For 8 while

UNIT 4

- 1 3 a 4 a 5 some 6 a 7 some 8 some
9 a 10 some 11 a 12 some 13 an
14 some 15 a 16 some 17 a 18 some
- 2 3 paper 4 a paper 5 coffee 6 a coffee
7 an ice-cream 8 ice-cream 9 glass
10 a glass 11 a cake 12 cake
- 3 1 any 2 some 3 any 4 some
5 some; any 6 any 7 some 8 some
9 any 10 any
- 4 3 How many children does she have?
4 How much butter do you want?
5 How many bedrooms does it have?
6 How many people are coming?
7 How many plays did he write?
8 How much (money) does she earn?
- 5 3 a lot of 4 a lot of 5 much 6 many
7 a lot of 8 a lot of 9 much 10 much
11 many 12 a lot of 13 many 14 a
lot of
- 6 2 Were there many people at the party?
A few. But no one that you know.
3 Is there any food left over? A little.
The children ate most of it.
4 Have you got any whisky? A little. Do

you want some ice in it?

- 5 Do you have any books on French literature? A few. You can borrow them if you want.
- 6 Would you like some cream? A little. I'm trying to lose weight.
- 7 Are there many Spanish people in your class? A few. But most of them come from France.
- 8 Do you watch much TV. A little. But I prefer reading.
- 9 Do you get many letter? A few. But most of them are bills.
- 10 Do your children get a lot of homework? A little. It takes them about an hour a night.
- 7 1 a; a; the; the; the 2 the; the 3 a; a; a;
The; the 4 a; a; an; the 5 the; the
6 an 7 the; the 8 a 9 the; the
- 8 Cows eat grass.
Leaves fall off trees in autumn.
Wood floats on water.
Cats like eating fish.
Wine comes from grapes.
Birds live in trees.
Children go to school until they're 16.
Cars need oil and petrol.
Fruit is full of vitamins.
- 9 2 the 3 -; - 4 the 5 a; - 6 the
7 - 8 a; - 9 -; the 10 the 11 -; the
12 -; a 13 - 14 the

- 10 1 1 boys 2 ladies 3 days 4 potatoes
5 parties 6 watches 7 glasses
8 cities 9 churches 10 addresses
11 stories 12 sandwiches 13 keys
14 videos 15 ways
2 1 children 2 people 3 women
4 teeth 5 sheep 6 fish

- 11 2 jacket 3 boots 4 trousers 5 shirt
6 socks 7 tie 8 coat 9 skirt 10 suit
11 jeans 12 dress 13 hat 14 jumper
- 12 1 1 d 2 h 3 g 4 f 5 j 6 a 7 e
8 i 9 b 10 c

UNIT 5

- 1 2 Jane wants to be a vet because she likes working with animals. / Jane hopes to be a vet because she loves working with animals. / Jane would like to be a vet because she enjoys working with animals.
- 3 Malcolm wants to be a farmer because he likes being outside in the fresh air. / Malcolm hopes to be a farmer because he loves being outside in the fresh air. / Malcolm would like to be a farmer because he enjoys being outside in the fresh air.
- 4 Suzy wants / hopes / would like to be a stockbroker because she wants to earn a lot of money.
- 5 Gill wants to do voluntary service because she likes helping children in developing countries. / Gill hopes to

2.4 have/have got

Form

Positive

| | | |
|-------------|---------|--------------|
| I | have | two sisters. |
| We | 've got | |
| You They | | |
| He | has | |
| She | 's got | |

Negative

| | | |
|-------------|--------------|------------|
| I | don't have | any money. |
| We | haven't got | |
| You They | | |
| He | doesn't have | |
| She | hasn't got | |

Question

| | | | | | |
|------|------------------------|-------------|------|------------------------|------------|
| Do | I we you they | have a car? | Have | I we you they | got a car? |
| Does | he she | | Has | he she | |

Short answer

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Do you have a camera? | Yes, I do./No, I don't. |
| Have you got a camera? | Yes, I have./No, I haven't. |

We can use contractions ('ve and 's) with *have got*, but not with *have*.

I've got a sister.

I have a sister. NOT I've a sister.

Use

- 1 *Have* and *have got* mean the same. *Have got* is informal. We use it a lot when we speak, but not when we write.

Have you got a light?

The Prime Minister **has** a meeting with the President today.

In American English, *have + do/does* is much more common.

- 2 *Have* and *have got* express possession.

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| I have | a new car. three children. blond hair. |
| I've got | |
| She has She's got | |
| He has He's got | |

- 3 When *have + noun* expresses an activity or a habit, *have* and the *do/does/don't/doesn't* forms are used. *Have got* is not used. Compare these sentences.

| | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| ✗ | I've got a shower in the morning. |
| ✓ | I have a shower in the morning. |
| ✗ | What time have you got lunch? |
| ✓ | What time do you have lunch? |
| ✗ | He has never got milk in his coffee. |
| ✓ | He never has milk in his coffee. |

- 4 In the past tense, the *got* forms are unusual. *Had* with *did* and *didn't* is much more common.

I **had** a bicycle when I was young.

My parents **had** a lot of books in the house.

Did you **have** a nice weekend?

I **didn't have** any money when I was a student.

Unit 3

3.1 Past Simple

Spelling

- 1 The normal rule is to add *-ed*.
worked started
If the verb ends in *-e*, add *-d*.
lived loved
 - 2 If the verb has only one syllable + one vowel + one consonant, double the consonant.
stopped planned
 - 3 If the verb ends in a consonant + *-y*, change the *-y* to *-ied*.
studied carried
- There are many common irregular verbs. See the list on p143.

Form

The form of the Past Simple is the same for all persons.

Positive

| | | |
|-------------|----------|------------|
| I | finished | yesterday. |
| He/She/It | arrived | |
| We | went | |
| You They | | |

Negative

The negative of the Past Simple is formed with *didn't*.

He walked.

He **didn't** walk.

| | | |
|-------------|------------------|-------------------|
| I | didn't (did not) | arrive yesterday. |
| He/She/It | | |
| We | | |
| You They | | |

Question

The question in the Past Simple is formed with *did*.

She finished.

When **did** she finish?

| | | |
|----------|----------------------------|---------|
| When did | she you they etc. | arrive? |
|----------|----------------------------|---------|

Short answer

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Did you go to work yesterday? | Yes, I did. |
| Did it rain last night? | No, it didn't. |

Use

- The Past Simple expresses a past action that is now finished.

We **played** tennis last Sunday.

I **worked** in London from 1994 to 1999.

John **left** two minutes ago.

- Notice the time expressions that are used with the Past Simple.

| | |
|----------|--------------------|
| I did it | last year. |
| | last month. |
| | five years ago. |
| | yesterday morning. |
| | in 1985. |

3.2 Past Continuous

Form

was/were + -ing
(present participle)

Positive and negative

| | | |
|------|--------------------|----------|
| I | was | working. |
| He | wasn't (was not) | |
| She | | |
| It | | |
| We | were | |
| You | weren't (were not) | |
| They | | |

Question

| | | | |
|------|------|----------------------|--------|
| What | was | I he she it | doing? |
| | were | we you they | |

Short answer

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Were you working yesterday? | Yes, I was. |
| Was she studying when you arrived? | No, she wasn't. |

Use

- The Past Continuous expresses a past activity that has duration.

I met her while I **was living** in Paris.

You **were making** a lot of noise last night.

What **were you doing**?

- The activity began *before* the action expressed by the Past Simple.

She **was making** coffee when we arrived.

When I phoned Simon he **was having** dinner.

- The Past Continuous expresses an activity in progress before, and probably after, a time in the past.

When I woke up this morning, the sun **was shining**.

What **were you doing** at 8.00 last night?

3.3 Past Simple and Past Continuous

- The Past Simple expresses past actions as simple facts.

I **did** my homework last night.

'What **did** you **do** yesterday evening?' 'I **watched** TV.'

- The Past Continuous gives past activities time and duration. The activity can be interrupted.

'What **were you doing** at 8.00?' 'I **was watching** TV.'

I **was doing** my homework when Jane arrived.

- In stories, the Past Continuous can describe the scene. The Past Simple tells the action.

It **was a beautiful day**. The sun **was shining** and the birds **were singing**, so we **decided** to go for a picnic. We **put** everything in the car ...

- The questions below refer to different time periods. The Past Continuous asks about activities before, and the Past Simple asks about what happened after.

| | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| What were you doing | when it started to rain? | We were playing tennis. |
| What did you do | | We went home. |

3.4 Prepositions in time expressions

| at | in | no preposition |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| at six o'clock | in the morning/afternoon/evening | today |
| at midnight | in December | yesterday |
| at Christmas | in summer | tomorrow |
| at the weekend | in 1995 | the day after tomorrow |
| on | in two weeks' time | the day before yesterday |
| on Saturday | | last night |
| on Monday morning | | last week |
| on Christmas Day | | two weeks ago |
| on January 18 | | next month |
| | | yesterday evening |
| | | tomorrow evening |
| | | this evening |
| | | tonight |

- think of each other. What drives you mad about your partner? Here's Carol, talking about her husband, Mike.
- C Well, there are a lot of arguments about television in our house. He gets the remote control and he's always changing channels, so I never see what I want to. All he wants to watch is football, football, football. When I try to talk to him, he doesn't listen because he's watching the TV. And ... something else ... he never remembers anything – birthdays, when we're going out – nothing. I have to do it all. I decide where we're going on holiday, what car to buy. He can't make a decision to save his life.

P So there we have Carol's opinion. What does Mike say about her?

M When we're out in the car and she's driving, she doesn't change gears. She's talking about somebody or other, and not thinking about driving at all. I want to shout at her 'Change gear now!' but I don't. When I want to watch something on television, like ... the news, she always wants to watch a soap or a film. And another thing. She's always on the phone. She spends hours talking to our daughter, and do you know where she lives? Just round the corner.

P But what do they think of their marriage? Here's Carol.

C Well, I can't change him now, so I'll just have to put up with him.

P And Mike?

M We've been married for twenty-five years, and she's the only one for me!

P And now we have another couple, Dave and Alison. Oh, and by the way, Dave's an electrician.

A What drives me absolutely mad is that he starts a job and never finishes it. At work he's so professional, but at home, if I want a light in the bedroom changed, it takes him months. And he's so untidy. He just drops things on the floor. I keep saying that I don't want to be his mother as well as his wife. When we go out, he looks so scruffy, even when I'm all dressed up. His clothes are so old-fashioned. He never throws anything away.

P Oh, dear. Now what does Dave have to say about Alison?

D Well, she's never ready on time. She always finds something to do that means we're always late, wherever we go. She's usually doing her hair or her make-up while I'm saying 'Come on love, it's time to go.' And she loses things. She forgets where she parked the car, she leaves the car keys in the most stupid places. But what is most annoying about Alison is that she's always right!

P And their final opinions about each other?

A He's great. He's good fun, and he's one in a million.

D See? As I said, she's always right!

P So, there we are. My thanks to Carol and Mike, and Dave and Alison.

T 2.6

J = James M = Maria

1 J Hello. What's your name?

M Maria.

J I'm ... James. I'm a teacher. And ... where are you from?

M Rome.

J Er ... What ... what do you do?

M I'm a student.

J Mm. And ... how long have you been here in London, Maria?

M Two months.

J Are you having a good time?

M Mm ... Yes.

J Can I get you a coffee?

M No.

J Are you missing your family at all?

M No.

J Have you got any brothers or sisters?

M Yes.

J Er ... Oh! Er ... what do they do?

M They are students too.

J Oh well, I've got a class now. Goodbye, Maria.

M Ciao.

S = Sylvia J-P = Jean-Paul

2 S Hello. What's your name?

J-P Jean-Paul. And what's your name?

S Sylvia. Where are you from, Jean-Paul?

J-P I come from Paris, the most romantic city in the whole world. And you, Sylvia, where do you come from?

S I come from Scotland. What do you do in Paris?

J-P I'm an architect.

S Oh, really?

J-P Yeah. I design beautiful buildings for people with lots of money. I'm very expensive.

S How interesting.

J-P And how long have you been a teacher, Sylvie?

S Actually, my name's Sylvia.

J-P I am so sorry. Sylvie is the French name. Sylvia, sorry.

S Don't worry. I like it. I've been working here for five years.

J-P And do you enjoy it?

S Yes, very much. You meet a lot of people from all sorts of different countries. I like that very much. Are you enjoying it here?

J-P Very, very much. I'm learning a lot of English, I'm making a lot of friends, and even the food's not bad! Well, I'm not dead yet, and I've been here for five weeks. Sylvia, can I get you a coffee?

S I've got a few minutes before my next class, so that would be lovely. Thank you very much ...

J-P Why don't we ...

T 2.7

1 What a lovely day it is today!

Yes. Beautiful, isn't it?

2 It's very wet today.

Mm. Horrible. Makes you feel miserable, doesn't it?

3 How are you today?

I'm very well, thanks. How about you?

4 Did you have a nice weekend?

Yes, it was lovely. We had a pub lunch and went for a walk.

5 How are you finding living in London?

I'm enjoying it. It was a bit strange at first, but I'm getting used to it.

6 Did you have a good journey?

Yes, no problems. The plane was a bit late, but it didn't matter.

7 Did you watch the football yesterday?

No, I missed it. Was it a good game?

8 What a lovely coat you're wearing!

Thank you. I got it in Paris last year.

9 If you have any problems, just ask me for help.

Thank you very much. That's very kind of you.

Unit 3

T 3.1 see p22

T 3.2

- Russell woke up at two o'clock.
- He woke up because he was thirsty.
- He heard a noise in the kitchen.
- He found three men.
- Russell's mother kept her purse in her handbag.
- They left at five o'clock.
- When they left, Russell watched TV.
- The police caught the burglars the next day.

T 3.3

| | |
|---------|----------|
| asked | carried |
| showed | liked |
| wanted | believed |
| walked | used |
| started | stopped |
| tried | planned |

T 3.4

- I broke a cup, but I mended it with glue.
- I felt ill, so I went to bed.
- I made a sandwich because I was hungry.
- I had a shower and washed my hair.
- I lost my passport, but then I found it at the back of a drawer.
- I called the police because I heard a strange noise.
- I ran out of coffee, so I bought some more.
- I forgot her birthday, so I said sorry.
- The phone rang, so I answered it.
- I told a joke but nobody laughed.

T 3.5

Hands up, I've got a burger!

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

Police Detective Bill McGinnis said that the robber, who was wearing a mask, entered the Mount Diablo National Bank at about 1.30 p.m. and gave the teller a note demanding \$1,000. He claimed that he had a bomb in the bag. The teller said she could smell a distinct odour of hamburger coming from the bag. Even so, she handed the money to the man. As he was running out of the bank, he dropped the bag with the hamburger. He escaped in a car that was waiting for him outside.

Teenage party ends in tears

When Jack and Kelly Harman went away on holiday, they left their teenage daughter alone in the house. Zoë, aged 16, wanted to stay at home because she was revising for exams. Her parents said she could have some friends to stay. However, Zoë decided to have a party. Everyone

was having a good time when suddenly things started to go wrong. Forty uninvited guests arrived, and some of them were carrying knives. They broke furniture, smashed windows, and stole jewellery.

When Mr and Mrs Harman heard the news, they came home immediately.

T 3.6 A radio drama – The perfect crime

A = Alice H = Henry P = Detective Parry
T = Sergeant Taylor F1 and F2 = Friends

Alice Jackson is a happily married woman. She loves her baby son, and she adores her husband, Henry. Tonight is her tenth wedding anniversary, and some friends are coming round to have a drink. Everything seems perfect ... but ... Alice's life is going to change.

- A Hello, darling. Have some beer.
H Sit down. I've got something to say. ... I'm sorry. I know it's a bad time to tell you. It's our anniversary. But it's just that Kathy and I are in love. Bobby won't miss me, he's too young.
A I'll get ready for the party ...
H What on earth ...?
A Hello, police please. Hello, is that the police? Come quickly. It's my husband. Something awful has happened to him.
P Detective Parry, Mrs Jackson. Where is he?
A In the kitchen. Is he all right?
P He's dead.
A No, no, not Henry! My Henry! Oh Henry!
P What happened?
A I was putting the baby to bed upstairs. And I just came downstairs and found him lying on the kitchen floor.
T Burglars.
P Sit down, Mrs Jackson. Sergeant Taylor, get Mrs Jackson a drink. A brandy with some ice. Phew! It's hot in this room. I hope you understand, Mrs Jackson, that we have to search the house immediately. We must find the murder weapon.
A Yes, yes. Of course.
P What was that?
T It's this statue, sir. It's melting.
T Phew! Can I have a glass of water, Mrs Jackson? It's so hot in here.
P I think we all need one. And with ice.
F1 Poor Alice!
F2 Poor Henry! I don't believe it. What a shock for you!
A Oh thank you, thank you. Please ... stay and have a drink. Help yourselves.
F1 I wonder what the burglar hit him with.
F2 Who knows? Mmm.

T 3.7

the eighth of January, nineteen ninety-eight
January the eighth, nineteen ninety-eight
the sixteenth of July, nineteen eighty-five
July the sixteenth, nineteen eighty-five
the twenty-fifth of November, two thousand and two
November the twenty-fifth, two thousand and two

T 3.8

January eighth, nineteen ninety-eight
July sixteenth, nineteen eighty-five
November twenty-fifth, two thousand and two

T 3.9

June the fourth
the fifth of August
the thirty-first of July
March the first
February the third
the twenty-first of January, nineteen eighty-eight
December the second, nineteen ninety-six
the fifth of April, nineteen eighty-five
June the eleventh, nineteen sixty-five
the eighteenth of October, two thousand
January the thirty-first, two thousand and five

Unit 4

T 4.1 see p30

T 4.2 see p31

T 4.3

- 1 'Did you meet anyone nice at the party?'
'Yes. I met someone who knows you.'
- 2 'Ouch! There's something in my eye!'
'Let me look. No, I can't see anything.'
- 3 'Let's go somewhere hot for our holidays.'
'But we can't go anywhere that's too expensive.'
- 4 'I'm so unhappy. Nobody loves me.'
'I know somebody who loves you. Me.'
- 5 I lost my glasses. I looked everywhere, but I couldn't find them.
- 6 'Did you buy anything at the shops?'
'No, nothing. I didn't have any money.'
- 7 I'm bored. I want something interesting to read, or someone interesting to talk to, or somewhere interesting to go.
- 8 It was a great party. Everyone loved it.

T 4.4 see p33

T 4.5

- 1 A Hello. Can I help you?
B I'm just looking, thanks.
B I'm looking for a jumper like this, but in blue. Have you got one?
A I'll just have a look. What size are you?
B Medium.
A Here you are.
B That's great. Can I try it on?
A Of course. The changing rooms are over there.
B I like it.
A It fits you very well.
B How much is it?
A £39.99.
B OK. I'll have it.
A How would you like to pay?
B Cash.
- 2 A Could you help me? I'm looking for this month's edition of *Vogue*. Can you tell me where it is?
B Over there. Middle shelf. Next to *She*.
- 3 A Hello. I wonder if you could help me. I've got a bad cold and a sore throat. Can you give me something for it?
B OK. You can take these three times a day.
A Thank you. Could I have some tissues as well, please?
B Sure. Anything else?
A No, that's all, thanks.

- 4 A Good morning. Can I have a black coffee, please?
B Espresso?
A Yes, please. Oh, and a doughnut, please.
B I'm afraid there aren't any left. We've got some delicious carrot cake, and chocolate cake.
A OK. Carrot cake, then.
B Certainly. Is that all?
A Yes, thanks.
B That'll be £1.85, please.
A Thank you.

T 4.6

- 1 A A book of ten first class stamps, please.
B Two pounds eighty, please.
- 2 A How much is this jumper?
B Twenty-eight pounds fifty.
- 3 A A white loaf and three rolls, please.
B That'll be one pound eighty-two p.
- 4 A How much do I owe you?
B Twelve dollars and twenty cents.
- 5 A How much was your car?
B Fifteen thousand dollars.
- 6 A What a fantastic house!
B Darling! It cost half a million pounds!
- 7 A Just this book, please.
B Five pounds ninety-nine, then.
- 8 A How much was the cheque for?
B A hundred and sixty dollars.

Unit 5

T 5.1

- 1 Sean
When I grow up, I want to be a footballer and play for Manchester United, because I want to earn lots of money. After that, I'm going to be an astronaut, and fly in a rocket to Mars and Jupiter. And I'd like all the people in the world and all the animals in the world to be happy.
- 2 Mel
I've finished my first year at Bristol University, and now I'm going to have a year off. My boyfriend and I are going round the world. We hope to find work as we go. I really want to meet people from all over the world, and see how different people live their lives.
- 3 Justin
What I'd really like to do, because I'm mad about planes and everything to do with flying, is to have my own business connected with planes, something like a flying school. I'm getting married next June, so I can't do anything about it yet, but I'm going to start looking this time next year.
- 4 Martyn
My great passion is writing. I write plays. Three have been performed already, two in Edinburgh and one in Oxford. But my secret ambition ... and this would be the best thing in my life ... I would love to have one of my plays performed on the London stage. That would be fantastic.
- 5 Amy
We're thinking of moving, because the kids are leaving home soon. Meg's eighteen, she's doing her A levels this year, so with a bit of luck, she'll be off to university next year. And Kate's fifteen. Jack and I both enjoy walking,

Unit 3

adore *v* /ə'dɔ:/
 advice *n* /əd'vaɪs/
 agree *v* /ə'ɡri:/
 alone *adj* /ə'ləʊn/
 ambition *n* /æm'bɪʃn/
 angry *adj* /'æŋɡri/
 appear *v* /ə'piə/
 arm *n* /ɑ:m/
 armed (with a gun) *pp* /ɑ:md/
 awful *adj* /'ɔ:fl/
 back door *n* /,bæk 'dɔ:/
 be in love *v* /,bi: ɪn 'lʌv/
 believe *v* /bɪ'li:v/
 birthday *n* /'bɜ:θdeɪ/
 bit (= small piece) *n* /bɪt/
 bomb *n* /bɒm/
 brandy *n* /'brændi/
 break *v* /breɪk/
 broken *pp* /'brəʊkən/
 burglar *n* /'bɜ:ɡlə/
 burglary *n* /'bɜ:ɡləri/
 business *n* /'bɪznəs/
 call (the police) *v* /kɔ:l/
 care *v* /keə/
 carry *v* /'kæri/
 catch (a criminal) *v* /kætʃ/
 catch a plane *v* /,kætʃ ə 'pleɪn/
 CD player *n* /'si: 'di: ,pleɪə/
 central heating *n* /,sentrəl 'hi:tɪŋ/
 clean your teeth *v* /,kli:n ʃɔ: 'ti:θ/
 clearly *adv* /'kliəli/
 comfort *v* /'kʌmfət/
 cook *v* /kʊk/
 crime *n* /kraɪm/
 cry (= with tears) *v* /krai/
 cut *v* /kʌt/
 danger *n* /'deɪndʒə/
 dead *pp* /ded/
 decide *v* /dɪ'saɪd/
 detective *n* /dɪ'tektɪv/
 develop *v* /dɪ'veləp/
 discuss *v* /dɪs'kʌs/
 distinct *adj* /dɪs'tɪŋkt/
 do an exam *v* /,du: ən ɪg'zæm/
 downstairs *adv* /,daʊn'steəz/
 drawer *n* /dɹɔ:/
 dream *n* /dri:m/
 drive *v* /draɪv/
 drop *v* /drɒp/
 education *n* /,edʒu'keɪʃn/
 employ *v* /ɪm'plɔɪ/
 employed *pp* /ɪm'plɔɪd/
 enjoy *v* /ɪn'dʒɔɪ/
 enter *v* /'entə/
 escape *v* /ɪ'skeɪp/
 even so /,i:vən 'səʊ/
 explanation *n* /,eksplə'neɪʃn/
 factory *n* /'fæktəri/
 fair *adj* /feə/
 fall *v* /fɔ:l/
 famous *adj* /'feɪməs/
 fast asleep *adj* /,fɑ:st ə'sli:p/
 feel ill *v* /fi:l 'ɪl/
 finally *adv* /'faɪnəli/
 find *v* /faɪnd/

floor *n* /flo:/
 forget *v* /fə'get/
 fortunately *adv* /'fɔ:tʃənətli/
 friend *n* /'frend/
 furniture *n* /'fɜ:nɪtʃə/
 get hot *v* /,get 'hɒt/
 get ready *v* /,get 'redi/
 go away (on holiday) *v* /,ɡəʊ ə'weɪ/
 go wrong *v* /,ɡəʊ 'rɒŋ/
 govern *v* /'ɡʌvən/
 government *n* /'ɡʌvənmənt/
 guest *n* /ɡest/
 habit *n* /'hæbɪt/
 hand *v* /hænd/
 happy *adj* /'hæpi/
 have a shower *v* /,hæv ə 'ʃaʊə/
 hear *v* /hiə/
 help *v* /help/
 help yourselves *v* /,help ʃɔ:'selvz/
 hit *n, v* /hɪt/
 hold *v* /həʊld/
 however *adv* /haʊ'evə/
 ice *n* /aɪs/
 immediately *adv* /ɪ'mi:diətli/
 improvement *n* /ɪm'pru:vmənt/
 industry *n* /'ɪndʌstri/
 invitation *n* /ɪnvi'teɪʃn/
 jewellery *n* /'dʒu:əlri/
 kill *v* /kɪl/
 knife *n* /naɪf/
 laugh *v* /lɑ:f/
 leave (sb/sth somewhere) *v* /li:v/
 legal *adj* /'li:ɡl/
 listen (to the radio) *v* /'lɪsn/
 look forward to *v* /,lʊk 'fɔ:wəd tu:/
 lose *v* /lu:z/
 mask *n* /mɑ:sk/
 meet *v* /mi:t/
 melt *v* /melt/
 mend *v* /mend/
 motor racing *n* /'məʊtə ,reɪsɪŋ/
 murder weapon *n* /'mɜ:də ,wepən/
 noise *n* /nɔɪz/
 note *n* /nəʊt/
 odour *n* /'əʊdə/
 organize *v* /'ɔ:gənaɪz/
 pack *v* /pæk/
 pay day *n* /'peɪ deɪ/
 perfect *adj* /'pɜ:fekt/
 petrol *n* /'petrəl/
 pick up (the phone) *v* /,pɪk 'ʌp/
 pocket money *n* /'pɒkɪt ,mʌni/
 polite *adj* /pə'laɪt/
 pool *n* /pu:l/
 present *n* /'preznt/
 purse *n* /pɜ:s/
 put on make-up *v* /,put ɒn 'meɪk ʌp/
 revise (for an exam) *v* /rɪ'vaɪz/
 robber *n* /'rɒbə/
 routine *n* /ru:'ti:n/
 run out of (coffee) *v* /rʌn 'aʊt əv/

say sorry *v* /,seɪ 'sɒri/
 science *n* /'saɪəns/
 scream *v* /skri:m/
 search *v* /sɜ:tʃ/
 shock *n* /ʃɒk/
 show *v* /ʃəʊ/
 similar *adj* /'sɪmələ/
 smash *n* /smæʃ/
 smile *v* /smaɪl/
 snow *n* /snəʊ/
 sob *v* /sɒb/
 special *adj* /'speʃl/
 statue *n* /'stætju:/
 steal *v* /sti:l/
 stereo *n* /'steriəʊ/
 tears (= cry) *n* /tiəz/
 teenage daughter *n* /'ti:neɪdʒ 'dɔ:tə/
 teller (in a bank) *n* /'telə/
 thief *n* /θi:f/
 thirsty *adj* /'θɜ:sti/
 tidy *adj* /'taɪdi/
 toilet *n* /'tɔɪlət/
 turn up (the heating) *v* /,tɜ:n 'ʌp/
 umbrella *n* /ʌm'brelə/
 unfortunately *adv* /ʌn'fɔ:tʃənətli/
 uninvited *adj* /,ʌnɪn'vaɪtɪd/
 use *v* /ju:z/
 video recorder *n* /'vɪdiəʊ rɪ,kɔ:də/
 wait *v* /weɪt/
 wake up *v* /,weɪk 'ʌp/
 wedding anniversary *n* /'wedɪŋ ænɪ,vɜ:səri/
 whole *adj* /həʊl/
 wonder *v* /'wʌndə/

| Вопросительная форма | | | Краткие ответы | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-------|---------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | утвердительные | | | отрицательные | | |
| Have | I we you they | been working? | Yes, | I we you they | have. | No, | I we you they | have not (haven't).* |
| Has | he she it | | | he she it | has. | | he she it | has not (hasn't).* |
| Специальные вопросы | | | | | | | | |
| Who has been working ? | | | Кто работал ? | | | | | |
| What have you been doing ? | | | Что ты делал ? | | | | | |
| How long have you been working ? | | | Сколько времени ты работал ? | | | | | |
| * Краткие формы характерны для разговорной речи. | | | | | | | | |

СПОСОБЫ ПЕРЕВОДА НА РУССКИЙ ЯЗЫК ВИДОВРЕМЕННЫХ ФОРМ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ГЛАГОЛА НАСТОЯЩЕГО ВРЕМЕНИ

Все видовременные формы глаголов настоящего времени — Present Indefinite, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous — переводятся на русский язык глаголами настоящего времени за исключением двух последних форм, которые в зависимости от смысла могут переводиться также и глаголами в прошедшем времени:

Present Indefinite

I (usually) **read** books in the evening. Вечером я (обычно) **читаю** книги.

Present Continuous

I **am reading** an English book (now). Я сейчас **читаю** английскую книгу.

Present Perfect

I **have studied** English for 3 years. Я **занимаюсь** английским уже три года.

I **have read** the first two chapters. Я **прочла** уже первые две главы.

Present Perfect Continuous

I **have been reading** this book for 2 hours. Я **читаю** эту книгу уже два часа.

I'm tired because I **have been reading** an English book for a long time. Я устала, так как долго **читала** английскую книгу.

Из приведенных примеров видно, что глаголы в Present Perfect и Present Perfect Continuous, обозначающие действия, законченные к настоящему моменту, переводятся на русский язык глаголами совершенного или несовершенного вида в прошедшем времени.

§ 5. ПРОШЕДШЕЕ ВРЕМЯ

Для выражения действия, совершившегося или совершавшегося в прошлом, глагол-сказуемое в предложении употребляется в одной из форм прошедшего времени — Past Indefinite (Simple Past), Past Continuous, Past Perfect, Past Perfect Continuous.

ПРОШЕДШЕЕ НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕННОЕ

Прошедшее неопределенное (Past Indefinite) употребляется:

1. Для описания действий, происходивших в прошлом, как завершившихся, так и не завершившихся в прошлом, но не связанных с настоящим. Прошедшее действие может характеризоваться обстоятельством времени (**yesterday вчера, last week на прошлой неделе, on Sunday в воскресенье, in 1990 в 1990 году, the other day на днях** и различными сочетаниями с наречием **ago тому назад** — **a month ago месяц назад, many years ago много лет назад, long ago давным давно, not long ago недавно**. Например:

Dr Nixon **taught** at the Oxford University *last year*. Доктор Никсон **преподавал** в Оксфордском университете в прошлом году.

I **met** your brother *the other day*. На днях я **встретил** твоего брата.

He **left** *ten minutes ago*. Он **ушел** 10 минут назад.

Past Indefinite может переводиться на русский язык двумя способами в зависимости от контекста: прошедшим временем глагола несовершенного вида или прошедшим временем глагола совершенного вида.

I read „David Copperfield“ yesterday.

1) Вчера я **читала** «Дэвида Копперфильда».

2) Вчера я **прочитала** «Дэвида Копперфильда».

2. Для описания ряда последовательных действий в прошлом. Например:

Mr West **came up** to the house, **took** the key out of his pocket and **opened** the door.

Мистер Уэст **подошел** к дому, **достал** из кармана ключ и **открыл** дверь.

3. Для описания обычных, повторяющихся действий в прошлом. Например:

When Mr Dance was a student, he **rode** his bike to classes.

Когда мистер Данс был студентом, он **ездил** на занятия на велосипеде.

В аналогичных случаях для описания повторяющихся действий в прошлом вместо Past Indefinite зачастую употребляется также **used (to)** [ju:st] (или **would**) в сочетании с инфинитивом, что переводится на русский язык глаголом несовершенного вида в прошедшем времени, часто с наречием *обычно*. Например:

When Mr Dance was a student, he **used to ride** a bike to classes.

Когда мистер Данс был студентом, он **(обычно) ездил** на занятия на велосипеде.

Last year we **used to go** to the skating-rink on Sundays.

В прошлом году мы **(обычно) ходили** на каток по воскресеньям.

When Mr Fox was young, he **used to travel** a lot, but his brother **didn't use to leave** the house at all.

Когда мистер Фокс был молод, он **(бывало) много путешествовал**, а его брат **обычно** вовсе **не выходил** из дома.

Глагол would в этом значении не характерен для разговорной речи.

Вопросительные и отрицательные формы сочетания used to + инфинитив образуются по общему правилу образования Past Indefinite.

Did you **use** to eat a lot of icecream in your childhood?

Ты много ел мороженого в детстве?

I **didn't use** to eat icecream when I was a child.

Я **(обычно) не ел** мороженого в детстве.

Образование Past Indefinite

Форма Past Indefinite правильных глаголов образуется синтетически путем прибавления к основе инфинитива окончания **-ed**: to talk *говорить* — **talked**; to work *работать* — **worked**; to end *заканчивать* — **ended**; to open *открывать* — **opened**.

Если основа оканчивается на немое **e**, то Past Indefinite образуется при помощи **-d**. Например:

to like *нравиться* — **liked**;

to live *жить* — **lived**.

Окончание **-ed** произносится как [d], [t] или [ɪd]: lived [lɪvd], worked [wɜ:kt], decided [dɪ'saɪdɪd] (см.с. 80).

Форма Past Indefinite неправильных глаголов образуется различными способами: to speak *говорить* — **spoke**; to meet *встречать* — **met**; to know *знать* — **knew** (см. Список неправильных глаголов, с. 278).

Вопросительная и отрицательная формы Past Indefinite образуются аналитически при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to do** в Past Indefinite и инфинитива знаменательного глагола (без **to**):

Did you **meet** him yesterday?

Ты **встретил** его вчера?

I **didn't meet** him yesterday.

Я **не встретил** его вчера.

Общая таблица спряжения глагола в Past Indefinite

| Утвердительная форма | | | Отрицательная форма | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------|------------|
| I | | | I | | | |
| He | | | He | | | |
| She | | | She | | | |
| It | | | It | | | |
| We | worked | yesterday. | We | did not (didn't)* | work | yesterday. |
| You | | | You | | | |
| They | | | They | | | |

| Вопросительная форма | | | | Краткие ответы | | | | | |
|--|---|------|------------|---------------------------------|---|------|---------------|---|-----------------------|
| | | | | утвердительные | | | отрицательные | | |
| Did | I he she it we you they | work | yesterday? | Yes, | I he she it we you they | did. | No, | I he she it we you they | did not (didn't).* |
| Специальные вопросы | | | | | | | | | |
| Who worked yesterday? | | | | Кто вчера работал ? | | | | | |
| What did you do yesterday? | | | | Что ты вчера делал ? | | | | | |
| When did you work ? | | | | Когда ты вчера работал ? | | | | | |
| * Краткая форма характерна для разговорной речи. | | | | | | | | | |

Различие в употреблении Past Indefinite и Present Perfect

Употребление Past Indefinite

1. Past Indefinite выражает действие, целиком относящееся к прошлому, не связанное с настоящим. Поэтому Past Indefinite употребляется с наречиями: **ago** *тому назад* (**a month ago** *месяц тому назад*, **three days ago** *три дня тому назад* и т. п.), **long ago** *давно*, **the other day** *на днях* (в прошлом), **yesterday** *вчера*; с сочетаниями с прилагательными **last** *прошлый* (**last week** *на прошлой неделе*, **last month** *в прошлом месяце*, **last year** *в прошлом году* и т. п.); с указанием даты или периода времени в прошлом (**in July** *в июле*, **in 1990** *в 1990 г.*, и т. д.):

Употребление Present Perfect

1. Present Perfect показывает, что действие, которое совершилось, связано с настоящим, на что указывают наречия, с которыми употребляется Present Perfect (они в основном обозначают период времени в настоящем, который еще не закончен): **today** *сегодня*, различные сочетания с **this** *этот* (**this week** *на этой неделе*, **this month** *в этом месяце*, **this year** *в этом году* и т. п.):

I **wrote** several letters **yesterday**. Вчера я **написал** несколько писем.

Mr and Mrs Gray **went** to the theatre **last week**. Мистер и миссис Грей **ходили** в театр *на прошлой неделе*.

I **lived** in Moscow for ten years, but now I live in St. Petersburg. Я **прожил** в Москве 10 лет, а теперь живу в Санкт-Петербурге.

Past Indefinite показывает, что действие началось и закончилось в прошлом и с настоящим не связано.

2. Past Indefinite употребляется в специальных вопросах, начинающихся с **when** и **where**, так как такие вопросы относят действие к конкретной ситуации в прошлом:

Where did you see him?

Где ты его видел?

When did you see him?

Когда ты его видел?

(В ответе на этот вопрос может быть и Past Indefinite, и Present Perfect в зависимости от ситуации:

I **saw** him **yesterday**.

Я **видел** его *вчера*,

I **have just seen** him.

Я **только что** его **видел**.)

I **have written** several letters **today**. Сегодня я **написал** несколько писем.

Mr and Mrs Gray **have been** to theatre **this week**. Мистер и миссис Грей **были** в театре *на этой неделе*.

I **have lived** in St. Petersburg for 10 years. (I live here now.) Я живу в Санкт-Петербурге 10 лет. (Я живу здесь и теперь.)

Present Perfect показывает, что действие, которое началось в прошлом, продолжалось до настоящего и, возможно, и сейчас продолжается.

2. Present Perfect употребляется с глаголом **to be** в значении *сездить, побывать, навеситить*. После глагола **to be** в этом значении существительное, выражающее обстоятельство места (направление), употребляется с предлогом **to**. При соотнесении действия с конкретной ситуацией или временем в прошлом вместо глагола **to be** употребляется глагол **to go** в Past Indefinite:

„Have you ever **been** to Belgrade?“

„Yes, I've **been** there once. I **went** there in 1982.“

— Ты когда-нибудь **был** в Белграде?

— Да, я **был** там однажды. Я **ездил** туда в 1982 г.

ПРОШЕДШЕЕ ПРОДОЛЖЕННОЕ

Прошедшее продолженное (длительное) (Past Continuous) употребляется:

1. Для выражения действия, протекавшего (длившегося) в определенный момент в прошлом, который обозначен либо обстоятельством времени, либо другим действием в прошлом. При этом ни начало, ни конец длительного действия неизвестны. Например:

I was writing a letter at 5 o'clock. В 5 часов я писал письмо.

I was writing a letter when you came. Я писал письмо, когда вы пришли.

What were you doing at 5.30? Что ты делал в 5.30?

I was writing. Я писал.

2. Для выражения длительного действия, протекавшего в определенный период времени в прошлом (**from six to seven** с шести до семи, **all day long last Saturday** весь день в прошлую субботу, **the whole day yesterday** весь вчерашний день и т. д.). Например:

We were making an experiment **from 9 to 15.** Мы проводили опыт с 9 до 15.

I was writing a composition **the whole day yesterday.** Вчера я целый день писал сочинение.

He was reading for his exam **all day long last Saturday.** Он готовился к экзамену всю прошлую субботу.

И в этом случае начало и конец длительного действия неизвестны, важно только, что оно длилось весь указанный период времени.

В обоих случаях Past Continuous употребляется, когда нужно подчеркнуть сам процесс действия, его продолженность. Если же важен только факт совершения действия, то употребляется Past Indefinite. Например:

I wrote a composition the whole day yesterday. Я писал сочинение вчера целый день.

3. Кроме того, Past Continuous может употребляться для выражения одновременных действий, протекавших в прошлом в один и тот же момент. Например:

The children **were playing** while their mother **was watching** them. Дети играли, в то время как их мать наблюдала за ними.

As I **was taking** a shower, Mother **was cooking** breakfast. В то время, когда я принимала душ, мама готовила завтрак.

4. Past Continuous может выражать намерение, относящееся к прошлому, в основном с глаголами движения: **to come** *приходить*, **to go** *идти*, **to leave** *уезжать*, **to start** *отправляться* и др.:

My friend **was glad** that I **was leaving** for the South. Мой друг порадовался, что я собираюсь ехать на юг.

Примечание.

Past Continuous не употребляется с глаголами чувственного восприятия: **to hear**, **to see** и другими глаголами, не имеющими длительного вида. (См. Present Continuous, с. 100)

Образование Past Continuous

Past Continuous образуется аналитическим путем из сочетания вспомогательного глагола **to be** в Past Indefinite и Participle I знаменательного глагола (**was/were + working**).

Общая таблица спряжения глагола в Past Continuous

| Утвердительная форма | | | | Отрицательная форма | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| I He She It | was | working | there at 5 o'clock. | I We You They | was not (wasn't)* | working | at that time. | | |
| We You They | were | | | We You They | were not (weren't)* | | | | |
| Вопросительная форма | | | Краткие ответы | | | | | | |
| | | | утвердительные | | отрицательные | | | | |
| Was | I he she it | working | at that time? | Yes, | I he she it | was. | No, | I he she it | was not (wasn't).* |
| Were | we you they | | | | we you they | | | were. | we you they |

Past Indefinite

(действие совершалось в прошлом)

| Утвердительная форма | Вопросительная форма | Отрицательная форма |
|---|---|---|
| I He She It We You They | I he she it Did we you they | I He She It We You They |
| walked* broke** | walk? break? | did not (didn't) walk break |

* Правильные глаголы.

** Неправильные глаголы.

Типичные обстоятельства для Past Indefinite — last week, last month, last year, yesterday, the day before yesterday, in 1987 (прошедшая дата).

Past Indefinite выражает действие, которое совершилось в прошлом.

Упражнение 24. Поставьте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную форму.

1. She worked at the library last year. 2. He spent his winter vacation in Moscow. 3. She brought me three magazines yesterday. 4. My sister studied French at school. 5. My pupils asked me a lot of questions at the last lesson. 6. My mother bought a new suit last week. 7. My father left for St. Petersburg yesterday. 8. He got up at ten o'clock yesterday. 9. My uncle taught me to swim in my childhood.

Упражнение 25. Поставьте предложения в Past Indefinite.

1. I understand the article well. 2. I listen to this music. 3. I find many good stories in this book. 4. The students spend much time in the library. 5. She makes many mistakes in her test. 6. They read many English books.

Упражнение 26. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Indefinite.

1. She (to make) tea for her guests. 2. We (to know) everything about that event. 3. He (to think) much about this problem. 4. I (to be) wrong and apologized to him. 5. He (not to realize) his mistakes. 6. When you (to speak) to him? — I (to speak) to him only yesterday. 7. She (not to get) letters from her son last month. 8. He (to go) to the airport to meet his brother. 9. What you (to do) yesterday evening? — Nothing in particular. We (to watch) TV and (to look) through newspapers.

Упражнение 27. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя Past Indefinite.

1. Ей понравилось представление. 2. Было очень холодно на прошлой неделе. 3. Я встретил их у моего друга дома. 4. Кто-нибудь звонил мне пока меня не было? 5. Мы не получили ее ответ вчера. 6. Я отправил вчера письма моим друзьям. 7. У меня не было времени делать эту работу. 8. Я читал этот журнал вчера. 9. Ему не понравился фильм. 10. Он звонил тебе вчера? 11. Они провели каникулы в Лондоне. 12. Он сдал экзамен по английскому в понедельник. 13. Я навестил бабушку и дедушку на

прошлой неделе. 14. Я разговаривал с ним вчера. 15. Я починил свою машину в воскресенье. 16. Анна не пошла в школу, так как она простудилась. 17. Почему она сказала об этом только вчера? 18. Он часто перебивал меня. 19. Она выиграла соревнование. 20. Вчера мы вернулись домой поздно. 21. Я получил отличную оценку за контрольную. 22. Том и Джон учились в одном институте. 23. Мы работали вместе несколько лет. 24. Когда он уезжает домой?

Упражнение 28. Переведите на английский язык, используя Past Indefinite.

1. Мы нашли много интересных книг в его библиотеке. 2. Она вспомнила его номер телефона. 3. После представления они спели очень красивую песню. 4. После лекции мы ответили на все вопросы. 5. Мы оплатили этот счет вчера. 6. После обеда он рассказал нам прекрасную сказку. 7. Вчера ребенок проснулся очень рано. 8. Вчера вечером он выглядел очень усталым. 9. Машина ехала очень быстро. 10. Мы ушли от него 5 часов назад. 11. Она поблагодарила его за доброту, когда он пришел. 12. Она ничего не слышала. 13. Вы боялись прийти сюда ночью. 14. Прошлым летом он учил детей плавать. 15. Вчера в кинотеатре он сердечно смеялся. 16. Мы сели и попросили чашку кофе. 17. Папа послал ее на почту час назад. 18. На прошлой неделе он упал и повредил колено.

Past Continuous

| Утвердительная форма | Вопросительная форма | Отрицательная форма |
|--|--|---|
| I } He } was She } walking It } | I } Was he } walking? she } she } it } | I } He } was not She } walking It } (wasn't) |
| We } You } were They } walking | we } Were you } walking? they } | We } You } were not They } walking (weren't) |

Past Continuous выражает действие, которое совершилось в момент времени в прошлом (at 6 o'clock yesterday) или в определенный период времени в прошлом (from 5 till 8 o'clock yesterday).

Упражнение 29. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous или Past Continuous.

1. Why you (to look) at me in that way? 2. He (to skate) yesterday from five till nine o'clock. 3. Why you (to smoke) in the room? 4. She (to read) the whole evening yesterday. 5. What you (to look) at? I (to look) at this monument. 6. He (to write) the article all the week. 7. Yesterday he (to tell) us for two hours about his trip to India. 8. I (to learn) to ride a bicycle now. 9. We (to work) at this problem during three months. 10. Be quiet, he (to write) a composition now.

Упражнение 30. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Indefinite или Past Continuous.

1. I (to go) to the institute yesterday when I (to see) a house on fire. 2. What you (to do) yesterday? — I (to work) in the morning and (to skate) in the afternoon. 3. They (to come) in when I (to have dinner) with my friend. 4. I (to read) the newspaper when you (to ring) me up. 5. When I (to see) him, he (to stand) in the street. 6. I not (to go) out last night, because it (to rain). 7. As my brother (to get) off the tram, he (to fall) and (to break) his leg. 8. I (to see) that Kate (to sit) at the nearest table. 9. On Sunday, when I (to come) from a walk I (to meet) a strange man. 10. When I (to awake) this morning it (to be) so late that the sun (to shine) high in the sky. 11. She (to see) Henry, who (to look) at the picture. 12. He not (to see) me, as he (to read) a book when I (to come) into the room. 13. The ship (to start) at once, because the wind then (to blow) in the right direction. 14. She (to live) with her brother in the South when she (to meet) Ann.

Упражнение 31. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Indefinite и Past Continuous.

1. He (to sit) in a cafe, when I (to see) him. 2. My friend (to talk) to the teacher, when I (to see) him. 3. When the phone (to ring), they (to have) dinner. 4. The boy (to fall) and (to hurt) himself while he (to ride) his bicycle. 5. She (to wait) for her sister, when I (to see) her. 6. When the pupils (to hear) the bell, they (to get up) and (to leave). 7. When I (to go) out, the sun (to shine). 8. While she (to play) the piano, I (to write) a letter. 9. He (to go) to the University, when I (to meet) her. 10. Our friends (to discuss) something when we (to interrupt) them. 11. My mother (to watch) TV,

when I (to come) into the room. 12. I haven't seen him since he (to move) to his new flat. 13. When I (to look) out of the window, I (to see) that it (to rain) hard and people (to hurry) along the street. 14. We (to leave) the house, when the telephone (to ring). 15. I (to sit) on the river bank, when my friends (to join) me. 16. When I (to come) up to him, he (to speak) to his friends. 17. We (to meet) her when she (to walk) home. 18. When she (to enter) the room, I (to stand) at the window. 19. When we (to enter) the room he (to smoke and to speak) to his friends. 20. I (to watch) TV, when somebody (to knock) at the door. 21. What you (to do), when I (to ring) you up yesterday? 22. Her son (to cook) dinner, when she (to come) home. 23. She (to water) the flowers, while her husband (to watch) TV.

Упражнение 32. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Indefinite и Past Continuous.

1. William the Conqueror ... (land) in England in 1066.
2. The Scots ... (defeat) the English at Bannockburn in 1314.
3. My friend ... (come) to see me yesterday.
4. As he ... (cross) the road, he slipped and fell.
5. My tooth ... (break) when I ... (eat) a hazel-nut.
6. He ... (stop) when the policeman told him to.
7. As he ... (die), he asked for a priest.
8. I told him the joke and he ... (laugh).
9. I ... (talk) about him when he suddenly came in.
10. He swallowed a fish-bone and ... (choke).
11. As he ... (eat), he could not answer clearly.
12. I ... (have) a bath when the bell rang.
13. He ... (start) when he heard the sudden noise.
14. She ... (burst) into tears on hearing the tragic news.

15. The aeroplane crashed and then ... (explode).
16. He came in while I ... (work).
17. He smiled at me in a friendly way when he ... (see) me.
18. I noticed him as he ... (come) in.
19. While I was talking, she ... (interrupt) me.
20. I lost my fountain-pen while I ... (garden).
21. At six o'clock yesterday I ... (wait) for you at the station.
22. I ... (forget) to wind the clock last night.
23. When I came in, the cat ... (sleep) in my arm-chair.
24. When I ... (pick) up the teapot, the handle ... (come) off.
25. He ... (eat) some bread and cheese and helped himself to some more pickles.
26. I ... (die) but a clever man saved my life.
27. While I ... (clean) the teapot, the spout broke off.
28. What ... (you, do) yesterday at this time?
29. Who ... (tell) you to come to see me?
30. The Ancient Romans ... (eat) large quantities of milk products.
31. As he ... (get) off the bus, it started with a jerk.
32. At six o'clock Mr. Smith ... (stand) outside the tube station, waiting for a friend.
33. She went into the kitchen and found the milk ... (boil) over.
34. She wore a perfume that ... (smell) exquisite.
35. I ... (know) him quite well when I was young.
36. I want to know who ... (give) you that black eye.
37. While I ... (look) at it, the top fell off.
38. The cat sprang immediately she ... (see) the mouse.

39. He ... (sleep) soundly when the burglars broke in.
40. I ... (go) to sleep in the middle of his boring tale.

Упражнение 33. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Indefinite и Past Continuous.

Yesterday, as I ... (walk) down the Strand, I ... (meet) George, an old friend of mine. He ... (recognize) me at once, though I ... (wear) a scarf round my face as I ... (suffer) from toothache. He ... (tell) me how sorry he was to see me in such a poor way, and ... (add): "I ... (come) to see you a fortnight ago but unfortunately we ... (prepare) the annual accounts and as one of my colleagues ... (be) ill, I couldn't find time to get round to you." All the time he ... (say) this, I ... (try) to remember something I ... (want) to tell him. Eventually I ... (remember) and ... (say) to him: "Just before I ... (come) out, I ... (receive) a letter from Smith, in which he ... (say) that he ... (hope) you would call on him soon. He last ... (see) you at Marion's birthday party but you ... (talk) so animatedly to the Chairman of Robertson's that he ... (not, dare) interrupt!" Just then I ... (see) another friend of mine: he ... (wave) to me from the other side of the road. I ... (say) goodbye to George and ... (start) to cross the road; while I ... (cross), a car ... (rush) out from nowhere and ... (knock) me down. Luckily, I ... (fall) into an open crate of bananas, which a barrow-boy ... (sell) so I ... (sustain) no great injury — though the bananas ... (do)!

покрыто темными тучами, и дует сильный ветер. 8. Вы прочитали книгу, которую я вам дала? 9. Вы плохо выглядите. Вы много работали на этой неделе? — Да. Я работаю над переводом уже десять дней, но сделала только половину. 10. Что здесь делает этот человек? — Он ждет секретаря. Она еще не пришла на работу.

Exercise 135. Open the brackets and use either the Past Indefinite or the Past Continuous.

1. We (walk) in silence when he suddenly (ask) me to help him. 2. I just (have) breakfast when the telephone (ring). When I came back to my coffee, it (be) cold. 3. When I (finish) my letter in the hall, a tall beautiful woman with red hair (enter). A dog (follow) her. 4. Ann (drop) two cups while she (wash up) last night, but neither of the cups (break). 5. I (walk) along the street watching what (go on) around me. Fast cars (rush) in both directions and it (be) impossible to cross the street. 6. The old man who (sit) on the bench beside me (keep) silence. Then suddenly he (turn round) to me and (begin) to speak. 7. I (stand) near the fence when suddenly I (hear) the voices. 8. He well (remember) the day when he first (go) to school. 9. We (talk) about Jim when he (run) into the room. 10. The day was marvelous: the sun (shine), the birds (sing) so we (decide) to go for a walk. 11. Miss Brown's telephone (ring) when she (dress). 12. I (light) my pipe and (nod) to him to show that I (listen). 13. When he (come) into the office the secretary (do) a crosswords puzzle. 14. Why you (not listen) to me while I (speak)? 15. He (wait) for her, but she never (come).

Exercise 136. Find the mistakes if any. Use the proper tense.

1. When I came, he was having breakfast. 2. When she worked there, she often made mistakes. 3. When he

was phoning, she had a bath. 4. While I was ironing, he read a newspaper. 5. I cooked supper when I heard this news. 6. He was working in this company in 1997. 7. I could not answer your call. I worked in the garden then. 8. They wished to stay because they enjoyed themselves. 9. Were you quarreling all evening? 10. The train was approaching the city when it was raining heavily. 11. The secretary still typed when the boss came in and was putting some documents on the table. 12. When he came up to the square, he saw a lot of people: they sang, danced and shouted. They were celebrating New Year. 13. Just as I was coming into the room, the students discussed the first report. 14. All the time I was writing, he was annoying me with silly questions. 15. The children played while the mother put the room in order.

Exercise 137. Choose the right variant using the Present Perfect, the Past Indefinite or the Past Continuous Tense.

1. While I (was waiting/waited/have waited) for him to call up, he (had/was having/have had) a good time in the bar. 2. She (has written/wrote/was writing) this exercise yesterday at 8 o'clock. 3. He (has invited/was inviting/invited) me to the party yesterday. 4. I (passed/have passed/was passing) my exam in history today. 5. He (read/has read/was reading) a book two days ago. 6. They (have seen/saw/were seeing) this film last week. 7. She (painted/has painted/was painting) the picture when I came. 8. I (made/have made/was making) my report when you entered the hall. 9. They (learnt/were learning/have learnt) the new words yesterday from three till seven. 10. It (rained/has rained/was raining) this week. 11. She (was having/had/has had) a bath at seven o'clock last night. 12. She (was washing/washed/has washed) dishes already. 13. They (had/have had/were having) supper when the telephone rang. 14. I (didn't meet/haven't met/was not meeting)

you for ages. 15. Last summer he (has gone/was going/went) to the Caucasus. 16. She was thoughtfully looking at him while he (read/was reading/has read) a newspaper. 17. While I (swept/was sweeping/has swept) the floor, Mrs. Parker began cooking. 18. I just (had/have had/was having) a telegram to say that my poor friend is badly ill again. 19. We (sat/were sitting/have sat) in silence for a few minutes. He (spoke/was speaking/has spoken) at last. 20. While she (washed/was washing/has washed up), she (was hearing/heard/has heard) the doorbell, then voices. 21. "She (was making/made/has made) tea, let's go to the dining room". 22. Only two stars (shone/were shining/has shone) in the dark blue sky. 23. On glancing at the address, he observed that it (contained/was containing/has contained) no name. 24. He just (left/was leaving/has left) the hall when a stranger (entered/was entering/has entered). 25. I (met/was meeting/have met) Ann at her father's house twenty years ago and (knew/have known/was knowing) her ever since.

Exercise 138. Choose the right variant.

1. Higher education in the US ____ in 1636 when the first colonists ____ Harvard College.

- a) has begun, founded
- b) began, have founded
- c) began, founded
- d) was beginning, have founded

2. Noah Webster ____ *An American Dictionary of the English Language* in two volumes in 1828, and since then it ____ the recognized authority for usage in the United States.

- a) published, became
- b) has published, has become
- c) published, was becoming
- d) published, has become

3. He ____ at Oxford then. He was not the best student, though he ____ well known among the second year students.

- a) was studying, became
- b) was studying, has become
- c) studied, became
- d) has studied, has become

4. One day when he ____ home he ____ a boy who ____ him from the opposite side of the street.

- a) was walking, saw, watched
- b) walked, has seen, was watching
- c) was walking, saw, was watching
- d) has walked, has seen, has watched

5. It was midnight. She ____ in her lonely room. The rain driven by the rain ____ against the window.

- a) sat, beat
- b) was sitting, was beating
- c) has sat, beat
- d) has been sitting, has been beating

Exercise 139. Translate into English.

1. Я так и не увидел Великие озера. Когда поезд проезжал этот район, была ночь. 2. Пока директор вел беседу с представителями (representative) иностранных фирм (firm), секретарь сортировала утреннюю почту. 3. Том Сойер не мог играть со своими товарищами. Он красил забор (fence). 4. Уже садилось солнце, когда я подъехал к Эдинбургу. 5. Он вел машину на большой скорости. 6. Они вышли, когда еще было светло, но черные тучи собирались на горизонте (horizon) и дул холодный северный ветер. 7. Ей было очень трудно жить с миссис Грин в одной комнате (share a room), так как та постоянно жаловалась (complain of) на холод и на плохое обслуживание. 8. Она шла по темной улице и оглядывалась. Кто-то следил (follow) за ней.