


EXERCISE 21 ▶ Warm-up. (Chart 1-4)

Ask another classmate these questions. Share your answers with the class. Find out the most common answers.

1. In what century did your great-grandparents live? They lived in the _____ century.
2. Where did they grow up? They grew up in (*city/country*) _____.

1-4 Simple Past Tense	
(a) It <i>snowed</i> * yesterday. (b) Tom <i>watched</i> TV last night.	<i>At one particular time in the past</i> , this happened. It began and ended in the past. Most simple past verbs add -ed , as in (a) and (b).
(c) Jack <i>went</i> to work early. (d) I <i>came</i> to work late. (e) We <i>saw</i> a great movie last night.	Some verbs have irregular past tense forms, as in (c), (d), and (e). NOTE: See Appendix Chart E-9 for a list of irregular verb forms.
(f) Emily <i>was</i> at the office this morning. (g) You <i>were</i> tired yesterday.	The simple past forms of be are was and were , as in (f) and (g).
(h) Andrew <i>caught</i> the ball, <i>ran</i> down the field, and <i>scored</i> a point. 	Note that in a series of actions, the verbs are the same tense, as in (h). <i>INCORRECT:</i> Andrew caught the ball, is running down the field, and score a point.

Regular Verb Forms		
AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	QUESTION
I You He, She, It We They } <i>helped.</i>	I You He, She, It We They } <i>did not help.</i>	<i>Did</i> <i>Did</i> <i>Did</i> <i>Did</i> <i>Did</i> } I you he, she, it we they } <i>help?</i>
Irregular Verb Forms		
AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	QUESTION
I You He, She, It We They } <i>ate.</i>	I You He, She, It We They } <i>did not eat.</i>	<i>Did</i> <i>Did</i> <i>Did</i> <i>Did</i> <i>Did</i> } I you he, she, it we they } <i>eat?</i>
Be Verb Forms		
AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	QUESTION
I, He, She, It <i>was</i> here. You, We, They <i>were</i> here.	I, He, She, It <i>was not</i> here. You, We, They <i>were not</i> here.	<i>Was</i> I, he, she, it here? <i>Were</i> you, we, they here?

*See Appendix Chart E-5 for information about final **-ed** pronunciation.

EXERCISE 22 ▶ Looking at grammar. (Chart 1-4)

Complete the sentences with the correct simple past form of the verb.

An Online Order

1. Anders (*order*) _____ printer ink online last Monday.
2. The next morning he (*realize*) _____ he (*need*) _____ colored ink too.
3. He (*try*) _____ to call the company to add more, but no one (*answer*) _____, and there (*be*) _____ no voicemail.
4. Anders (*worry*) _____ that the website (*be*) _____ fake.
5. He (*email*) _____ the company and (*explain*) _____ his situation.
6. The manager (*respond*) _____ a few hours later and (*fix*) _____ the order quickly.
7. Anders (*relax*) _____ when he (*receive*) _____ a confirmation email from the company.

EXERCISE 23 ▶ Let's talk: pairwork. (Chart 1-4)

Take turns asking and answering questions. You can answer *yes* or *no*.

SITUATION: You just came back from a vacation in Greece. Your friend is asking you questions.

Examples: *fly back last night?*

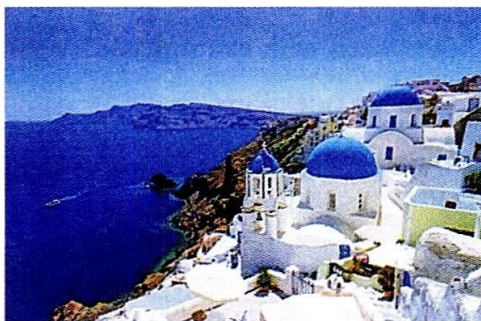
PARTNER A: Did you fly back last night?

PARTNER B: Yes, I flew back last night.

happy to see your cousins?

PARTNER A: Were you happy to see your cousins?

PARTNER B: Yes, I was happy to see my cousins.



PARTNER A: (<i>book open</i>) PARTNER B: (<i>book closed</i>)	PARTNER A: (<i>book closed</i>) PARTNER B: (<i>book open</i>)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. have a great trip? 2. come back feeling rested? 3. meet all your cousins? 4. hang out with* local people? 5. do a lot of tourist activities? 6. excited to be there? 7. spend time in museums? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. speak a little Greek? 9. eat in typical Greek restaurants? 10. lie on the beach? 11. buy some Greek sandals? 12. bring me a souvenir? 13. take a lot of photos? 14. sad to leave Greece?

**hang out with* = spend time with

EXERCISE 24 ▶ Looking at grammar. (Chart 1-4)

Complete the sentences with the correct forms of verbs that make sense. More than one verb may be appropriate. Some answers are negative.

SITUATION 1: Maria visited a friend at the hospital. A woman in the elevator had a cold and sneezed several times. The next day, ...

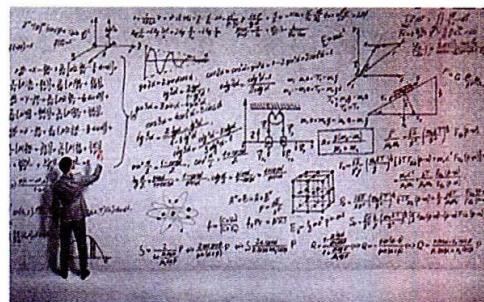
ache	feel	leave	schedule	take
eat	have	make	speak to	wake up

- Maria _____ in the morning with a fever and headache.
- She _____ well.
- Her entire* body _____.
- She _____ her temperature with a thermometer.
- She _____ a high fever.
- She _____ the house all day.
- She _____ a few spoonfuls of chicken soup.
- She _____ the nurse at the doctor's office.
- She _____ an appointment for the following day.

SITUATION 2: Professor Moore is our new math teacher. He is very hard to follow. Yesterday, he ...

confuse	fill	introduce	leave	speak
---------	------	-----------	-------	-------

- _____ too fast.
- _____ the material to us quickly.
- _____ the board with examples.
- _____ time for questions, unfortunately.
- _____ everyone in the class.

**EXERCISE 25 ▶ Listening. (Chart 1-4)**

Listen to the beginning of each sentence. Circle the correct completion(s). More than one completion may be possible.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. happy. | good about my decision. | on some ice. |
| 2. two classes. | about his wife. | at night. |
| 3. the car with gas? | sick? | OK? |
| 4. with colored pencils. | several faces. | for several hours. |
| 5. in the woods. | some money. | the rain. |

*entire = whole

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| 6. a picture. | from math class. | some money from the bank. |
| 7. my hand. | some rice. | was cooking. |
| 8. the washing machine? | these jeans? | my shirt? |
| 9. at the sad ending. | the actors. | when the play finished. |
| 10. over the fence. | very quickly. | in a sunny spot. |

EXERCISE 26 ▶ Reading and grammar. (Chart 1-4)**Part I.** Read the passage. Underline the past tense verbs.

Do you know these words?

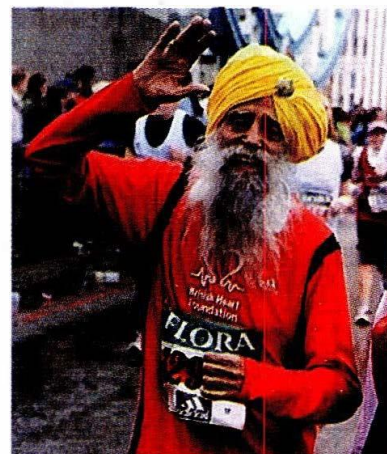
- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| - feat | - show up |
| - marathon | - session |
| - compete | - retire |
| - training | |

AN INCREDIBLE FEAT

In 2011, at the age of 100, Fauja Singh did something incredible: he ran a 26-mile (42 km.) marathon! He was the first 100-year-old to ever run a marathon. Singh decided he wanted to compete in races when he saw a marathon race on TV. He was 89! He didn't know much about training and showed up for his first session in a suit and tie.

Originally from India, Singh moved to England in the 1990s after his wife and son died. At the time, he said he felt more dead than alive. He was very depressed and later believed that long-distance running saved him.

He competed in his first marathon in London at the age of 89. He prepared for it in only ten weeks. His best time was at the 2003 Toronto Waterfront Marathon. He ran it in five hours and 40 minutes. Singh became world-famous and even carried the Olympic torch in 2012. In 2013, he decided to retire from long-distance running and completed his last marathon in Hong Kong.



Running in the London Marathon, 2004

Part II. Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box. Cover the reading.

be	carry	leave	run
✓ become	feel	retire	wear

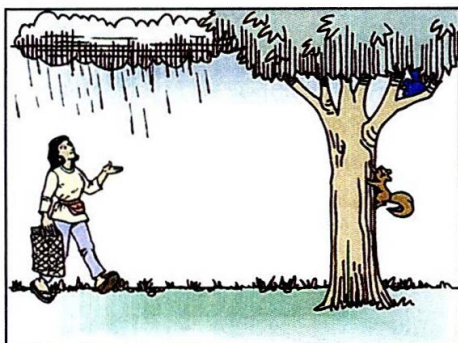
- Fauja Singh became a marathon runner when he was depressed.
- He _____ a suit and tie to his first training.
- He _____ India after the death of his wife and son.
- At the age of 89, he _____ his first marathon.
- Before he began training, he said he _____ more dead than alive.
- His best running time _____ five hours and 40 minutes.

7. He _____ the Olympic torch in 2012.
 8. He _____ from marathon running in 2013.

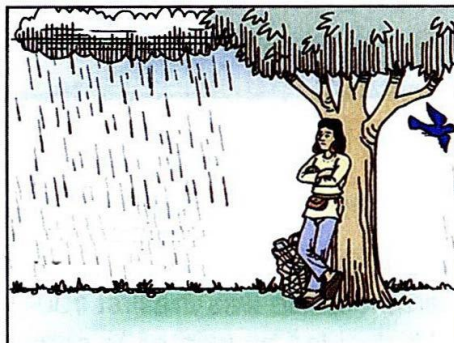
EXERCISE 27 ▶ Warm-up. (Chart 1-5)

Write the sentence (a. or b.) that correctly describes each scene.

- a. Rita was standing under a tree when it began to rain.
 b. Rita stood under a tree when it began to rain.

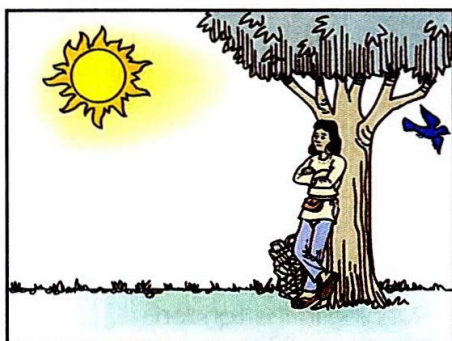


1st: It began to rain.

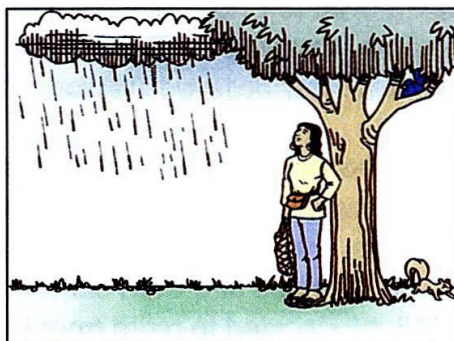


2nd: Rita stood under a tree.

1. _____



1st: Rita stood under a tree.

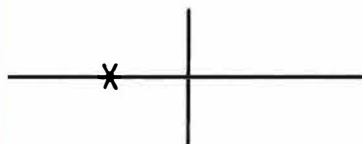


2nd: It began to rain.

2. _____

1-5 Simple Past vs. Past Progressive

SIMPLE PAST



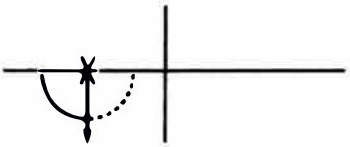
- (a) I *walked* to school yesterday.
 (b) John *lived* in Paris for ten years, but now he lives in Rome.
 (c) I *bought* a new car three days ago.

The simple past indicates that an activity or situation *began and ended at a particular time in the past.*

- (d) Rita *stood* under a tree *when it began* to rain.
 (e) *When Mrs. Chu heard* a strange noise, she *got* up to investigate.
 (f) *When I dropped* my cup, the coffee *spilled* on my lap.

If a sentence contains **when** and has the simple past in both clauses, the action in the *when*-clause happens first.

In (d): 1st: The rain began.
 2nd: Rita stood under a tree.

PAST PROGRESSIVE		
	<p>(g) I was walking down the street when it began to rain.</p> <p>(h) While I was walking down the street, it began to rain.</p> <p>(i) Rita was standing under a tree when it began to rain.</p> <p>(j) At eight o'clock last night, I was studying.</p>	<p>In (g): 1st: I was walking down the street. 2nd: It began to rain.</p> <p>Both actions occurred at the same time, but <i>one action began earlier and was in progress when the other action occurred</i>.</p> <p>In (j): My studying began before 8:00, was in progress at that time, and probably continued.</p>
	<p>(k) While I was studying in one room of our apartment, my roommate was having a party in the other room.</p>	<p>Sometimes the past progressive is used in both parts of a sentence when two actions are in progress simultaneously.</p>

EXERCISE 28 ▶ Looking at grammar. (Chart 1-5)

Write "1" before the action that started first. Write "2" before the action that started second.

A Stormy Walk Home

- Hi Mom. I was leaving you a voicemail when you picked up.*
 - 1 I was leaving you a voicemail.
 - 2 You picked up.
- I had a terrible walk home. When the storm started, I was coming home from work.
 - ___ The storm started.
 - ___ I was coming home.
- A painter next door was climbing a ladder when lightning hit the house.
 - ___ A painter was climbing a ladder.
 - ___ Lightning hit the house.
- I heard him yell while I was running for cover.
 - ___ I heard him yell.
 - ___ I was running for cover.
- He fell off the ladder when he saw the flash. Fortunately he's OK.
 - ___ He fell off the ladder.
 - ___ He saw the flash.



*pick up (the phone) = answer the phone

EXERCISE 29 ▶ Looking at grammar. (Chart 1-5)

Complete the sentences. Use the simple past or the past progressive of the verbs in parentheses.

Last Night

- Between 5:00 and 7:00 P.M., I (*sit*) was sitting in class. I had a lot of things on my mind. I (*think*) _____ about some family issues. I (*listen, not*) _____ to the teacher.
- It was a beautiful evening when I walked home. The moon (*shine*) _____ over the water, and a warm breeze (*blow*) _____.
- I (*stop*) _____ by a friend's apartment, but he (*be, not*) _____ home. He (*sit*) _____ in heavy traffic. He (*get, not*) _____ home until 10:00.
- My neighbors (*argue*) _____ about something when I (*walk*) _____ by them outside my apartment building.
- A package (*wait*) _____ for me at home. I (*open*) _____ it and (*find*) _____ an early birthday present.
- While I (*read*) _____ to my nephew, he (*fall*) _____ asleep, so I (*cover*) _____ him up and (*sneak*) _____ out of the room.

EXERCISE 30 ▶ Let's talk. (Chart 1-5)

Choose the question or statement you would expect the speaker to say. Discuss your answers. Work in pairs, in small groups, or as a class.

- When I went to bed late last night, I noticed that the light was on in your bedroom.
 - Were you reading?
 - Did you read?
- Jane's cousin was at the party last night.
 - Were you meeting him?
 - Did you meet him?
- A small airplane flew over our house several times last night.
 - We were sitting out on the patio, and it made us nervous.
 - We sat out on the patio, and it made us nervous.
- I'm not sure if I met Carol Jones at the party last night. Describe her for me.
 - What was she wearing?
 - What did she wear?

EXERCISE 31 ▶ Looking at grammar. (Chart 1-5)

With a partner, take turns asking and answering the questions. Choose all the expected answers.

1. What were you doing at 5:00 A.M.?	1. <input checked="" type="radio"/> a. I was sleeping. <input type="radio"/> b. I dreamed. <input checked="" type="radio"/> c. I was lying in bed.
2. What did you do when you got home last night?	2. a. I was cooking dinner. b. I made dinner. c. I fixed dinner.

3. What were you thinking about?	3. a. I was thinking about all the things I need to do today. b. I was thinking about my family. c. I was remembering my wedding day.
4. What did your mom like best about her vacation?	4. a. She was liking the beach. b. She enjoyed the warm weather. c. She was enjoying the swimming pool.
5. Who were you texting just now?	5. a. I text my mom. b. I am telling my manager I'm sick. c. I was texting a friend.
6. What did your friend make for breakfast?	6. a. He had eggs and coffee. b. He was having rice. c. He was making toast and tea.
7. Where did you live when you were younger?	7. a. We lived in this town for a while. b. We moved around a lot. c. We were moving from town to town.
8. Where were you going when I called you?	8. a. I was walking to the bus. b. I went to the bus stop. c. I was heading* downtown.

*heading = going

EXERCISE 32 ▶ Grammar and speaking. (Chart 1-5)

Work with a partner. Complete the sentences with the given verbs and the words in parentheses. Use the simple past or the past progressive. Practice one of the conversations and perform it for the class or a small group. You can look at your book before you speak. When you speak, look at your partner.

1. *break / cross / slip*

A: How (you) _____ your arm?

B: I _____ on the ice while I _____ the street in front of the dorm.

2. *find / look / park*

A: You're a half-hour late. Where were you?

B: I _____ for a place to park.

A: (you) _____ one?

B: Well, yes and no. I _____ my car illegally.



3. *ask / decide / look / see / work*

A: How did it go? (you) _____ the manager for a raise when you _____ her yesterday?

B: No, she _____ on a big presentation for next week. She _____ pretty busy. I _____ to wait until later.

4. *want / miss / be / give*

A: (*you*) _____ in the meeting?

B: No, I _____ the bus and (*not*) _____ to walk into the room while Dr. Romero _____ his speech.

5. *drive / get / happen / keep / pay / see*

A: I had a bad day yesterday.

B: Oh? What _____?

A: I _____ a traffic ticket.

B: Really? That's too bad. What was it for?

A: For running a red light. I _____ home and (*not*) _____ attention to the road. I (*not*) _____ the red light and just _____ driving.



EXERCISE 33 ▶ Listening. (Chart 1-5)

Part I. Anna had a scary experience last night. Listen to her story with your book closed. Then open your book and listen to the statements. Circle "T" for true and "F" for false.

1. T F 2. T F 3. T F 4. T F 5. T F 6. T F

Part II. Listen again. Complete the sentences with the verbs you hear.

A Scary Night

I _____¹ a terrible experience last night. You won't believe what happened! A man _____² into my apartment while I was asleep. There I was, just sleeping peacefully when someone _____³ the glass in the sliding door!

The sound _____⁴ me up. I _____⁵ the sliding door open, so I reached for the phone by the bed and called the police. My voice _____⁶ as I told the operator there was an intruder in my home.

I _____⁷ in my bedroom closet when the burglar _____⁸ into my room. Soon I _____⁹ sirens as the police _____¹⁰ to my building. From the crack in the closet door, I _____¹¹ the burglar as he _____¹² outside with my laptop.

The police jumped out of their cars and followed him, but he managed to get away in a car that was waiting for him. The police _____¹³ back in their cars and drove after him. Later I learned that they _____¹⁴ him a few miles from my building.

I _____¹⁵ really frightened by all this. It really _____¹⁶ me, as you can imagine. I'm staying at my sister's house for the rest of the week.



EXERCISE 34 ▶ Warm-up. (Chart 1-6)Circle *yes* if the speaker is expressing an intention or plan; circle *no* if not.

- | | | |
|---|-----|----|
| 1. I am going to call you at 9:00 tomorrow. | yes | no |
| 2. I was going to call you, but I couldn't find your phone number. | yes | no |
| 3. I was going to class when I ran into a friend from my childhood. | yes | no |
| 4. I was planning to go to college right after high school but then decided to work for a year first. | yes | no |

1-6 Unfulfilled Intentions: Was / Were Going To

<p>(a) Jack <i>was going to go</i> to the movie last night, but he changed his mind.</p>	<p>Was / were going to talk about past intentions. Usually, these are unfulfilled intentions, i.e., activities someone intended to do but did not do.</p> <p>The meaning in (a): <i>Jack was planning to go to the movie, but he didn't go.</i></p>
<p>(b) I <i>was planning</i> to go, but I didn't. I <i>was hoping</i> to go, but I couldn't. I <i>was intending</i> to go, but I didn't. I <i>was thinking about</i> going, but I didn't.</p>	<p>Other ways of expressing unfulfilled intentions are to use plan, hope, intend, and think about in the past progressive, as in (b).</p>

EXERCISE 35 ▶ Looking at grammar. (Chart 1-6)Choose all the sentences that are true about the given sentence.

- I was going to pay you back for the taxi.
 - I paid you back.
 - I was planning to pay you back.
 - I didn't pay you back.
- I was going to stay home on my day off, but I had too much work at the office.
 - I was intending to stay home.
 - I worked at the office.
 - I had a lot of work, but I stayed home.
- Jared was going to the hospital to see his mother when he began to feel ill.
 - Jared was on his way to the hospital.
 - Jared had plans to see his mother but needed to change them.
 - Jared didn't go to the hospital.
- My dad was going to surprise my mom with jewelry for her birthday.
 - He wanted to give her jewelry.
 - He gave her some jewelry.
 - He didn't surprise her with jewelry.
- I was going to the train station when I remembered your phone call.
 - I was planning to go to the train station, but I didn't.
 - I was on my way to the train station.
 - I didn't go to the train station.

EXERCISE 36 ▶ Writing or speaking. (Chart 1-6)

Take turns completing the sentences. Work in pairs or small groups. Share some of your answers with the class.

1. I was going to get up early this morning, but _____

2. I was planning to visit you this weekend, but _____

3. I was going to call you on your birthday, but _____

4. We were hoping to see that movie in a theater, but _____

5. I was going to text you, but _____

6. We were going to invite Thomas to go out to dinner with us, but _____

7. I was going to replace my computer with a tablet, but _____

EXERCISE 37 ▶ Check your knowledge. (Chapter 1 Review)

Correct the errors.

1. Breakfast is an important meal. I'm always eat a big breakfast.
2. While I was working in my office yesterday, my cousin stops by to visit me.
3. Yuki staided home because she caught a bad cold.
4. My brother is looks like our father, but I am resembling my mother.
5. Jun, are you listen to me? I am talk to you!
6. While I was surfing the Internet yesterday, I was finding a really interesting website.
7. Did you spoke English before you were come here?
8. I am not agree with your opinion.
9. My roommate usually watch television, listen to music, or going out in the evening.
10. Right now Sally in the kitchen eating breakfast.
11. While I'm driving home last night, I hearded a strange noise in the engine.
12. Why you talking about me? I'm not appreciate that.
13. Yesterday, while I was sitting at my computer, Shelley was suddenly coming into the room.
I wasn't knowing she was there. I was concentrate hard on my work. When she suddenly
speak, I am jump. She startle me.

EXERCISE 38 ▶ Reading and writing. (Chapter 1)**Part I.** Read the journal entry. Underline the 23 past tense verbs.

Do you know these words?

- somewhat
- embarrassed
- syllabus
- interrupt

A Hopeful Beginning

Today was my first day at the university, and I was late for class. I didn't remember the name of the building and went to the wrong one. After about ten minutes of confusion, I finally found the right class and walked in somewhat embarrassed. A girl with a friendly smile moved her books off the chair next to her. I sat down. The professor was going over the syllabus. I didn't have a copy, but I didn't want to interrupt him. The girl next to me shared hers. The course looked interesting but difficult. I wondered if all my classes had this much work. Then the teacher announced study groups. My new friend and I were in the same group. She introduced herself during the break, and I felt very comfortable when I spoke with her. Maybe the class is going to be OK after all.

Part II. Write a journal entry about your experience in a class on your first day of school.

1. Begin with *It was my first day at the university / in high school / in English class / etc.*
2. What was the teacher doing when you walked in? What were other students doing?
3. Did you notice anyone or anything special?
4. How did you feel?
5. What were your first impressions about the class and what were your thoughts later?

WRITING TIP

It is important to consider your first piece of writing a draft, not your finished copy. When you begin to write, jot down ideas first and then sentences. As you write your paragraph, you can always change, reorder, or delete ideas. After you finish the paragraph, edit it carefully. Correct any errors in your next draft. Then read it again and make additional changes or rewrite if necessary. You might need to do this a few more times. It may sound like a long process, but your writing will be much better.

Part III. Edit your writing. Check for the following:

1. indented paragraph
2. use of the simple past for an activity that began and ended at a particular time in the past
3. use of the past progressive for an activity in progress in the past
4. correct spelling (use a dictionary or spell-check)

Fluency Practice. Work with a partner. Take three minutes to tell your partner about your experience on the first day of school. Then describe your experience to another student in two minutes. Finally, take one minute to describe your experience to a third student. Did the final time you spoke feel more comfortable and easier than the first time?

SELF-STUDY: Gerunds and Infinitives 1

In Chapters 14 and 15, you will study gerunds and infinitives in depth. However, there are a great many to learn in English. At the end of Chapters 1–12, short self-study lessons are available so that you can begin to practice them. Chapter 1 appears below; Chapters 2–12 are online in Essential Online Resources. You will see this reminder at the end of these chapters:

■ ■ ■ ■ Go to the Essential Online Resources for Self-Study: Gerunds and Infinitives

(a) I <i>want to go</i> . (b) They <i>need to eat</i> .	As you know, when one verb follows another, the second verb may take the infinitive form: to + simple form of the verb
(c) Please <i>keep going</i> . (d) They <i>quit asking</i> .	Sometimes the verb is followed by a gerund: simple form of the verb + -ing
(e) It <i>began to rain</i> . (f) It <i>began raining</i> .	Some verbs can take either an infinitive or a gerund.

Examples. Study these conversations and then look at the summary chart that follows.

- A: Would you **mind helping** me with the dishes?
 B: Sure. I **enjoy washing** dishes.
 A: Seriously?
 B: Not really. But I **like talking/to talk** to you.
- A: Jan and Adam **decided to put off** their wedding until next summer.
 B: I hope everything's OK.
 A: Jan **wants to wait**. She just started a new job.
- A: Do you like those shoes?
 B: Yes, but I **can't afford to buy** them. Anyway, I buy usually clothes on sale.
 I **don't like paying/to pay** full price.
 A: I know. I **can't stand paying/to pay** a lot for clothes.

Infinitive: to + verb	Gerund: verb + -ing	Infinitive or Gerund
can't afford decide want	enjoy mind miss	can't stand like

Test Yourself. Cover the above chart. Finish with **to go/going** or both.

- She likes to go / going.
- I can't afford _____.
- Do they mind _____?
- They can't stand _____.
- I decided _____.
- He wants _____.
- We enjoy _____.
- They don't like _____.