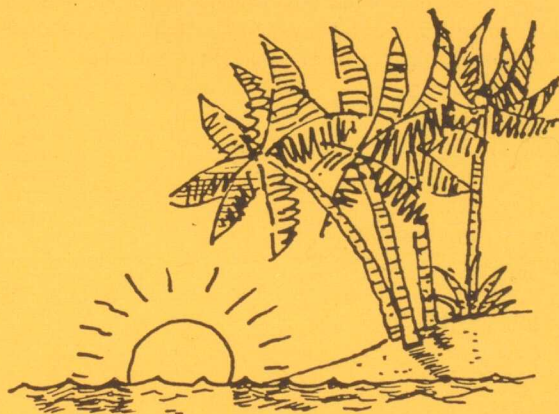


**UPPER BEGINNERS
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WORKBOOK SERIES**

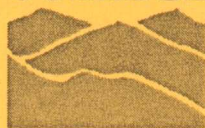
SIMPLE PAST



Betty-Ann Buss

ENGLISH LANGUAGE SKILLS DEPARTMENT

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COMMUNITY
COLLEGE



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Betty-Ann Buss
Simple Past

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TO THE STUDENT:

To get the most out of this booklet:

- Check your answers in the answer key carefully and correct any mistakes (including spelling).

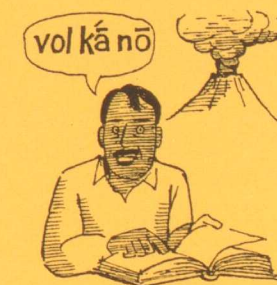


- Use your dictionary to look up the meanings of words you don't know.



- Use your dictionary or ask someone to help you with pronunciation.

- After you have corrected the exercises, read them out loud.



- Read the stories out loud.

- Get someone to practice the dialogues with you.



TO THE TEACHER:

The **Upper Beginners Student Grammar Workbook Series** consists of five verb units: **Present Continuous Tense**, **Simple Present Tense** and **Simple Past Tense**, as well as '**Going To**' and '**Will**'. The booklets were developed to give students an opportunity to systematically and independently work through these verb units which are in the Upper Beginners curriculum in the English Language Skills Department, ESL Division, at VCC/KEC.

In each unit, there is a brief explanation of the grammar point, charts to show how to form the tense, stories and dialogues to illustrate usage and to give students a chance to practice the material orally, and exercises with answer keys for reinforcement. In the stories and dialogues practical situations and places familiar to people living in and around Vancouver have been used.

When the booklets are used for homework in Upper Beginners' classes, it is useful to go over the assigned pages orally in class afterwards. Then any errors made can be caught and problems with vocabulary and pronunciation can be addressed. For further reinforcement, students could work on the dialogues in pairs, and take turns reading the stories (and exercises) aloud, helping each other with any difficulties. (At the Pre-Intermediate level, the Upper Beginner Student Grammar Workbook Series is available for students to use in independent review of Upper Beginner material.)

The **Verb List** booklet, which was developed in conjunction with the UB Student Grammar Workbook Series, is a handy reference booklet bringing together in one place the many spelling rules and pronunciation rules that are introduced and worked on in the verb units. The Verb List also has additional information regarding verbs, verb forms and pronunciation. It is being used at the Upper Beginners, Pre-Intermediate and Lower Intermediate levels in the ESL Division at VCC/KEC.

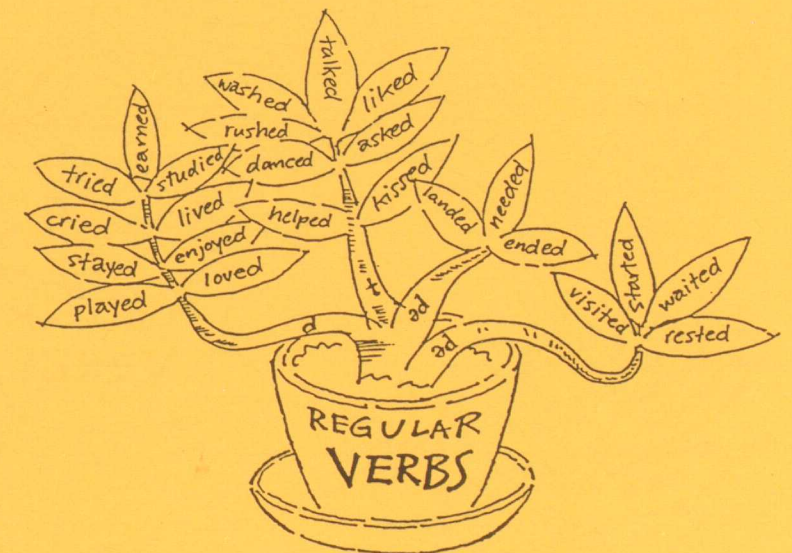
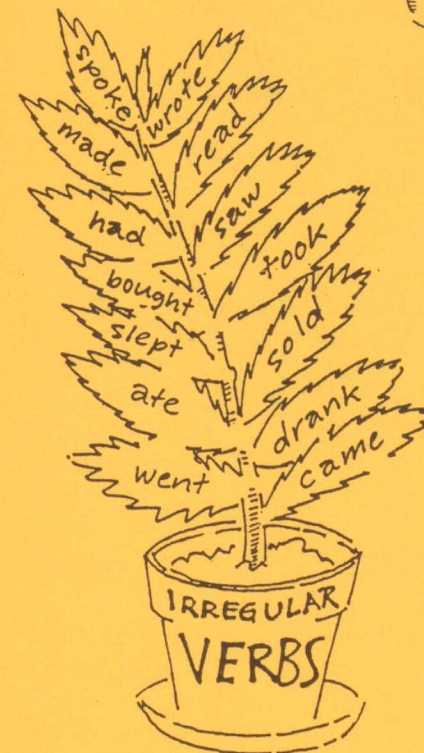
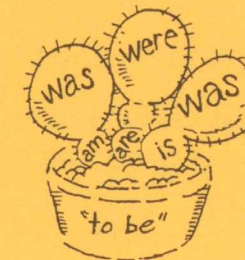
The **Verb List** can also be used in an audio lab to improve listening and pronunciation. Students could bring a cassette tape to record both their own and the teacher's voice and then use the tape for further practice on their own. Students would listen and repeat after the teacher. For example, ESL students often find it difficult to hear and produce the '**s**' ending for 'she, he, it' in the simple present tense. Students would watch the teacher's mouth while the teacher says the word (e.g. stop-stops) slowly and carefully, exaggerating the final consonants and then students repeat. The teacher would repeat the words again at normal speed (and the students would repeat). On the tape the teacher could also offer pronunciation reminders such as telling students to remember to close their lips for the [p] before they add the [s].

CONTENTS

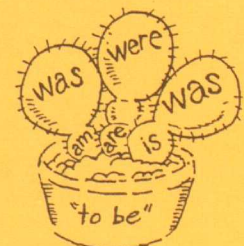
	Pages
1. The verb "to be" and OTHER VERBS	1 - 4
Regular Verbs, Irregular Verbs pp.1-2	
Time Expressions p.3	
A Holiday in Hawaii p.4	
2. The verb "to be"	5 - 17
With nouns, adjectives, places pp.5-6	
I was ... Were you ...? pp.7-8	
The Party (There was, There were) pp.9-10	
Apartment Hunting (first apartment) pp.11-13	
Negative Statements, Yes/No Questions p.14	
Apartment Hunting (second apartment) pp.15-16	
Review p.17	
3. OTHER VERBS	18 - 27
Regular Verbs p.18	
Irregular Verbs p.19	
Yes-No Questions, Negatives p.20	
Paddy's Pub pp.21-23	
A Day Trip to Whistler pp.24-27	
4. The verb "to be" and OTHER VERBS	28 - 40
Shopping (story and dialogues) pp. 29-31	
At School (dialogues) p.32	
Medical Problems (have/be) pp. 33-38	
Exercises pp. 39-40	
5. Spelling rules for adding ed	41 - 42
Spelling Quiz	43
6. Appendix A - Voiceless/Voiced Sounds	44
Appendix B - Syllables, stress	45
7. Answer Keys	46 - 60

SIMPLE PAST TENSE OF THE VERB "TO BE" AND OTHER VERBS

There are two families of verbs:
the verb "to be" and other verbs.



1. The "to be" family is very small.
In the **Simple Past Tense** we just use **was** and **were**.
The verb "to be" is an irregular verb.

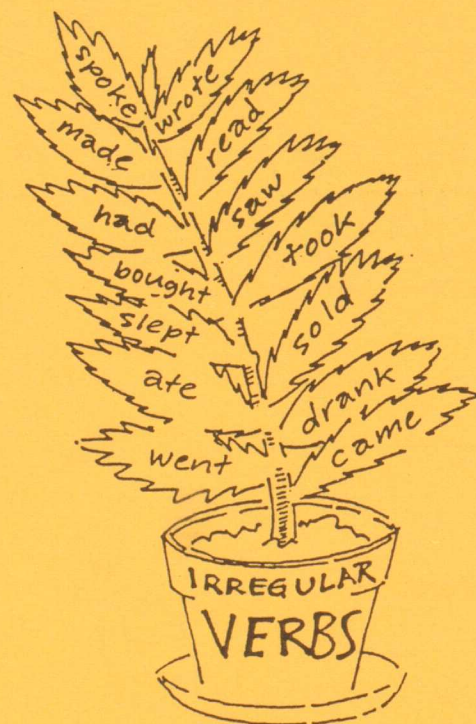
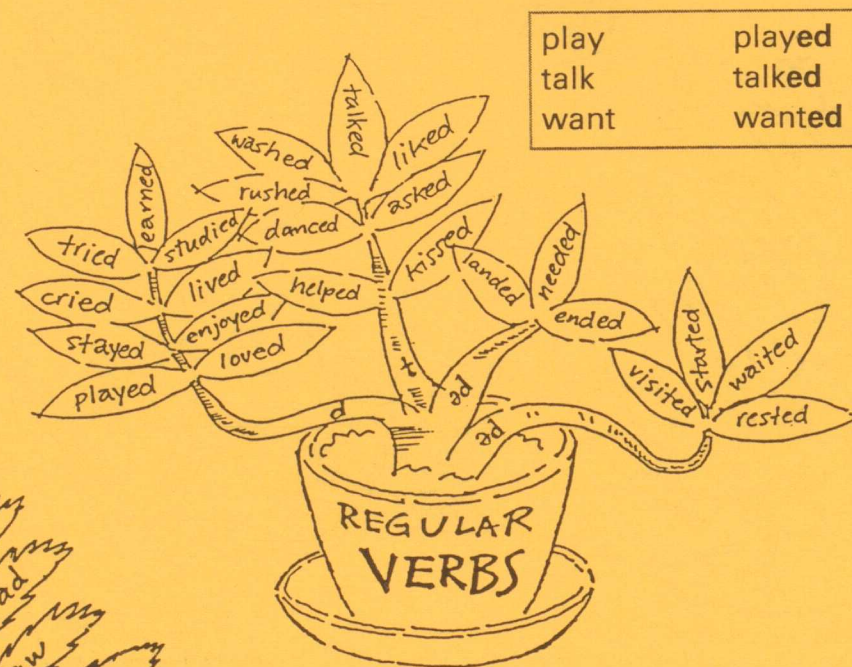


SIMPLE PAST TENSE OF THE VERB "TO BE" AND OTHER VERBS

2. The family of **OTHER VERBS** is very large.
These verbs are usually **action verbs**.
They tell about things we **do**.

In the **Simple Past Tense**:

- A) Regular verbs add **ed** to the root.
The **ed** is pronounced [d] [t] or [əd].



- B) Irregular verbs usually change
their spelling and pronunciation.
They don't take **ed**.

go	went
come	came
eat	ate

SIMPLE PAST TENSE

We use the **Simple Past Tense** to talk about something that is **finished**. It happened in the past. We usually say when it happened, for example, **yesterday**, **last week**, **two years ago**.

- A. When did you go to the airport?
B. We went to the airport **yesterday morning**.
- A. You weren't at school **last week**. Were you sick?
B. Yes, I was. I had a cold.
- A. It's your birthday this Saturday.
B. No, it isn't. My birthday was **last Saturday**.
- A. When did he get here?
B. He got here **a few minutes ago**.
- A. When did she buy her car?
B. She bought her car **three months ago**.

WHEN?

yesterday	last night	a minute ago
yesterday morning	last Saturday	a couple of minutes ago
yesterday afternoon	last Sunday	half an hour ago
yesterday evening	last weekend	an hour ago
	last week	a while ago
	last month	a few days ago
	last year	a week ago
	last summer	a year ago
	last fall	five years ago
	last winter	a long time ago

SIMPLE PAST TENSE OF THE VERB "TO BE" AND OTHER VERBS

1. The verb "to be"

Simple Present	Simple Past
I am	I was
You are	You were
We are	We were
They are	They were
She is	She was
He is	He was
It is	It was
Everyone is	Everyone was

2. OTHER VERBS

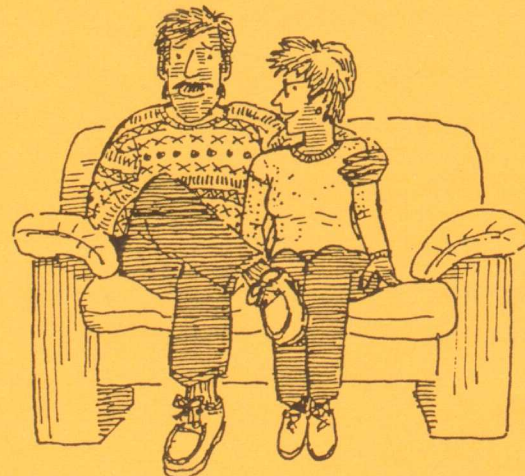
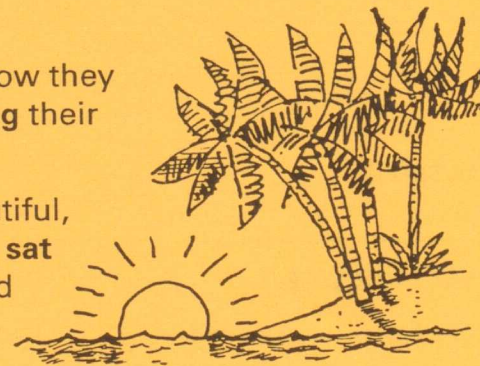
Simple Present	Simple Past
swim(s)	swam
walk(s)	walked
sit(s)	sat
eat(s)	ate
drink(s)	drank
enjoy(s)	enjoyed

READING

A Holiday in Hawaii

Lisa and Don **were** in Hawaii last week, but now they **are** back home in Vancouver. They **are remembering** their happy holiday.

Hawaii **was** wonderful! We **swam** in the beautiful, blue sea. We **walked** along the sandy beaches. We **sat** in the warm sun. We **ate** delicious tropical fruit and **drank** refreshing fruit drinks. We **were** very happy. We **enjoyed** our holiday there very, very much.

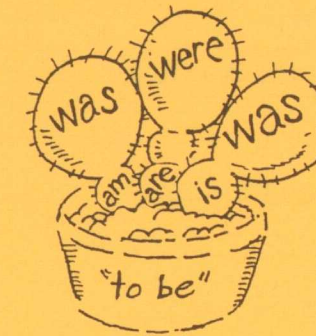


new words:

tropical - from a hot country

refreshing - makes you feel good

SIMPLE PAST TENSE OF THE VERB "TO BE" WITH NOUNS, ADJECTIVES, PLACES



We use the verb "to be" (**was** and **were** in the past) with **nouns** (student, teachers), **adjectives** (busy, interesting) and **places** (at a university, in my country).

I was a student at a big university in my country. I was busy all the time. I was lucky. My courses were interesting and my teachers were very good. I was also active in sports and music.

Write **noun**, **adjective**, or **place** as in the examples.

They noun place **were** doctors in their country.

She adjective **was** happy to see us last night.

He place **was** at work at 9:30 a.m. yesterday.

1. The weather **was** cold last week.

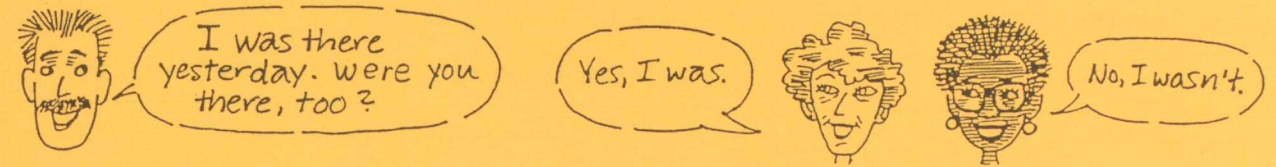
2. They **were** late for school.

3. I **was** in the hospital for two weeks.

**SIMPLE PAST TENSE OF THE VERB "TO BE"
WITH NOUNS, ADJECTIVES, PLACES**

4. She **was** a dentist in her country.
5. He **was** a factory worker in his country.
6. They **were** sick after they ate the food.
7. We **were** in Hawaii at this time last year.
8. The TV **was** heavy to carry.
9. The movie **was** interesting. It **wasn't** boring.
10. I **was** at home alone when the lights went out.
11. They **were** afraid of the big dog.
12. The children's noses **were** red from the cold wind.

**SIMPLE PAST TENSE OF THE VERB "TO BE"
WITH NOUNS, ADJECTIVES, PLACES**



Make questions with "Were you?"

1. I **was** at home when the earthquake hit.

Were you at home when the earthquake hit?

2. I **was** a student in my country.

3. I **was** in business in my country.

4. I **was** in Lower Beginners last term.

5. I **was** absent from school yesterday.

6. I **was** late for school today.

7. I **was** nervous about the test.

8. I **was** sick after I ate that fish.

SIMPLE PASTTENSE OF THE VERB "TO BE"
WITH NOUNS, ADJECTIVES, PLACES

9. I **was** tired after the bus trip.

10. I **was** busy on the weekend.

new words:

earthquake - the earth moves suddenly and shakes buildings

absent - away, not here

SIMPLE PASTTENSE OF THE VERB "TO BE"

We use **There was** with **singular nouns**.

We use **There were** with **plural nouns**.

Make questions with **Was there** or **Were there**.

For example:

There was a party last night.

Was there a party last night?

(Yes, **there was**. _____)



1. **There were** a lot of people at the party.

(Yes, _____.)

2. **There were** fifty people at the party.

(Yes, _____.)

3. **There was** a lot of good music.

(Yes, _____.)

4. **There was** a lot of delicious food to eat.

(Yes, _____.)

SIMPLE PAST TENSE OF THE VERB "TO BE"

5. **There were** many interesting people there.

(Yes, _____.)

Nouns are **singular** or **plural**.

Singular means **only one, single** (a book, a store).

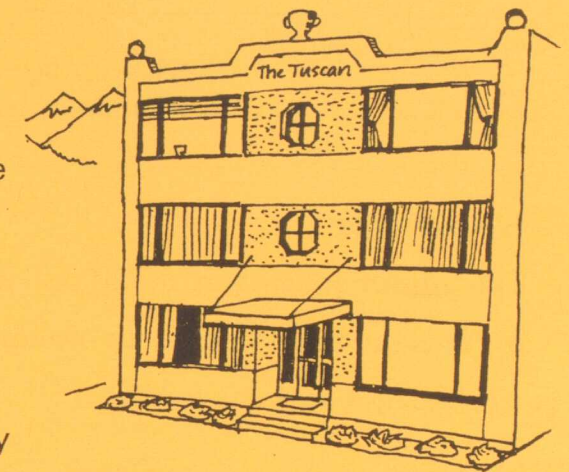
Plural means **more than one** (2 books, many books).

Affirmative

SIMPLE PAST TENSE OF THE VERB "TO BE" WITH NOUNS, ADJECTIVES, PLACES

Apartment Hunting

A friend and I are students at King Edward Campus (KEC) on East Broadway. We are looking for an apartment to rent. Yesterday we went to see two different apartments.



Fill in the blanks with **was** or **were**.

The **first** apartment **was** in an old, three-storey building. It _____ on a busy street so it _____ noisy. But it _____ close to a bus stop and some stores. It _____ on the third floor and there _____ a nice view of the mountains. All the rooms were very clean and the floors _____ clean, too. There _____ a lot of large windows so the apartment _____ nice and bright, not dark. Only one thing _____ wrong with the apartment. The rent _____ higher than we wanted to pay. But we'll think about it. Maybe we'll take it anyway.

Questions

**SIMPLE PAST TENSE OF THE VERB "TO BE"
WITH NOUNS, ADJECTIVES, PLACES**

Check your story with the Answer Key.
Then make questions with **was** and **were**.

For example:

The apartment **was** in an old building.

a) **Was** the apartment in an old building?

(Yes, it **was**.)

b) Where **was** the apartment?

(in an old building)

1. The apartment building **was** on a busy street.

a) **Was** _____

(Yes, _____.)

b) **Where** _____

(on a busy street)

2. It **was** noisy there.

a) _____

(Yes, _____.)

b) **Why** _____

(Because)

3. It **was** close to a bus stop and stores.

(Yes, _____.)

Questions

**SIMPLE PAST TENSE OF THE VERB "TO BE"
WITH NOUNS, ADJECTIVES, PLACES**

4. The apartment was on the third floor.

a) _____

(Yes, _____.)

b) Where _____

(on the third floor)

5. There **was** a nice view of the mountains.

(Yes, _____.)

6. The rooms and floors **were** clean.

(Yes, _____.)

7. There **were** a lot of large windows.

(Yes, _____.)

8. The apartment **was** bright.

a) _____

(Yes, _____.)

b) Why _____

(Because.....)

9. The rent **was** high.

(Yes, _____.)

SIMPLE PAST TENSE OF THE VERB "TO BE"

Negatives

To make the **negative** of "was", we just say **wasn't** (was not), and for "were", we just say **weren't** (were not). For example:

Last night my sister and I were at a restaurant. The restaurant **was** clean. It **wasn't** dirty. The prices of things on the menu **were** reasonable. They **weren't** expensive. The servers were polite. They **weren't** rude. My sister **was** full after the meal. She **wasn't** hungry anymore. My sister and I **were** happy with the food and service at the restaurant. We **weren't** disappointed with anything.

Yes/No Questions

To make **questions** that have the answer **Yes** or **No**, we just use **was** for singular and **were** for plural.

For example:

The restaurant was clean.

Was the restaurant clean? (Yes, it **was**.)

The restaurant wasn't dirty.

Was the restaurant dirty? (No, it **wasn't**.)

The servers were polite.

Were the servers polite? (Yes, they **were**.)

The servers **weren't** rude.

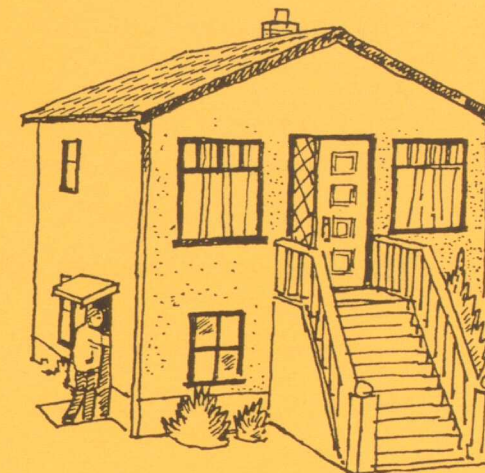
Were the servers rude? (No, they **weren't**.)

Yes/No Questions Negatives

SIMPLE PAST TENSE OF THE VERB "TO BE" WITH NOUNS, ADJECTIVES, PLACES

Fill in the blanks with **wasn't** or **weren't**.

The **second** apartment we went to see **wasn't** on a noisy street. It **was** on a quiet street, not far from KEC. It **was** in a house in the basement. It _____ in an apartment building. (It **was** a basement suite.) There _____ a nice view of the mountains. In fact, there _____ any view at all. The suite _____ bright. It **was** dark because there _____ many windows and the windows **were** small. The rooms _____ clean, either. In fact, the floors **were** quite dirty. The rent for the basement suite _____ very high. In fact, the rent **was** a lot lower than the first apartment. But we aren't going to rent this basement suite. No way!



Check your story with the Answer Key.
Then make questions with **was** and **were**.

For example:

The second apartment **wasn't** on a noisy street.
Was the second apartment on a noisy street?
(No, it **wasn't**.)

1. It **wasn't** far from KEC.

Was _____

(No, _____.)

2. **There wasn't** any view.

Was there _____

(No, _____.)

SIMPLE PAST TENSE OF THE VERB "TO BE" WITH NOUNS, ADJECTIVES, PLACES

3. The suite **wasn't** bright.

Was _____

(No, _____.)

4. **There weren't** many windows.

(No, _____.)

5. The windows **weren't** large.

(No, _____.)

6. The rooms and floors **weren't** clean.

(No, _____.)

7. The rent **wasn't** high.

(No, _____.)

new word: suite - apartment

SIMPLE PAST TENSE OF THE VERB "TO BE"

1. Affirmative

I	was	You	were
She	was		We	were	
He	was		They	were	
It	was				
Who	was				
Everyone	was				

2. Negative (not)

I	wasn't	You	weren't
She	wasn't		We	weren't	
He	wasn't		They	weren't	
It	wasn't				
Who	wasn't				

3. Yes/No Questions

Short Answers

Were you?	Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't.
Was I?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Was she?	Yes, she was.	No, she wasn't.
Was he?	Yes, he was.	No, he wasn't.
Was it?	Yes, it was.	No, it wasn't.
Were you?	Yes, we were.	No, we weren't.
Were we?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Were we?	Yes, we were.	No, we weren't.
Were they?	Yes, they were.	No, they weren't.

SIMPLE PAST TENSE OF OTHER VERBS

The family of **Other Verbs** is very large.
These verbs are usually **action verbs**.
They tell about things we **do**.

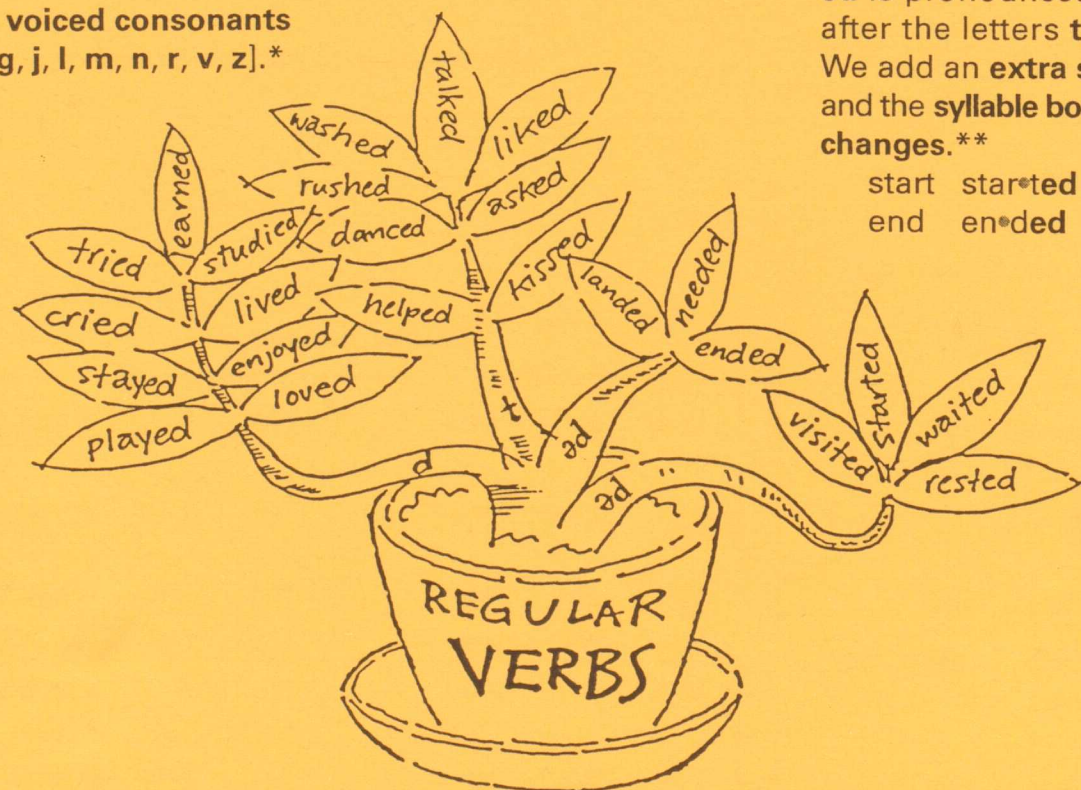
A) Regular Verbs:

We add **ed** to the root
to make the **past** form of
the regular verbs.

play	played
talk	talked
want	wanted

ed is pronounced [t]
after the **voiceless sounds**
[p, k, ʃ, tʃ, s, f, ks, (x)].*

ed is pronounced [d]
after **vowel sounds** and
the **voiced consonants**
[b, g, j, l, m, n, r, v, z].*



ed is pronounced [əd]
after the letters **t** or **d**.
We add an **extra syllable**
and the **syllable boundary**
changes.**
start started
end ended

See pages 41-42 for spelling rules.

* See Appendix A on page 44 for voiceless and voiced sounds.

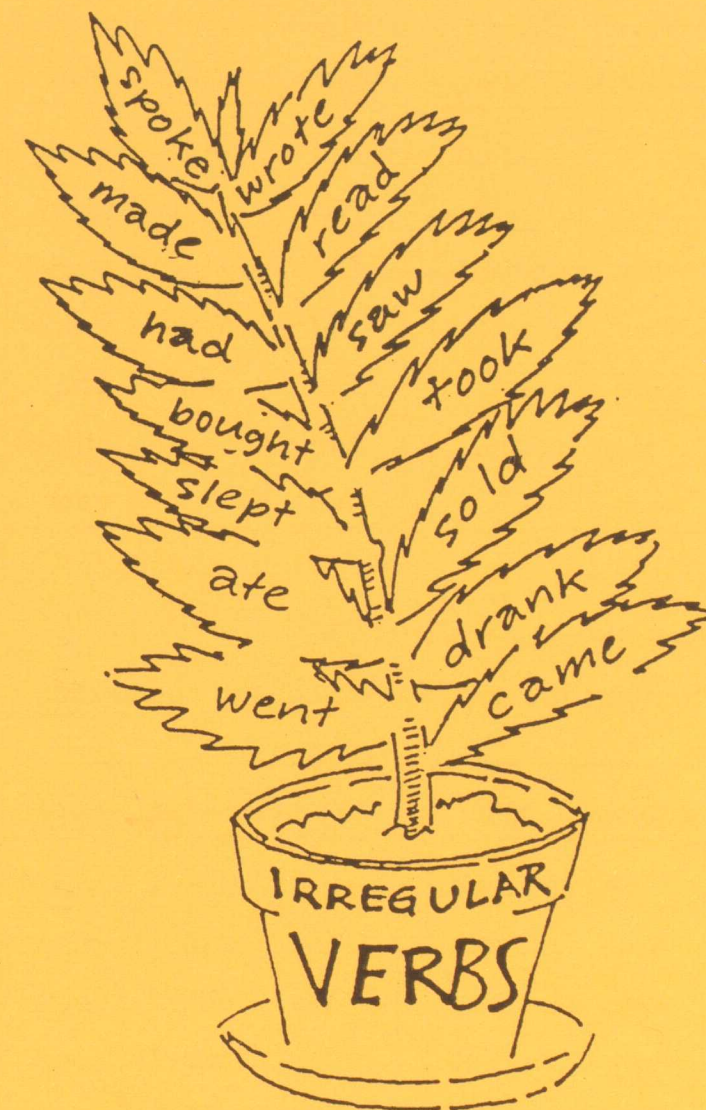
** See Appendix B on page 45 for syllable boundary changes.

SIMPLE PAST TENSE OF OTHER VERBS

B) Irregular Verbs:

In the past they usually change their spelling and pronunciation.
They don't take **ed**.

eat	ate
come	came
drink	drank
go	went
see	saw
buy	bought
drive	drove
do	did
have	had



SIMPLE PAST TENSE OF OTHER VERBS

Yes/No Questions

To make **questions** we use the helper **did** and the **root** form of the verb.
In the **short answers** we use the helpers **did** and **didn't**.

subject	past	helper	subject	root	short answers	
I	studied.	Did	you	study?	Yes, I did .	No, I didn't .
You	played.	Did	I	play?	Yes, you did .	No, you didn't .
We	walked.	Did	you	walk?	Yes, we did .	No, we didn't .
They	worked.	Did	they	work?	Yes, they did .	No, they didn't .
She	went.	Did	she	go?	Yes, she did .	No, she didn't .
He	came.	Did	he	come?	Yes, he did .	No, he didn't .
It	ate.	Did	it	eat?	Yes, it did .	No, it didn't .

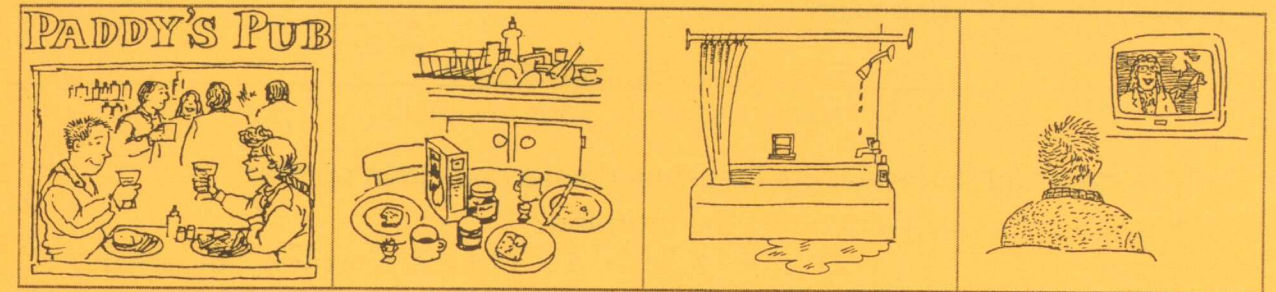
Negative Statements

To make the **negative** we use the helper **didn't** and the **root** form of the verb.

subject	past	subject	helper	root
I	studied.	I	didn't	study.
You	played.	You	didn't	play.
We	walked.	We	didn't	walk.
They	worked.	They	didn't	work.
She	went.	She	didn't	go.
He	came.	He	didn't	come.
It	ate.	It	didn't	eat.

Yes/No Questions

SIMPLE PAST TENSE OF OTHER VERBS



Study the pictures above. Write the short answers **and** the long answers to the questions.

For example:

Did Ken **go** home for supper?

No, he **didn't**. He **didn't go** home for supper.

Did he **eat out**?

Yes, he **did**. He **ate out**.

1. **Did** he **have** supper with his girlfriend?

2. **Did** Ken **eat** a sandwich?

3. **Did** his girlfriend **have** a hamburger?

4. **Did** Ken and his girlfriend both **have** french fries?

5. Did they both **drink** beer?

6. At home, **did** Ken **wash** the breakfast dishes and **clean up** the kitchen before he went out in the morning?

7. Did he **take** a bath when he got home in the evening?

8. Did he **take** a shower?

9. Did he **watch** the news on TV?

10. Did he **read** the newspaper?

Give **long** answers to these questions about the story on **page 21**.

1. Where **did** Ken **have** supper?

2. Who **did** he **meet** at Paddy's Pub?

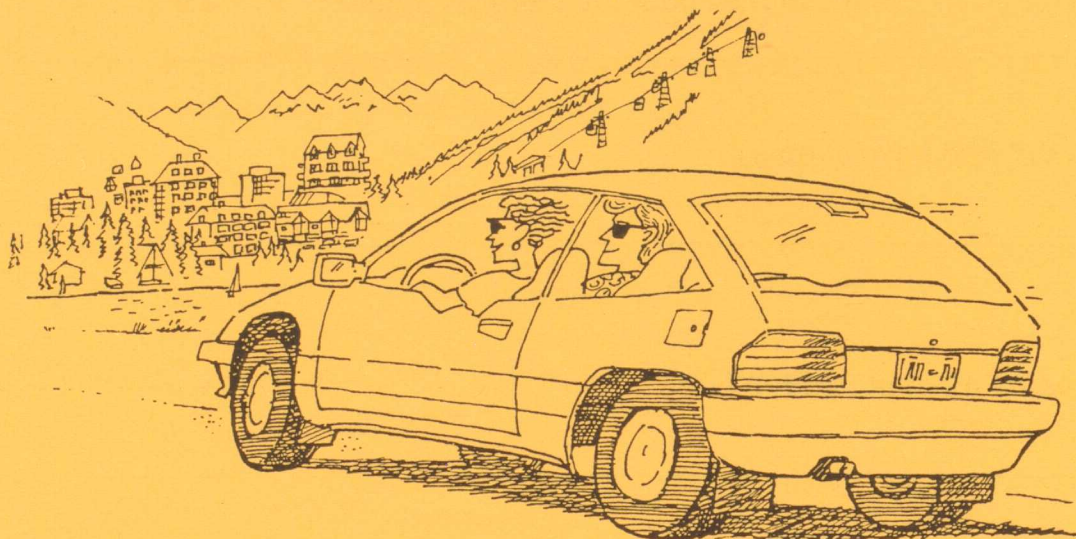
3. What **did** Ken **eat** for supper?

4. What **did** his girlfriend **have** to eat?

5. What **did** they both **drink**?

A Trip to Whistler

Last Saturday at 9 o'clock my friend and I **left** for Whistler.
(leave)



We _____ for two hours. We _____ beautiful mountains and waterfalls
(drive) (see)
along the way. At Whistler we _____ a wonderful time. We _____
(have) (ride)
bicycles around the lake. We _____ a small boat and _____
(rent) (go)
fishing in the lake. We each _____ a small fish. We _____
(catch) (go)
to Whistler Village. We _____ into a lot of boutiques. We _____
(go) (buy)
some souvenirs of Whistler. We _____ supper in a nice restaurant there.
(have)
We _____ steak and salad and _____ a glass of wine. At
(eat) (drink)
8 o'clock we _____ Whistler and _____ home. We really _____
(leave) (drive) (enjoy)
our time there.

new words: boutique /bu•TĒK/ - a small store selling special things like clothes or souvenirs

souvenir /su•və•NĒR/- something you buy to remember a place you visited

Check your story with the answer key before you make the questions on the next page.

Make Questions with:

What How many What kind of Where How long What time

1. What time did they leave?

(They left **at 9 o'clock.**)

2.

(They drove **for two hours.**)

3.

(They went **to Whistler.**)

4.

_____ time _____

(They had a **wonderful** time.)

5.

(They rode bicycles **around the lake.**)

6.

(They rented a **boat.**)

7.

(They went fishing **in the lake.**)

8.

_____ fish _____

(They caught **two** fish.)

9.

(They went **to Whistler Village.**)

SIMPLE PAST TENSE OF OTHER VERBS

10. What _____ there?

(They **went into a lot of boutiques** there.)

11. _____
(They bought **souvenirs**.)

12. _____
(They had supper **in a restaurant**.)

13. _____
(They ate **steak and salad**.)

14. _____
(They drank **wine**.)

15. _____
(**Yes, they did** . They enjoyed Whistler.)

SIMPLE PAST TENSE OF OTHER VERBS

Tell what really happened in the story on page 24.

This side is **wrong**.

This side is **right**.

1. They **left** at **ten** o'clock.

1. **No.** They **didn't leave** at **ten** o'clock.
They **left** at **nine** o'clock.

2. They **went** to Grouse Mountain.

2. **No.** They **didn't go** to **Grouse Mountain**.
They _____ to **Whistler Mountain**.

3. They **drove** for five hours.

3. **No.**

4. They **rode** motorcycles.

4. **No.**

5. They **rented** an airplane.

5. **No.**

6. They **went** fishing in the ocean.

6. **No.**

7. They **caught** two birds.

7. **No.**

8. They **had** supper in their car.

8. **No.**

9. They **ate** snake.

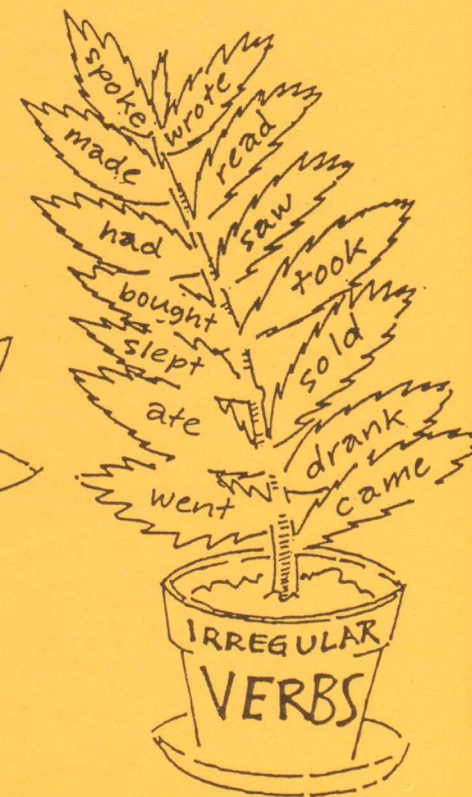
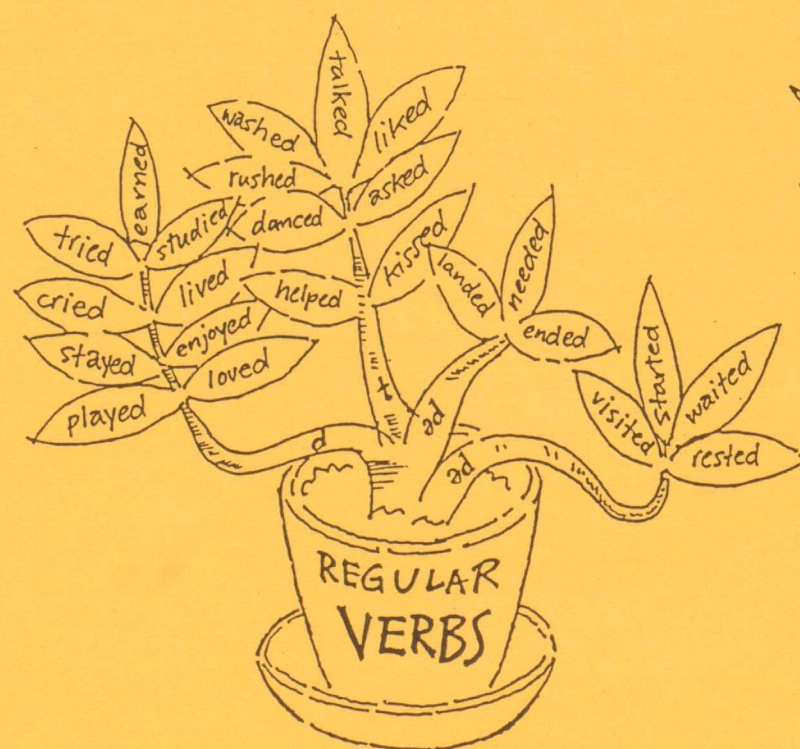
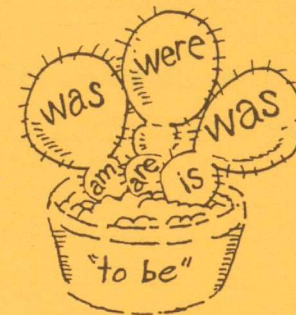
9. **No.**

10. They **drank** beer.

10. **No.**

SIMPLE PAST TENSE OF THE VERB "TO BE" AND OTHER VERBS

There are two families of verbs:
the verb "to be" and other verbs.



SIMPLE PAST TENSE OF THE VERB "TO BE" AND OTHER VERBS

Affirmative

A Big Sale at the Shopping Mall

They are going home now, but
a few minutes ago, they were in
the shopping mall.



Linda and Bill _____ at the shopping mall at 5 o'clock. They
(arrive)

_____ hungry, so first they _____ a snack at a snack bar.
(be) (have)

Linda _____ a hot dog and orange juice and Bill _____ the same.
(have) (have)

After that they _____ to a department store in the mall. A lot of
(go)

things _____ on sale at the department store for 25% to 50% off. Linda
(be)

_____ a sweater. It _____ 25% off. She _____
(buy) (be) (pay)

\$39.49 for it (not including tax). Bill _____ some pants. They
(buy)

_____ 50% off. They _____ \$19.99 on sale. The store
(be) (cost)

_____ very crowded. There _____ a lot of long line-ups at
(be) (be)

the cash registers.

Fill in the blanks with the **Simple Past Tense** of the verb "to be" or **OTHER VERBS**.

"to be"

1. A. I like your sweater. How much was it?

B. It was \$39.49 on sale.

SIMPLE PAST TENSE OF THE VERB "TO BE" AND OTHER VERBS

"to be"

2. A. Those are nice pants. How much **were** they?

B. They _____ \$19.99 on sale.

cost

3. A. That's a nice jacket. How much **did** it **cost**?

B. It _____ \$69.50.

cost

4. A. Those are nice gloves.

How much _____ they _____?

B. They _____ \$24.49.

pay for

5. A. How much **did** you **pay for** your coat?

B. I _____ \$149.99 on sale _____ it.

pay for

6. A. How much _____ you _____ your boots?

B. I _____ \$54.49 _____ them.

buy ... for

7. A. How much **did** you **buy** your car **for**?

B. I _____ it _____ \$10,000 second-hand.

buy ... for

8. A. How much _____ you _____ your skis _____?

B. I _____ them _____ \$250.00.

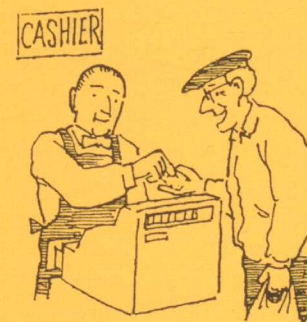
Speaking: Check your answers in the answer key. Then practice these dialogues with a partner.

PRACTICE THESE DIALOGUES WITH A PARTNER

At the Store



- A. How **was** the blouse?
B. It's fine. I'll take it.
- A. How **were** the jeans?
B. They **didn't** fit very well.
- A. How **was** the dress?
B. Do you have a larger size?
A. I'll check for you.
B. Thank you.



- A. Here is your change.
B. I think you **made** a mistake.
A. Oh?
B. Yes. I **gave** you a \$20, not a \$10.
A. Sorry about that.
B. That's okay.



- A. I'd like to return this scarf.
B. Do you have your bill?
A. Yes. Here it is.
B. Sorry. You **bought** it on sale. There is no exchange or refund on sale items.
A. Oh. I **didn't** see the sign.
B. Sorry.
A. Well, thanks anyway.



- A. Excuse me. **Did** anyone **turn in** a black, automatic umbrella?
B. One moment. I'll check. Is this it?
A. Yes, it is. Thank you.

At School

- A. Could I have your homework, please?

B. Sorry. I'm not finished. I didn't have time yesterday. I'll give it to you tomorrow.

A. That's fine.
- A. You were absent yesterday.

B. Yes. I had to go to immigration.

A. I see.
- A. I'm sorry. I couldn't come to school yesterday. I had a lot of things to do.

B. I see. Thanks for telling me.
- A. You weren't at school for three days.

B. Yes, I know. I had a bad cold.

A. How are you feeling now?

B. Much better, thanks.

A. That's good.
- A. You didn't come to school last week. Were you sick?

B. No, I wasn't. I had to work overtime and then it was too late to come.

A. I see. Well, it's nice you're back.

new words: **absent** - not here, not there, away
I see. - I understand.

Medical Problems

- We use the verb **have + nouns** to talk about medical problems. The past form of have is **had**. For example:

I		a ^{noun} headache last night.
You		a throat infection last week.
We	had	the measles when we were small.
They	(didn't have)	a bike accident yesterday.
She		surgery (an operation) a week ago.
He		a toothache yesterday.
It		a fever .

- We use the verb **BE** with **adjectives** (Lisa was ^{adjective} **sick** last month.) and **places** (She was **in the hospital** for a week.). For example:

I **was in the hospital** for a week last month.
 She **was tired** all the time.
 He **was worried** about her.

You **were** very **sick** for a while.
 We **were worried** about you.
 They **were concerned** about her.

Fill in the blanks with the correct verb.

For example:



The patient was sick for a long time.
 Two weeks ago she had surgery.
 She was on the operating table for 3 hours.

How long was the patient sick? (for a long time)
 When did she have an operation? (two weeks ago)
 How long was she on the operating table? (for 3 hours)

SIMPLE PAST TENSE OF HAVE AND BE



1. Jack couldn't sleep at all last night. He _____
(a)
insomnia. He _____ worried about money.
(b)
Could Jack sleep last night? (No, he couldn't).
Did _____ he _____ insomnia? (Yes, he _____.)
(c) (d)
What _____ he worried about? (money)
(e)



2. Jane _____ miserable all day yesterday. She _____
(a) (b)
a bad toothache and her jaw _____ swollen.
(c)
_____ Jane miserable yesterday? (Yes, she _____.)
(d) (e)
_____ she _____ a bad toothache? (Yes, she _____.)
(f) (g) (h)
_____ her jaw swollen? (Yes, it _____.)
(i) (j)



3. Betty and Bobby _____ the chicken pox last month.
(a)
They _____ absent from school for a week.
(b)
_____ Betty and Bobby _____ the chicken pox last
(c) (d)
month? (Yes, they _____.)
(e)
How long _____ they absent from school? (for one week)
(f)

SIMPLE PAST TENSE OF HAVE AND BE



4. Sam _____ an accident on his bicycle last week and
(a)
broke his leg. He _____ to have an operation, but he
(b)
_____ only in the hospital overnight.
(c)
When _____ Sam _____ an accident on his bicycle?
(d) (e)
(last week)
_____ he _____ to have an operation?
(f) (g)
(Yes, he _____.)
(h)
How long _____ he in the hospital? (for one night)
(i)



5. My grandparents _____ in a little car accident last
(a)
weekend. Fortunately, it _____ serious. They just
(b)
_____ sore elbows and knees afterwards.
(c)
_____ your grandparents in a car accident? (Yes, they
(d)
_____.)
(e)
_____ the accident serious? (No, it _____.)
(f) (g)
What problems _____ your grandparents
(h)
_____ from the accident? (sore elbows, sore knees)
(i)



6. John and Mary _____ in bed by 8:30 pm last night.
(a)
They _____ n't sick. They _____ just very tired.
(b) (c)
_____ John and Mary sick last night? No, they _____.
(d) (e)
_____ they just really tired? Yes, they _____.
(f) (g)

SIMPLE PAST TENSE OF HAVE AND BE



7. Bill _____ absent from his job for over a week because
(a)
he _____ a bad throat infection.
(b)
How long _____ Bill absent from work? (for over a week)
(c)
_____ he _____ a throat infection?
(d) (e)
(Yes, he _____.)
(f)



8. My roommate _____ the flu for two weeks.
(a)
I _____ quite worried about her.
(b)
How long _____ your roommate _____ the flu?
(c) (d)
(for two weeks)
Why _____ you so worried about her?
(e)
(Because she was so sick.)

SIMPLE PAST TENSE OF HAVE AND BE

Make the statements negative.

For example:

I **had** a sore arm. I **didn't have** a sore leg.
They **were** tired. They **weren't** sick.

- At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon I **was** at home in bed. I _____
at work. I **had** a fever, but I _____ the chills.
- When I was a small child I **was** ill a lot. I _____ very healthy.
I _____ a lot of ear infections, but I **had** a lot of throat
infections.
- The children **had** stuffy noses because of their allergies. They _____
runny noses.
- The bee sting I got **was** painful but fortunately it _____
harmful to me. One time I **had** an allergic reaction to a spider bite, but luckily I
_____ an allergic reaction to the bee sting.
- The food in the restaurant didn't taste too good, but we ate it anyway. Afterwards
we **had** indigestion, but fortunately we _____ stomach
cramps. We **were** uncomfortable for a while, but we _____
uncomfortable for very long.

SIMPLE PAST TENSE OF HAVE AND BE

Circle the correct word.

For example:

Did they in the hospital? ^{place} Did they ^{verb} have surgery?
Were were

1. Did Sam have an accident? Did he in the hospital overnight?
Was Was
2. Did your roommate sick? Did she have the flu?
Was Was
3. Did your grandparents in a car accident?
Were
Did their injuries serious?
Were
4. Did Ken have insomnia? Did he worried about something?
Was Was
5. Did Betty and Bobby absent from school last month?
Were
Did they have the chicken pox?
Were
6. Was Bill absent from his job for a week?
Did
Was he have a throat infection?
Did
7. Did Jane miserable all day yesterday?
Was
Did she have a toothache?
Was
Did her jaw swollen?
Was

SIMPLE PAST TENSE OF THE VERB "TO BE" AND OTHER VERBS

The verbs below are in the
Simple **Present** Tense.

The verbs on this side need to be
Simple **Past** Tense.

For example:

Now she **teaches** adults at King
Edward Campus in Vancouver.

Before, she **taught** children in an
elementary school in Surrey.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Now they live in Victoria
on Vancouver Island. | 1. Before, they _____
in Kelowna in the Okanagan. |
| 2. Now she is an office manager. | 2. Before, she _____
an office clerk. |
| 3. Now he drives a new BMW. | 3. Before, he _____
an old Ford pickup truck. |
| 4. Now they are divorced. | 4. Before, they _____
married. |
| 5. Now he has a job as a supervisor
in a factory. | 5. Before, he _____
a job as a teller in a bank. |
| 6. Now she has her own restaurant
business. | 6. Before, she _____
a low-paying job in a restaurant. |
| 7. Now they own a big house. | 7. Before, they _____
a small condo. |
| 8. Now he is an electrical engineer. | 8. Before, he _____
an electrician. |
| 9. Now we eat only vegetarian food. | 9. Before, we _____
a lot of meat and poultry. |
| 10. Now our cat is healthy and energetic. | 10. Before, our cat _____
sick and lethargic. (not interested
in doing anything) |

SIMPLE PAST TENSE OF THE VERB "TO BE" AND OTHER VERBS

Before you do the following exercise, check your answers for page 39.
(The answer key is on page 59.)

Use the **Simple Past Tense** sentences on p. 39 to make questions with **how long**.

For example:

Before, she taught children in an elementary school in Surrey

How long **did** she **teach** children in an elementary school in Surrey?

1. How long _____ ?
2. How long _____ ?
3. How long _____ ?
4. How long _____ ?
5. How long _____ ?
6. How long _____ ?
7. How long _____ ?
8. How long _____ ?
9. How long _____ ?
10. How long _____ ?

ADDING "ED" OR "D"

1. Regular verbs usually take **ed**.

answer - answered
borrow - borrowed
ask - asked
finish - finished
help - helped
need - needed
wait - waited
show - showed
snow - snowed
fix - fixed
relax - relaxed
stay - stayed
enjoy - enjoyed
play - played

Exceptions:

lay - laid
pay - paid
say - said

2. After a **consonant**, **y** changes to **i**.

apply - applied
deny - denied
study - studied
try - tried

3. After **e**, just add **d**.

smile - smiled
argue - argued
live - lived
use - used

4. After **ie**, just add **d**.

die - died
lie - lied
tie - tied

5. Verbs that end in consonant - vowel - consonant (cvc):

a) **Double** the final consonant of one syllable verbs ending in cvc.

cvc
plan - planned
shop - shopped
stop - stopped

b) **Double** the final consonant if the *last syllable* is *stressed*.

per**mit** - per**mitted**
regr**ét** - regr**étted**
pref**ér** - pref**érrred**

c) **Do not double** the final consonant if the *last syllable* is **not** *stressed*.

lísten - líst**ened**
vísit - vísit**ed**
delíver - delíver**ed**

exceptions: fórmát - fórm**atted**
ínput - ínput

6. **Do not double** the final consonant:

- if it comes after another consonant

cc
learn**ed**

- after two vowels

vv
wait**ed**

- if the final consonant is **w, x, or y**

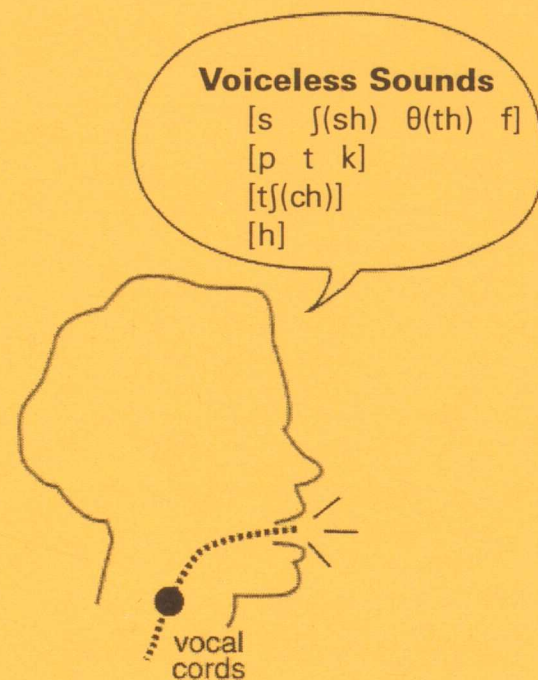
show**ed** fix**ed** play**ed**

(Answer key on page 60)

	Root	Add d or ed.
e.g.	live	lived
1.	start	
2.	plan	
3.	relax	
4.	wait	
5.	finish	
6.	hurry	
7.	chop	
8.	tie	
9.	remember	
10.	touch	
11.	fry	
12.	borrow	
13.	employ	
14.	refuse	
15.	pass	

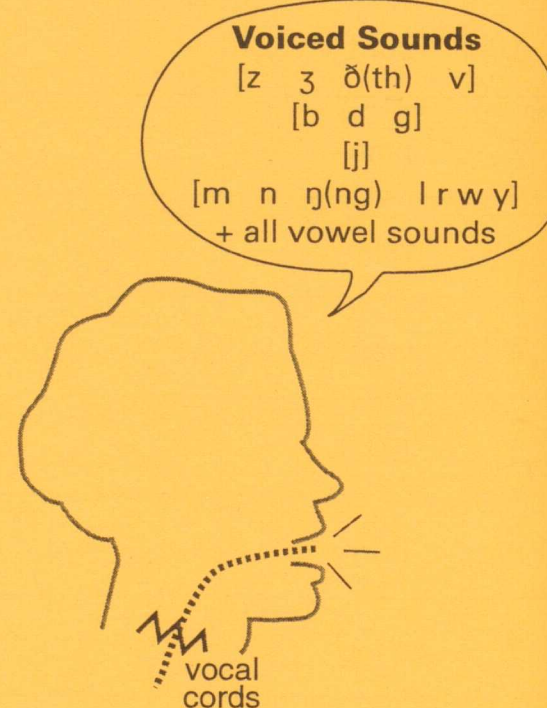
Voiceless/Voiced Sounds

When we make voiceless sounds our breath **doesn't move** our vocal cords. We are making all the sounds voiceless when we whisper.



Cover your ears with your hands and say [ssssss].

When we make voiced sounds our breath **vibrates** our vocal cords.



With your hands on your ears (and your mouth in the same position as for [s]) say [zzzzzz]. The voiced [z] will sound much louder inside your head than the voiceless [s]. This is because your breath is vibrating your vocal cords.

Syllables are *groups of sounds*. Each syllable has *only one vowel sound* in it.

A word can have one or more syllables.

For example: look (one syllable)
 en•joy (two syllables)
 * vi•si•ting (three syllables)

In **pronunciation**, when we add an extra syllable to a word, the syllable boundary changes.

For example: start star•ted end en•ded
 teach tea•ches learn lear•ning

*Dictionaries often show how to break words into syllables for writing (vis•it•ing). The list below shows how to break words into syllables for smoother pronunciation (vi•si•ting).

writing

wash•ing
 learn•ing
 fin•ish•ing
 wash•es
 fin•ish•es
 need•ed
 want•ed

pronunciation

wa•shing
 lear•ning
 fi•ni•shing
 wa•shes
 fi•ni•shes
 nee•ded
 wan•ted

Stress

Some syllables are stressed. We say a *stressed* syllable **higher, louder** and **longer**. We show stress with a ['], for example, "today".

Some syllables are *not stressed*. In *unstressed* syllables, **vowel sounds usually have the same sound**. The sound is like the [ə] in **the**. This [ə] sound is called a schwa.

For example: the [ðə] Canada [kæ•nə•də] tonight [tə•nait]

Pages 5-6

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| <u>adjective</u> | <u>adjective</u> | <u>place</u> |
| 1. cold | 2. late | 3. in the hospital |
| <u>noun</u> | <u>place</u> | |
| 4. dentist | in her country | |
| <u>noun</u> | <u>place</u> | |
| 5. worker | in his country | |
| <u>adjective</u> | <u>place</u> | <u>adjective</u> |
| 6. sick | 7. in Hawaii | 8. heavy |
| <u>adjective</u> | <u>adjective</u> | <u>place</u> |
| 9. interesting | boring | 10. at home |
| <u>adjective</u> | <u>adjective</u> | |
| 11. afraid | 12. red | |

Pages 7-8

1. **Were you** at home when the earthquake hit?
2. **Were you** a student in your country?
3. **Were you** in business in your country?
4. **Were you** in Lower Beginners last term?
5. **Were you** absent from school yesterday?
6. **Were you** late for school today?
7. **Were you** nervous about the test?
8. **Were you** sick after you ate that fish?
9. **Were you** tired after the bus trip?
10. **Were you** busy on the weekend?

Pages 9-10

1. **Were there** a lot of people at the party?
Yes, **there were**.
2. **Were there** fifty people at the party?
Yes, **there were**.
3. **Was there** a lot of good music?
Yes, **there was**.
4. **Was there** a lot of delicious food to eat?
Yes, **there was**.
5. **Were there** many interesting people there?
Yes, **there were**.

Page 11

was were

The first apartment **was** in an old, three-storey building. It was on a busy street so it was very noisy. But it was close to a bus stop and some stores. It was on the third floor and there was a nice view of the mountains. All the rooms were very clean and the floors were clean, too. There were a lot of large windows so the apartment was nice and bright, not dark. Only one thing was wrong with the apartment. The rent was higher than we wanted to pay. But we'll think about it. Maybe we'll take it anyway.

Pages 12-13

- _____ it _____
1. a) **Was** the apartment building on a busy street?
Yes, it **was**.
b) Where **was** the apartment building?
 2. a) **Was** it noisy there? Yes, it **was**.
b) Why **was** it noisy there?
 3. **Was** it close to a bus stop and stores?
Yes, it **was**.
 - _____ it _____
 4. a) **Was** the apartment on the third floor? Yes, it **was**.
b) Where **was** the apartment?
 5. **Was there** a nice view of the mountains?
Yes, **there was**.
 - _____ they _____
 6. **Were** the rooms and floors clean?
Yes, they **were**.
 7. **Were there** a lot of large windows?
Yes, **there were**.
 - _____ it _____
 8. a) **Was** the apartment bright?
Yes, it **was**.
_____ it _____
b) Why **was** the apartment bright?
 - _____ it _____
 9. **Was** the rent high?
Yes, it **was**.

Page 15

wasn't weren't

The **second** apartment we went to see **wasn't** on a noisy street. It **was** on a quiet street, not far from KEC. It **was** in a house in the basement. It **wasn't** in an apartment building. (It **was** a basement suite.) There **wasn't** a nice view of the mountains. In fact, there **wasn't** any view at all. The suite **wasn't** bright. It **was** dark because there **weren't** many windows and the windows **were** small. The rooms **weren't** clean, either. In fact, the floors **were** quite dirty. The rent for the basement suite **wasn't** very high. In fact, the rent **was** a lot lower than the first apartment. But we aren't going to rent this basement suite. No way!

Pages 15-16

1. **Was** it far from KEC?
No, it **wasn't**.
2. **Was there** any view?
No, **there wasn't**.
- _____ it _____
3. **Was** the suite bright?
No, it **wasn't**.
4. **Were there** many windows?
No, **there weren't**.
- _____ they _____
5. **Were** the windows large?
No, they **weren't**.
- _____ they _____
6. **Were** the rooms and floors clean?
No, they **weren't**.
- _____ it _____
7. **Was** the rent high?
No, it **wasn't**.

Pages 21-22

1. Yes, he **did**. He **had** supper with his girlfriend.
2. No, he **didn't**. He **didn't eat** a sandwich.
3. No, she **didn't**. She **didn't have** a hamburger.
4. Yes, they **did**. They both **had** french fries.
5. Yes, they **did**. They both **drank** beer.
6. No, he **didn't**. He **didn't wash** the breakfast dishes and (he) **didn't clean up** the kitchen. (He **didn't wash** the breakfast dishes **or clean up** the kitchen.)
7. No, he **didn't**. He **didn't take** a bath (when he got home in the evening).
8. Yes, he **did**. He **took** a shower.
9. Yes, he **did**. He **watched** the news on TV.
10. No, he **didn't**. He **didn't read** the newspaper.

Page 23

1. He **had** supper at Paddy's Pub.
(Ken)
2. He **met** his girlfriend at Paddy's Pub.
3. He **ate** a hamburger and french fries.
(Ken)
4. She **had** a sandwich and french fries (to eat).
(His girlfriend)
5. They both **drank** beer.

Page 24

A Day Trip to Whistler

Last Saturday at 9 o'clock my friend and I **left** for Whistler. We **drove** for
(leave) (drive)
two hours. We **saw** beautiful mountains and waterfalls along the way. At Whistler
(see)
we had a wonderful time. We **rode** bicycles around the lake. We **rented** a small
(ride) (rent)
boat and **went** fishing in the lake. We each **caught** a small fish. We **went** to
(go) (catch) (go)
Whistler Village. We **went** into a lot of boutiques. We **bought** some souvenirs of
(go) (buy)
Whistler. We **had** supper in a nice restaurant there. We **ate** steak and salad and
(have) (eat)
drank a glass of wine. At 8 o'clock we **left** Whistler and **drove** home. We really
(drink) (leave) (drive)
enjoyed our time there.
(enjoy)

Pages 25-26

1. What time **did** they **leave**?
2. How long **did** they **drive**?
3. Where **did** they **go**?
4. What kind of time **did** they **have**?
5. Where **did** they **ride** bicycles?
6. What **did** they **rent**?
7. Where **did** they **go** fishing?
8. How many fish **did** they **catch**?
9. Where **did** they **go**?
10. What **did** they **do** there?
11. What **did** they **buy**?
12. Where **did** they **have** supper?
13. What **did** they **eat**?
14. What **did** they **drink**?
15. **Did** they **enjoy** Whistler?

Page 27

1. No. They **didn't leave** at **ten** o'clock.
They **left** at **nine** o'clock.
2. No. They **didn't go** to **Grouse** Mountain.
They **went** to **Whistler** Mountain.
3. No. They **didn't drive** for **five** hours.
They **drove** for **two** hours.
4. No. They **didn't ride** motorcycles.
They **rode** bicycles.
5. No. They **didn't rent** an **airplane**.
They **rented** a **boat**.
6. No. They **didn't go** fishing in the **ocean**.
They **went** fishing in the **lake**.
7. No. They **didn't catch** two **birds**.
They **caught** two **fish**.
8. No. They **didn't have** supper **in their car**.
They **had** supper **in a nice restaurant**.
9. No. They **didn't eat** **snake**.
They **ate** **steak**.
10. No. They **didn't drink** **beer**.
They **drank** **wine**.

Page 29

A Big Sale at The Shopping Mall

Linda and Bill arrived at the shopping mall at 5 o'clock. They were hungry,
(arrive) (be)

so first they had a snack at a snack bar. Linda had a hot dog and orange juice and
(have) (have)

Bill had the same. After that they went to a department store in the mall. A lot of
(have) (go)

things were on sale at the department store for 25% - 50% off. Linda bought a
(be) (buy)

sweater. It was 25% off. She paid \$39.49 for it (not including tax). Bill bought
(be) (pay) (buy)

some pants. They were 50% off. They cost \$19.99 on sale. The store was very
(be) (cost) (be)

crowded. There were a lot of long line-ups at the cash registers.
(be)

Pages 29-30

1. A. was
B. was

2. A. were
B. were

3. A. did it cost
B. cost

4. A. did they cost
B. cost

5. A. did you pay for your coat
B. paid \$149.99 on sale for it

6. A. did you pay for your boots
B. paid \$54.49 for them

7. A. did you buy your car for
B. bought it for

8. A. did you buy your skis for
B. bought them for

Pages 34-36

1. (Jack)
 - a. had
 - b. was
 - c. have
 - d. did
 - e. was

2. (Jane)

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. was b. had c. was d. Was e. was 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> f. Did g. have h. did i. Was j. was
--	---

3. (Betty and Bobby)
 - a. had
 - b. were
 - c. Did
 - d. have
 - e. did
 - f. were

4. (Sam)

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. had b. had c. was d. did e. have 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> f. Did g. have h. did i. was
---	---

Pages 34-36 continued

5. (my grandparents)

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. were b. wasn't c. had d. Were e. were 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> f. Was g. wasn't h. did i. have
--	--

6. (John and Mary)

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. were b. weren't c. were d. Were 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> e. weren't f. Were g. were
---	--

7. (Bill)

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. was b. had c. was 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> d. Did e. have f. did
--	---

8. (my roommate)
 - a. had
 - b. was
 - c. did
 - d. have
 - e. were

Page 37

1. ... I **wasn't** at work.
... I **didn't have** the chills.
2. ... I **wasn't** very healthy.
... I **didn't have** a lot of ear infections.
3. ... **didn't have** ...
4. ... **wasn't** **didn't have** ...
5. ... **didn't have** **weren't** ...

Page 38

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------|----------|
| 1. Did ...? | Was ...? | |
| 2. Was ...? | Did ...? | |
| 3. Were ...? | Were ...? | |
| 4. Did ...? | Was ...? | |
| 5. Were ...? | Did ...? | |
| 6. Was ...? | Did ...? | |
| 7. Was ...? | Did ...? | Was ...? |

Page 39

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. lived | 6. had |
| 2. was | 7. owned |
| 3. drove | 8. was |
| 4. were | 9. ate |
| 5. had | 10. was |

Page 40

1. How long **did** they **live** in Kelowna in the Okanagan?
2. How long **was** she an office clerk?
3. How long **did** he **drive** an old Ford pickup truck?
4. How long **were** they married?
5. How long **did** he **have** a job as a teller in a bank?
6. How long **did** she **have** a low-paying job in a restaurant?
7. How long **did** they **own** a small condo?
8. How long **was** he an electrician?
9. How long **did** you **eat** a lot of meat and poultry?
10. How long **was** your cat sick and lethargic?

1. started
2. planned
3. relaxed
4. waited
5. finished
6. hurried
7. chopped
8. tied
9. remembered
10. touched
11. fried
12. borrowed
13. employed
14. refused
15. passed