

## 5.1 can, can't, could, couldn't

### can and can't

#### GR5.1a )))

- 1 I **can** swim, but I **can't** ride a bicycle.
- 2 You **can** visit the museum, but you **can't** visit the mine.

We use **can** and **can't** to talk about ability and possibility in the present.

#### Positive (+)

He **can** play tennis very well. (he knows how to do this.)  
People **can** buy clothes on the internet. (it's possible to do this.)

#### Negative (-)

We **can't** speak Russian. (we don't know how to do this.)  
You **can't** drive in the city centre. (it's not possible to do this.)

#### Questions

- A **Can** your children ride bicycles?  
B Yes, they **can**. They cycle to school every day.  
A **Can** I take a train to Muscat?  
B No, you **can't**. There aren't any trains in Oman.

### could and couldn't

#### GR5.1b )))

- 1 He **could** write when he was five, but he **couldn't** read.
- 2 A **Could** people travel by underground in the 1840s?  
B No, they **couldn't**.

We use **could** and **couldn't** to talk about ability and possibility in the past.

#### Positive (+)

I **could** read when I was four years old. (I knew how to do this)  
People **could** buy things from machines in 1890. (it was possible to do this)

#### Negative (-)

When I was four years old, I **couldn't** swim. (I didn't know how to do this)  
In the 1880s, people **couldn't** fly to different countries. (it was not possible to do this)

#### Questions

- A **Could** you write when you were eight years old?  
B Yes, I **could**. I could also play the violin.  
A **Could** you buy food online in 1993?  
B No, you **couldn't**. But you could in 1997.

- After **can/could** we use the infinitive without **to**.  
You **can't buy** hot drinks online.  
NOT ~~You can't to buy~~ hot drinks online.
- We don't add -s in the third person singular.  
She **can play** the piano.  
NOT ~~She cans plays~~
- We don't use **do/does** to make the question forms.  
**Can** you park in the city centre?  
NOT ~~Do you can~~ park in the city centre?

- 1 Complete the questions about ability and possibility and write the short answers.

- 1 A Can you swim in very cold water?  
B No, I can't.
- 2 A        I drink the water in your country?  
B Yes,                   .
- 3 A        you carry this heavy bag?  
B No,                   .
- 4 A        you hear the traffic outside yesterday?  
B No,                   .
- 5 A        you cook when you were at university?  
B Yes,                   .
- 6 A        she draw well?  
B Yes,                   .
- 7 A        they answer this difficult question?  
B No,                   .
- 8 A        people fly to Antarctica in the 1920s?  
B No,                   .

- 2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of **can/could** and the words in the box.

download not buy not live not play ~~send~~ swim use

- 1 Could you send an email in 1990?
- 2 In the 1980s, people                    clothes online.
- 3 These days, you                    music onto your computer.
- 4        you        in the sea here? Is it safe?
- 5        you        euros in France in 1990?
- 6 We                    on Mars at the moment.
- 7 In the 1980s, children                    online games.

- 3 Complete the conversation with the words in the box.

can can't could x4 ~~couldn't~~ pay talk travel

- Agata** Tell me about your life in the 1970s. Was it very different?
- Barb** In some ways, yes. There was no internet, so you <sup>1</sup> couldn't get information easily, but there were good libraries and I <sup>2</sup>        borrow lots of books.
- Agata** <sup>3</sup>        you talk to your friends in other countries easily?
- Barb** I could <sup>4</sup>        to them on the phone, but it was very expensive, so we usually wrote letters.
- Agata** Could you <sup>5</sup>        to other countries on holiday?
- Barb** Yes, we <sup>6</sup>       , but travelling was also very expensive, so our family didn't often go on holiday.
- Agata** Well, it's not always cheap today, but sometimes you <sup>7</sup>        find a cheap flight. What else was different?
- Barb** I <sup>8</sup>        play outside all day with my friends. You <sup>9</sup>        do that today because of the dangers.
- Agata** Could you <sup>10</sup>        for things by credit card?
- Barb** Yes, but not in all shops. I usually paid in cash.



## 5.2 Present continuous

### GR5.2 )))

- 1 *They're wearing* hoodies.
- 2 *She isn't waiting* for Peter.
- 3 **A** *Are you going* to the wedding? **B** *Yes, I am.*
- 4 **A** *What is he doing?* **B** *He's talking* on the phone.

We form the present continuous with subject + *to be* + verb + *-ing*.

Positive (+)	Negative (-)	
I'm	I'm not	working today.
You're	You aren't	
He/She/It's	He/She/It isn't	
We/They're	We/They aren't	

yes/no questions (?)	Short answers
Am I	Yes, I am. No, I'm not.
Are you	Yes, you are. No, you aren't.
Is he/she/it	Yes, he/she/it is. No, he/she/it isn't.
Are we/they	Yes, we/they are. No, we/they aren't.

### Wh- questions

To make a *Wh-* question we add a *Wh-* word before *am/is/are*.

*Where are you going?* *Who are they talking to?*

### Spelling rules

- Most verbs add *-ing*, e.g. *wear* → *wearing*.
- For verbs ending in *-e*, we drop the *-e* and add *-ing*, e.g. *live* → *living*.
- For verbs ending with one vowel + one consonant, we double the final consonant and add *-ing*. We don't double *-x* or *-y*.  
*get* → *getting*    *begin* → *beginning*    *pay* → *paying*

### Present continuous or present simple?

Present continuous	Present simple
I'm wearing a jacket today.	I often wear a jacket.
You aren't wearing shoes.	You never wear shoes at home.
He's working from home this week.	He doesn't usually work from home.

- We use the present continuous to talk about something happening at this moment or around now (today, this week).
- We use the present simple to talk about habits or routines, and things that happen all the time.

### What do you do? or What are you doing?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>A</b> <i>What do you do?</i><br>(= <i>What's your job?</i> ) | <b>A</b> <i>What are you doing?</i><br>(= <i>now?</i> ) |
| <b>B</b> <i>I'm a dentist.</i>                                  | <b>B</b> <i>I'm having lunch.</i>                       |

- 1 Complete the questions in the present simple or continuous and use the symbols (✓) or (X) to write positive or negative short answers.

- |  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| 1 <u>Are</u> you wearing socks?              | ✓ <u>Yes, I am.</u> |
| 2 <u>      </u> I sitting in your seat?      | X <u>      </u>     |
| 3 <u>      </u> they waiting?                | X <u>      </u>     |
| 4 <u>      </u> he usually drive carefully?  | ✓ <u>      </u>     |
| 5 <u>      </u> you read the news every day? | X <u>      </u>     |
| 6 <u>      </u> she enjoying this lesson?    | ✓ <u>      </u>     |
| 7 <u>      </u> we staying at this hotel?    | ✓ <u>      </u>     |
| 8 <u>      </u> it raining?                  | X <u>      </u>     |
| 9 <u>      </u> penguins live in Antarctica? | ✓ <u>      </u>     |
| 10 <u>      </u> he always speak quickly?    | ✓ <u>      </u>     |

- 2 Circle the correct option.

- 1 Elvira's wearing / wears a black skirt and designer shoes today.
- 2 The children are walking / walk to school every morning.
- 3 I'm working / work in Mumbai this month.
- 4 They aren't taking / don't take any photos today.
- 5 We're never playing / never play computer games.
- 6 'Why are you running / do you run?' 'I'm late!'
- 7 'How often are you watching / do you watch TV?' 'Every evening.'
- 8 'Is he having / Does he have a shower?' 'No, he's in bed.'
- 9 'Who's dancing / dances in the garden?' 'That's Ella. She's a very good dancer.'
- 10 'What's your brother doing / does your brother do?' 'He's an engineer.'
- 11 Come now! The film 's starting / starts.
- 12 Please talk quietly. The babies are sleeping / sleep.

- 3 Complete the conversation using the present simple or continuous of the verbs in (brackets).

- A** Hi Mandy! How are you? What <sup>1</sup> are you doing (you do) here?
- B** Hi Jakob! I'm fine. Good to see you. I <sup>2</sup>        (visit) my sister. She <sup>3</sup>        (live) here. I <sup>4</sup>        (stay) with her for three days.
- A** Oh nice! What <sup>5</sup>        (your sister do)?
- B** She's a dentist. She <sup>6</sup>        (work) in the city centre. What about you? What <sup>7</sup>        (you do) these days?
- A** I <sup>8</sup>        (learn) to fly. I want to be pilot.
- B** Wow. That's great! Where <sup>9</sup>        (you learn)?
- A** In Aptex Training Centre, near the airport. Hey, do you have time for a coffee?
- B** No, sorry, I <sup>10</sup>        (wait) for my sister. She's in the bank. Look, that's her there. She <sup>11</sup>        (wear) a red dress and <sup>12</sup>        (talk) to the cashier.
- A** OK, another time. Call me!



## 6.1 Past simple of *to be*: *was* and *were*

### GR6.1 )))

- 1 We **were** in Lisbon last weekend.
- 2 She **wasn't** in class yesterday morning.
- 3 When **were** they born?
- 4 A **Was** it on the table last night?  
B No, it **wasn't**.
- 5 A **Were** they teachers in 2010?  
B Yes, they **were**.

*Was* and *wasn't* (*was not*) are the past forms of *is* and *isn't*.

*Were* and *weren't* (*were not*) are the past forms of *are* and *aren't*.

Positive (+)		Negative (-)		
I	<b>was</b>	I	<b>wasn't</b>	at home.
He		He		
She		She		
It		It		
We	<b>were</b>	We	<b>weren't</b>	
You		You		
They		They		

### Yes/No questions and short answers

Yes/No questions (?)			Short answers			
<b>Was</b>	I he she it	at home?	Yes, I Yes, he Yes, she Yes, it	<b>was.</b>	No, I No, he No, she No, it	<b>wasn't.</b>
<b>Were</b>	we you they		Yes, we Yes, you Yes, they	<b>were.</b>	No, we No, you No, they	<b>weren't.</b>

- We often use *was/were* with past time expressions, e.g. *last week*, *in 2003*, *500 years ago*, *yesterday*.

I **was** at work two hours ago.

It **wasn't** very hot yesterday.

We use *was/were* with *born*.

I **was** born in 1990.

### Wh- questions

To make a *Wh-* question we use a *Wh-* question word before *was/were*.

The word order is the same as for *yes/no* questions.

**What** was your last job?

**Why** was she in Spain last week?

**When** were they born?

- 1 Complete the sentences and short answers with the past simple form of the verb *to be*.

1 We are in Venice now.

We were in Rome last month.

2 They are in the office today.

\_\_\_\_\_ they in the office last night? No, they \_\_\_\_\_.

3 I'm on the bus now.

I \_\_\_\_\_ on the train two hours ago.

4 She's in class now.

\_\_\_\_\_ she in class at 9 a.m. this morning?

Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_.

5 We are at the post office now.

We \_\_\_\_\_ at the police station at 3.30 p.m. yesterday.

6 It is cold today.

\_\_\_\_\_ it cold yesterday? No, it \_\_\_\_\_.

7 They are at the cinema now.

\_\_\_\_\_ they at the cinema last Friday? Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_.

8 My glasses are in my bag.

My glasses \_\_\_\_\_ on my head five minutes ago.

- 2 Complete the past simple questions 1–10 using the words in (brackets).

1 Where were you and your wife last week? (Where)

2 \_\_\_\_\_ your first boss? (Who)

3 \_\_\_\_\_ your father born? (When)

4 \_\_\_\_\_ your favourite toy when you were five?  
(What)

5 \_\_\_\_\_ you quiet in the meeting yesterday? (Why)

6 \_\_\_\_\_ good last night? (the film)

7 \_\_\_\_\_ on holiday last week? (they)

8 \_\_\_\_\_ our colleagues two hours ago? (Where)

9 \_\_\_\_\_ your desk messy yesterday? (Why)

10 \_\_\_\_\_ the hotel cheap? (Why)

- 3 Match answers a–j to questions 1–10 in exercise 2.

a No, it wasn't.

f In Paris.

b Mr Chen.

g Yes, they were.

c It wasn't close  
to the beach.

h I was very busy.

i In a meeting.

d I was tired.

j My toy car.

e In 1966.

- 4 Complete the text. Use *was/were* or *wasn't/weren't*.

This year I'm unemployed and unhappy. Last year was different. Last year the sky <sup>1</sup> was blue all summer and I <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ happy. I <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ an engineer. My house <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ full of flowers and music. My children <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ at an expensive school. There <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ lots of interesting books on my desk. In my living room there <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ two computers and a big TV. I <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ very rich. My life <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ easy and we <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ worried about the future.

## 6.2 Past simple regular verbs

### GR6.2 »

- 1 He **played** football when he was at school.
- 2 She **lived** in Vietnam ten years ago.
- 3 I sometimes **studied** all night at university.
- 4 They **stopped** for coffee at a small restaurant.
- 5 We **listened** to the radio last night.

- We add **-ed** to the infinitive to form the past simple of most regular verbs.

post → posted

play → played

- The past simple is the same for all persons.

### Positive (+)

I		
You		
He/She/It	<b>worked</b>	yesterday.
We		
They		

### Spelling rules

- For verbs that end in **-e**, we add **-d**.  
move → moved  
live → lived
- For verbs that end in consonant + **-y**, we delete **-y** and add **-ied**.  
marry → married  
study → studied
- For verbs that end in one vowel + one consonant, we double the consonant and add **-ed**.  
stop → stopped
- For two-syllable verbs, we only double the consonant when the last syllable is stressed.  
prefer → preferred (but answer → answered)

- We use the past simple to talk about finished actions/states in the past.

She **finished** work at 7 p.m.

- When we use the past simple, we often say when the action happened, e.g. *last winter*, *in 1999*, *ten minutes ago*, *for three days*.

I **returned** your book yesterday afternoon.

They **moved** to Egypt in 2005.

- 1 Rewrite sentences 1–8 using past simple verbs and the words in (brackets).

- 1 Present The hotel room includes breakfast. (yesterday)  
Past The hotel room included breakfast yesterday.
- 2 Present I post our letters every Monday. (last Monday)  
Past \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Present We're waiting for my sister. (for 20 minutes)  
Past \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Present I want a new laptop. (last week)  
Past \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Present They visit my uncle once a year. (in May 2013)  
Past \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Present People use money to buy things. (500 years ago)  
Past \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Present He's shouting at his brother. (for an hour)  
Past \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Present I like dancing. (in the 1980s)  
Past \_\_\_\_\_

- 2 Complete the sentences with the past simple form of the verbs in the box.

call carry change ~~chat~~ enjoy listen start stop

- 1 My friend and I chatted for three hours on the phone last Friday.
- 2 We \_\_\_\_\_ the film yesterday.
- 3 She \_\_\_\_\_ to the radio every morning for 20 years.
- 4 He \_\_\_\_\_ my heavy bag to the station for me.
- 5 They \_\_\_\_\_ their clothes after work last night.
- 6 The lesson \_\_\_\_\_ 20 minutes ago.
- 7 My boss \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi for me yesterday morning.
- 8 The car \_\_\_\_\_ outside my house for a short time.

- 3 Complete the text with the past simple of the verbs in (brackets).

Last year, I <sup>1</sup> worked (work) in a restaurant for about three months. Some strange things <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (happen). One night, the restaurant was very busy and I <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (notice) a woman outside in a very big yellow coat and red gloves. She <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) outside for about 20 minutes and then she <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) in and <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) for a table near the window. There weren't any tables free near the window and she was very angry. I <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (show) her a different table, but she <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) next to the door and then <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (shout) at me for about five minutes. She really <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (want) a table near the window! Everyone in the restaurant <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (look) at us. Then suddenly, she <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (open) her bag, <sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (change) her gloves, <sup>14</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (close) her bag and <sup>15</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) out!



## 7.1 Past simple irregular verbs

### GR7.1 )))

- 1 I **came** home at seven thirty last night.
- 2 You **did** the housework very quickly yesterday.
- 3 She **made** dinner for ten people last Saturday.
- 4 He **ate** a lot at lunchtime.
- 5 We **drove** to Germany in 2012.

- Irregular past simple verbs are not formed by adding -ed to the infinitive. They all take different forms.

There are no general rules for the formation of irregular verbs.

#### Regular

walk → walked    plan → planned    move → moved

#### Irregular

go → went    eat → ate    write → wrote

- The past simple is the same for all persons for both regular and irregular verbs.

#### Positive (+)

I		
You		
He/She/It	<b>went</b>	to the park yesterday.
We		
They		

We use the past simple to talk about finished actions in the past states.

He **left** the house an hour ago.

I **had** Salsa lessons last year.

- 1 Match the past simple forms to infinitives 1-18.

ate chose did drank felt gave kept left lent  
lost ran rode **slept** swam told was went wrote

- |                      |                |                |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 sleep <u>slept</u> | 7 choose _____ | 13 lend _____  |
| 2 drink _____        | 8 run _____    | 14 keep _____  |
| 3 go _____           | 9 leave _____  | 15 lose _____  |
| 4 ride _____         | 10 tell _____  | 16 is _____    |
| 5 eat _____          | 11 do _____    | 17 feel _____  |
| 6 give _____         | 12 swim _____  | 18 write _____ |

- 2 Complete the gaps using the past simple form of the verbs in the box.

**come** drink give have leave ride think write

- 1 I came home late last night.
- 2 He \_\_\_\_\_ the homework was very difficult.
- 3 Cynthia \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of letters to her grandmother.
- 4 You \_\_\_\_\_ your passport on the bus.
- 5 We \_\_\_\_\_ eight glasses of water yesterday.
- 6 His parents \_\_\_\_\_ a lovely weekend.
- 7 I \_\_\_\_\_ my bicycle every day when I was at school.
- 8 Our uncle \_\_\_\_\_ us lots of fruit for breakfast.

- 3 Circle the correct option.

- 1 He run / ran / runs to work every day last week.
- 2 We went / go / goes fishing last weekend.
- 3 I chose / choose / chooses a good book from the library last Monday.
- 4 They swam / swims / swim in the sea when they went to Greece.
- 5 You win / wins / won the race yesterday.
- 6 She did / do / does a lot of exercise last week.
- 7 We have / has / had a lot of fun in France last year.
- 8 He met / meet / meets his friends at the cinema the day before yesterday.

- 4 Complete the text with verbs in the past simple.

When I lived in Sydney, I didn't have a healthy lifestyle – but then I decided to change my life.

I <sup>1</sup>g\_\_\_\_\_ up every day at about six o'clock and <sup>2</sup>d\_\_\_\_\_ three cups of coffee. I <sup>3</sup>d\_\_\_\_\_ to the office and <sup>4</sup>t\_\_\_\_\_ the lift up to the third floor. At work I <sup>5</sup>a\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of snacks and <sup>6</sup>s\_\_\_\_\_ in my chair all day. In the evenings I <sup>7</sup>w\_\_\_\_\_ to fast food restaurants and then <sup>8</sup>w\_\_\_\_\_ TV at home. I <sup>9</sup>w\_\_\_\_\_ very unhealthy. So I <sup>10</sup>s\_\_\_\_\_ to do some exercise. I <sup>11</sup>s\_\_\_\_\_ in our swimming pool every morning before work. I <sup>12</sup>r\_\_\_\_\_ to work through the park. I <sup>13</sup>w\_\_\_\_\_ to the gym after work. I <sup>14</sup>l\_\_\_\_\_ weight and learnt that being healthy makes you feel good.

## 7.2 Past simple negative

### GR7.2 )))

- 1 I **didn't drive** to Bristol at the weekend.
- 2 The lesson **didn't finish** at three o'clock.
- 3 We **didn't write** lots of emails yesterday.

- To make the past simple negative we use *didn't* + infinitive without *to*.

Positive (+)	Negative (-)
I <b>felt</b> sad when I left home.	I <b>didn't feel</b> sad when I left home.
She <b>walked</b> at the age of nine months.	She <b>didn't walk</b> at the age of nine months.
The match <b>started</b> at 7 p.m.	The match <b>didn't start</b> at 7 p.m.
We <b>went</b> to work yesterday.	We <b>didn't go</b> to work yesterday.
They <b>had</b> a happy life.	They <b>didn't have</b> a happy life.

- We usually use the contracted form (*didn't*), but we sometimes use the full form (*did not*) in formal writing.

The negative is formed in the same way for both regular and irregular verbs.

I **didn't play** tennis yesterday.

I **didn't eat** yesterday. NOT ~~I didn't ate yesterday.~~

### 1 Write the negatives.

- |                               |                 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 thought <u>didn't think</u> | 6 looked _____  |
| 2 look _____                  | 7 brought _____ |
| 3 made _____                  | 8 paid _____    |
| 4 put _____                   | 9 waited _____  |
| 5 said _____                  | 10 sat _____    |

### 2 Correct the information using the word in (brackets).

- 1 I went shopping two days ago. (swimming)  
No, I didn't go shopping two days ago, I went swimming.
- 2 She did yoga last Friday. (judo)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 He lost his mobile phone yesterday morning. (wallet)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 They thought the lesson was easy. (the homework)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 We slept at our aunt's house last night. (niece's house)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 I borrowed some money from him last week. (last month)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 She lent him a book yesterday. (a pen)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 I took the bus to work last week. (the train)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 9 My mother made a cake for my birthday last year. (two years ago)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 10 He bought lots of vegetables at the market. (fruit)  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 3 Complete the story about Mo Farah's early life with the past simple form of the verbs in (brackets).

Mo Farah is an Olympic champion runner. In the London 2012 Olympics, Farah <sup>1</sup> won (win) gold at 5,000m. He <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not win) only this race. He also won the 10,000m.

Farah was born in Mogadishu, in Somalia, on 23th March 1983, but he <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not stay) there very long. He <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (move) north to Djibouti with his twin brother and <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (live) with his grandparents. His father <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not work) in Djibouti – he worked at Heathrow Airport in England. He <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not earn) much money, but he sometimes <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) the children and <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) them presents.

Farah <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to England in 1992 when he was eight years old, but he <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not live) with his father. He lived with his aunt in West London. His twin brother <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not come) with him. Farah <sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) an easy life when he was young.

Farah <sup>14</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Feltham Community College in London. School was difficult for Farah because he <sup>15</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not speak) English, but his teachers <sup>16</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (say) he liked sports very much.



## 8.1 Past simple questions and short answers

### Yes/No questions

#### GR8.1a )))

- 1 **A** *Did you meet any local people?*  
**B** Yes, we **did**.
- 2 **A** *Did she enjoy her last holiday?*  
**B** No, she **didn't**.

- We form past simple *yes/no* questions with *Did* + subject + infinitive without *to*.
- When we answer *yes/no* questions, we usually use short answers with the auxiliary *did* or *didn't*. We don't use the full verb.

- A** *Did you swim in the sea?*  
**B** Yes, I **did**. NOT ~~Yes, I swam.~~
- A** *Did he visit the whole island?*  
**B** No, he **didn't**. NOT ~~No, he didn't visit.~~

We can also answer a *yes/no* question with just *yes* or *no*.  
*Did you go on a tour?* Yes.  
*Did you see the temple?* No.

### Wh- questions

#### GR8.1b )))

- 1 **A** *Why did they take the train?*  
**B** Because it was cheaper.
- 2 **A** *How far did we walk?*  
**B** Six kilometres.

We form *Wh-* questions with a question word and *did* + subject + infinitive without *to*.

- A** *What did you do there?*  
**B** I went sightseeing.
- A** *When did she get back?*  
**B** At about three o'clock.
- A** *How many museums did we visit?*  
**B** Nine.
- A** *What time did he leave?*  
**B** At about ten thirty.

### 1 Match question words 1-8 to explanations a-h.

- |             |          |                          |
|-------------|----------|--------------------------|
| 1 Who       | <u>g</u> | a to ask about frequency |
| 2 Where     | _____    | b to ask for a reason    |
| 3 When      | _____    | c to ask about a place   |
| 4 Why       | _____    | d to ask about quantity  |
| 5 How       | _____    | e to ask about manner    |
| 6 How many  | _____    | f to ask about a time    |
| 7 How often | _____    | g to ask about a person  |
| 8 How far   | _____    | h to ask about distance  |

### 2 Make past simple questions using the question words in the box.

How far   How many   How often   ~~What~~   When   ~~Where~~  
Who   Why

- 1 Marco ate his dinner. What did Marco eat?
- 2 John went to the beach. Where did John go?
- 3 She met a back packer. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 He left the apartment. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 We started at six thirty. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 He went to six art galleries. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 She trekked a long way. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 We travelled by public transport every day. \_\_\_\_\_

### 3 Put the words in the right order to make questions and short answers.

- 1 get up / she / Did / early ?      Yes, / did / she  
Did she get up early?      Yes, she did.
- 2 map / your / you / lose / Did ?      I / didn't / No,  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 they / Did / on / go / holiday ?      didn't / No, / they  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 have / he / Did / fun ?      did / he / Yes,  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 like / the / Did / food / you ?      didn't / No, / I  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 4 Complete the conversation.

- Kamran** Hi Johan, <sup>1</sup> did you go out last night?
- Johan** Yes, I <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. I went to the cinema.
- Kamran** What did you <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_?
- Johan** 'One Bad Night'.
- Kamran** I don't know that film. <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you like it?
- Johan** Not really. It was very long. How about you?
- <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ did you do last night?
- Kamran** I went to the gym.
- Johan** <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ did you go there?
- Kamran** To lose weight and keep fit.
- Johan** Did you <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a good time?
- Kamran** No, I <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_!



## 8.2 should, shouldn't, have to, don't have to

### should and shouldn't

#### GR8.2a )))

- 1 You **should** wear warm clothes when it's cold.
- 2 He **should** buy his mother a birthday present.
- 3 I have lots of work to do. I **shouldn't** go out tonight.
- 4 She **shouldn't** buy that jacket, it's very expensive.

- We use *should* to talk about things we think are a good idea (the right thing to do) and to give advice. We use *shouldn't* to talk about things that are a bad idea (the wrong thing to do).
- After *should/shouldn't* we use the infinitive without *to*.  
You **should** sleep eight hours a night.  
NOT ~~You should to sleep eight hours a night.~~
- We don't add -s in the third person singular.  
He **should** see a doctor. NOT ~~He shoulds see a doctor.~~
- We don't use *do/does* to make the question forms.  
**Should** I eat more fruit? NOT ~~Do I should eat more fruit?~~

### have to and don't have to

#### GR8.2b )))

- 1 I **have to** give a presentation next week.
- 2 She **has to** start work at seven.
- 3 The school gives you a coursebook so you **don't have to** buy one.
- 4 You **don't have to** go with me, I can go by myself.

- We use *have to* to talk about rules. (It is necessary.)
- *Don't have to* means that there is a choice. (It isn't necessary.)
- After *have to/don't have to* we use the infinitive form of the verb.  
I **don't have to** work on Saturdays.
- The third person *he/she/it* form of *have to* is *has to*.  
She **has to** wear a uniform at work.
- The negative form of *has to* is *doesn't have to*.  
He **doesn't have to** work long hours.
- We use *do/does* to make the question forms.  
Where **does** he **have to** go?

We don't use contractions with *have to*.

I **have to** call my boss. NOT ~~I've to call my boss.~~

She **has to** go now. NOT ~~She's to go now.~~

### have to or should?

- *Have to* is stronger than *should*.  
We **have to** leave now or we will miss the flight.  
We **should** leave now because we have to get up early tomorrow.
- *Shouldn't* and *don't have to* have very different meanings.  
You **shouldn't** smoke. It's bad for your health. (It's a bad idea.)  
You **don't have to** bring any food to the party. (You can if you want, but it's not necessary.)

#### 1 Circle the correct option.

- 1 The museum isn't free. We *don't have to* / *have to* pay to get in.
- 2 Teachers *don't have to* / *have to* wear a uniform. They can wear their own clothes.
- 3 She *doesn't have to* / *has to* take a bus to the station. It's too far to walk.
- 4 In England you *don't have to* / *have to* drive on the left side of the road.
- 5 She's not hungry. You *don't have to* / *doesn't have to* make dinner for her.
- 6 His hair is a mess! He *should* / *shouldn't* go to the hairdresser's.
- 7 You *should* / *shouldn't* believe everything you read on the internet.

#### 2 Rewrite the sentences using *should*, *shouldn't*, *have to* or *don't have to*.

- 1 It's a good idea to drink bottled water in Vietnam.  
You should drink bottled water in Vietnam.
- 2 It is necessary to show your passport to immigration.  
We \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 I think it's wrong for children to eat lots of sweets.  
I think children \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 It's not necessary to buy a ticket.  
He \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Her teacher says it's a good idea to read every day.  
Her teacher says she \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 It's warm today. It's not necessary to wear a coat.  
She \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 It's not a good idea to drive fast in the rain.  
Drivers \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 At my school we all study mathematics.  
I \_\_\_\_\_

#### 3 Complete the conversation using *should*, *shouldn't*, *have to* or *don't* / *doesn't have to*.

- Mona** Does your sister like her new job?
- Steve** No, she <sup>1</sup> has to work twelve hours a day, so she gets really tired and I <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ wake her up every morning!
- Mona** Does she <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ work at weekends?
- Steve** No, just Monday to Thursday. So she <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ work on Fridays or at the weekend.
- Mona** That's not too bad. Is the food in the staff restaurant nice?
- Steve** It's OK, but they <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ pay a lot for it. She doesn't like her boss. He shouts at her.
- Mona** He <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ do that! I think she <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ look for another job.



# Irregular verbs

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
be	was/were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
can	could	been able to
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone/been
grow	grew	grown
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
keep	kept	kept

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
know	knew	known
learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned
leave	left	left
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
understand	understood	understood
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written