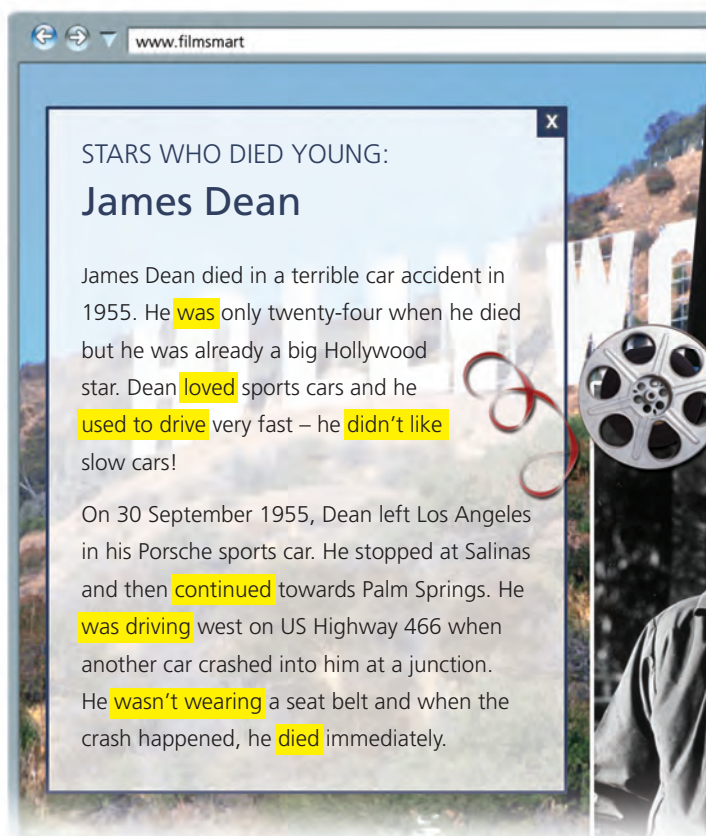


Before you start

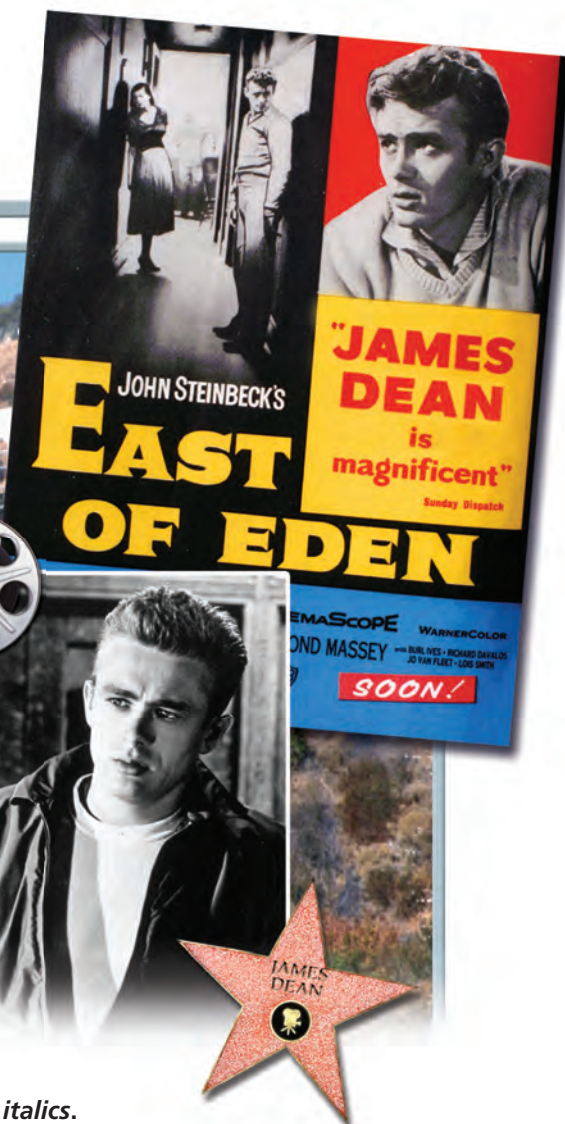
- 1 Read about James Dean.
Look at the **highlighted** grammar examples.



STARS WHO DIED YOUNG:
James Dean

James Dean died in a terrible car accident in 1955. He **was** only twenty-four when he died but he was already a big Hollywood star. Dean **loved** sports cars and he **used to drive** very fast – he **didn't like** slow cars!

On 30 September 1955, Dean left Los Angeles in his Porsche sports car. He stopped at Salinas and then **continued** towards Palm Springs. He **was driving** west on US Highway 466 when another car crashed into him at a junction. He **wasn't wearing** a seat belt and when the crash happened, he **died** immediately.



- 2 Now read the sentences. Choose the correct words in *italics*.
The **highlighted** grammar examples will help you.

- 1 My grandfather *was* / *were* a student in the 1950s.
- 2 He *loves* / *loved* his years at university. He studied physics.
- 3 But he *didn't like* / *liked* physics so he changed to chemistry.
- 4 He finished university and then he *lived* / *living* in London.
- 5 He *was working* / *worked* in London when he met his wife.
- 6 He *wasn't* / *didn't* earning much money when he married my grandmother.
- 7 When my father was born, they *moved* / *were moving* to the country.
- 8 I *used* / *use* to visit him every summer when I was young.

- Unit 44
- Unit 45
- Unit 46
- Unit 46
- Unit 47
- Unit 47
- Unit 48
- Unit 49

- 3 Check your answers below. Then go to the unit for more information and practice.

1 was 2 loved 3 like 4 lived 5 was working 6 wasn't 7 moved 8 used

44 Past simple of *be*

Deborah Kerr and Ingrid Bergman **were** film stars in the 1950s, but they **weren't** American. Deborah Kerr was British and Ingrid Bergman **was** Swedish.



1 Form

We make the past tense of the verb *be* with *was* and *were*:

POSITIVE		
I/He/She/It	was	French.
We/You/They	were	

There are no short forms of *was* and *were* in positive sentences.

NEGATIVE		SHORT FORM	
I/He/She/It	was not	(wasn't)	there.
We/You/They	were not	(weren't)	

NATURAL ENGLISH We use the short forms *wasn't* and *weren't* when we are speaking to someone and in informal writing.

QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWERS
<i>Was I/he/she/it there?</i>	Yes, I/he/she/it was . No, I/he/she/it wasn't (was not).
<i>Were we/you/they there?</i>	Yes, we/you/they were . No, we/you/they weren't (were not).
<i>Where were you?</i> <i>How much was it?</i> <i>What was the name of the film?</i>	



Pronunciation ► 1.16, 1.17

2 Use

We use the past simple tense of *be* to talk about people and situations in the past.

We often use dates and times with *was* and *were*:

Deborah Kerr and Ingrid Bergman **were** film stars **in the 1950s**.

Was he in the beginners' class **last year**?

It **wasn't** very cold **in December**.

Compare *was/were* with *is/are*:

The weather **was** hot yesterday but **it's** cooler today.

1920s films **were** in black and white but now most films **are** in colour.

Present simple of *be* ► Unit 35 To talk about actions in the past ► Unit 47

Practice

1 GRAMMAR IN USE Choose the correct words in *italics* in the text.

Leslie Howard

Leslie Howard (0) *is / was* a famous film star in the 1930s in Hollywood. But he (1) *wasn't / didn't* American – he (2) *were / was* British. In those days there (3) *not be / weren't* a lot of British actors in Hollywood, most of the film stars (4) *was / were* American. Leslie Howard (5) *be / was* a very good actor and his films (6) *was / were* very successful, but he (7) *wasn't / weren't* happy in Hollywood and he went back to England. His most famous film (8) *did / was* 'Gone With The Wind' in 1939.



2 Write questions and short answers. 🔊 3.04 Listen and check.

- 0 Thomas Edison / a famous inventor ? (✓)
Was Thomas Edison a famous inventor? Yes, he was.
- 1 Christopher Columbus / Spanish ? (✗)
.....
- 2 Grace Kelly / a famous scientist ? (✗)
.....
- 3 Gustave Eiffel / French engineer ? (✓)
.....
- 4 Michelangelo and Raphael / film directors ? (✗)
.....
- 5 the Wright brothers / American ? (✓)
.....
- 6 John F Kennedy and Winston Churchill / actors (✗)
.....

3 GRAMMAR IN USE Complete the conversations with *was*, *were*, *wasn't* or *weren't* and the word(s) in brackets (). 🔊 3.05 Listen and check.

- 1 A Where (0) *were you* last night? (you)
B (1) at that new Chinese restaurant in Dover Street. (I)
A (2) good? (it)
B No, (3) terrible. (the food)
- 2 A (4) a doctor? (your grandfather)
B No, (5) He was a dentist. (he)
A (6) successful? (he)
B Yes, (7) very rich. (he)
- 3 A (8) at home yesterday morning? (you)
B No, (9) at home – we were at the supermarket. (we)
A (10) with you? (the children)
B No, (11) with our neighbours. (they)

45 Past simple (1)

Daniel Craig **made** his first James Bond film in 2006.



1 Form

We add **-ed** to most verbs to make the past simple:

watch → **watched**, *finish* → **finished**

Study these spellings:

die → **died**, *live* → **lived**, *like* → **liked**

stop → **stopped**, *plan* → **planned**, *travel* → **travelled**

carry → **carried**, *study* → **studied**

I/You	finished yesterday.
He/She/It	
We/You/They	

Spelling rules for regular verbs ► page 316



The pronunciation of the **-ed** ending depends on the sound that comes before it.



Pronunciation ► 1.18

Some verbs are irregular. They do not form the past simple with **-ed**:

buy → **bought**, *do* → **did**, *have (got)* → **had (got)**,

go → **went**, *hit* → **hit**, *leave* → **left**,

make → **made**, *put* → **put**, *say* → **said**, *take* → **took**,

see → **saw**, *tell* → **told**, *win* → **won**

Irregular verbs ► page 314

2 Use

We use the past simple to talk about

- a single finished action in the past:

*I **went** to the dentist yesterday.*

*I **passed** my exam last week.*

- a repeated action in the past:

*I **called** your mobile five times yesterday.*

We often use time expressions (e.g. *yesterday*, *in 2002*, *last year*) to say when something happened:

Daniel Craig made his first Bond film	in 2006.
<i>I started work</i>	last month.
<i>It rained all day</i>	yesterday.
<i>My English course started</i>	two months ago. (two months before now)

We can also use **when** + past simple:

*My father played football **when he was young.***

***When she left college,** Isabel had no money.*

Practice Use the spelling rules to help you complete these exercises. ► page 316

- 1** In each group, one past form is made in a different way from the others. Find the ones that are different.

- 0 talked asked made passed 3 died smiled phoned cried
1 walked played went visited 4 watched told took had
2 stopped robbed planned listened 5 carried worried studied enjoyed

- 2** Write the past form of the verbs in the box below.

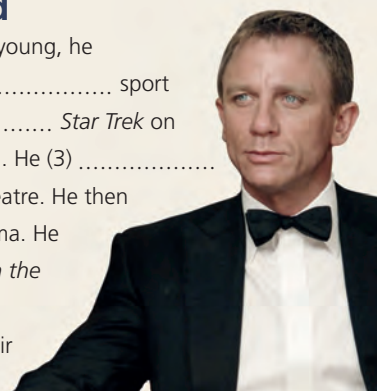
+ -ed	repeat the consonant and add -ed	+ -d	(-y) + -ied	irregular verbs
<i>happened</i>	<i>robbed</i>	<i>phoned</i>	<i>hurried</i>	<i>told</i>

happen hurry
phone rob tell
carry enjoy go
live make plan
smile stop
study watch

- 3** **GRAMMAR IN USE** Choose past forms from Exercise 2 to complete the text.
🔊 3.06 Listen and check.

DANIEL CRAIG – the new James Bond

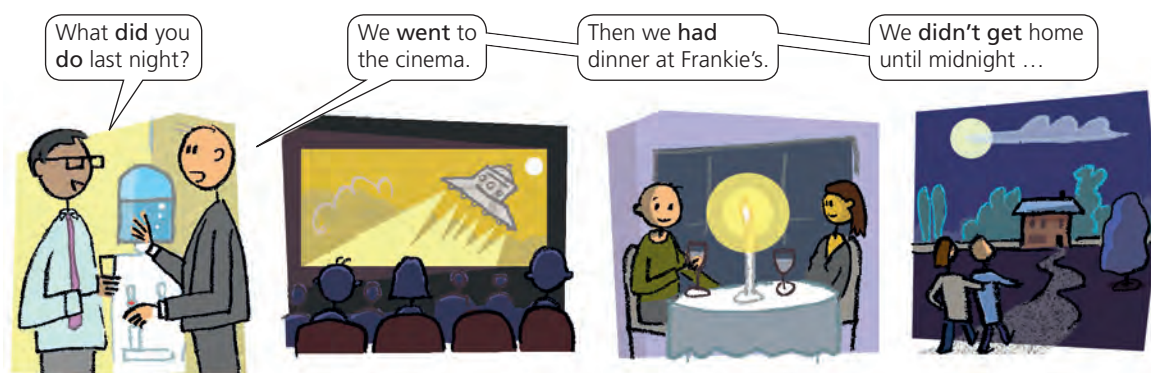
Daniel Craig was born in Chester, England in 1968. When he was young, he (0) lived in the Wirral, near Liverpool. At school he (1) sport and he was in several teams. When he was a child, he (2) *Star Trek* on television and he says it is his ambition to appear in a *Star Trek* film. He (3) to London when he was sixteen and joined the National Youth Theatre. He then (4) acting at the Guildhall School of Music and Drama. He (5) his first film for the BBC in 1996 – *Our Friends in the North*. In 2006 he got the part of James Bond. Many people were surprised when this (6) because Craig has blond hair and all the other actors who have played Bond have dark hair.



- 4** Complete these sentences. Put the verbs in brackets () in the past tense. Then put the underlined words in the correct position. 🔊 3.07 Listen and check.

- 0 Jane (start) a new job month. last *Jane started a new job last month.*
1 I (play) football all the time I was young. when
.....
2 Europeans (see) potatoes for the first time about five hundred years. ago
.....
3 Somebody (rob) our local bank Wednesday. on
.....
4 My father (have) an American motorbike he was young. when
.....
5 April I (win) a bicycle in a magazine competition. in
.....
6 Six months my brother (stop) smoking. ago
.....

46 Past simple (2)



1 Form

NEGATIVE	Yes / No QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWERS
I/He/She/It/We/You/They did not (didn't) arrive.	Did I/he/she/it/we/you/they arrive?	Yes, I/he/she/it/we/you/they did. No, I/he/she/it/we/you/they didn't.

WH- QUESTIONS

What	did	you	do	on Saturday?
Where	did	you	go	for dinner?
How much	did	the meal	cost?	



- ✗ What you did on Saturday?
- ✓ What **did** you **do** on Saturday?

2 Use

We use the past simple

- when one thing happens after another in the past:
*We **arrived** at the airport at eleven o'clock and **took** a taxi to the hotel.
Then we **went** to the café and **had** a drink, but we **didn't eat** anything.*
- to talk about a situation that finished in the past:
*I **lived** with my grandparents last summer.
Did men **have** long hair in the 1960s?
MP3 players **didn't exist** when I was a child.*

Linking words for describing events in the past ► Unit 95.1

3 Words we use with the past simple

- We use *then* to say that one action happened after another one:
*'I finished school in 2006. **Then** I went to university.'*
*'And what did you do **then**?' (after university)*
- We use *from ... to* to say when a past situation started and finished:
*James Dean lived **from** 1931 **to** 1955.
I waited for you **from** eight o'clock **to** half past nine!*
- We use *for + ten minutes, two hours, a week, etc.* to say how long a past situation lasted:
*Daniela stayed with her cousins **for two weeks** last summer.*

More about:

from ► Unit 21.3 *for* ► Unit 22.2

Practice

1 Use the words below to write questions and short answers.

- 0 die / President Kennedy / 1963 ? (✓) *Did President Kennedy die in 1963? Yes, he did.*
- 1 fly / Neil Armstrong / to Mars ? (✗)
- 2 win / Tony Curtis / an Oscar ? (✗)
- 3 invent / Alexander Graham Bell / the telephone ? (✓)
- 4 paint / Michelangelo / the *Mona Lisa* ? (✗)
- 5 write / Ian Fleming / the James Bond books ? (✓)
- 6 exist / computers / in the 1990s ? (✓)

2 GRAMMAR IN USE There are five more mistakes in the conversation. Find and correct them.

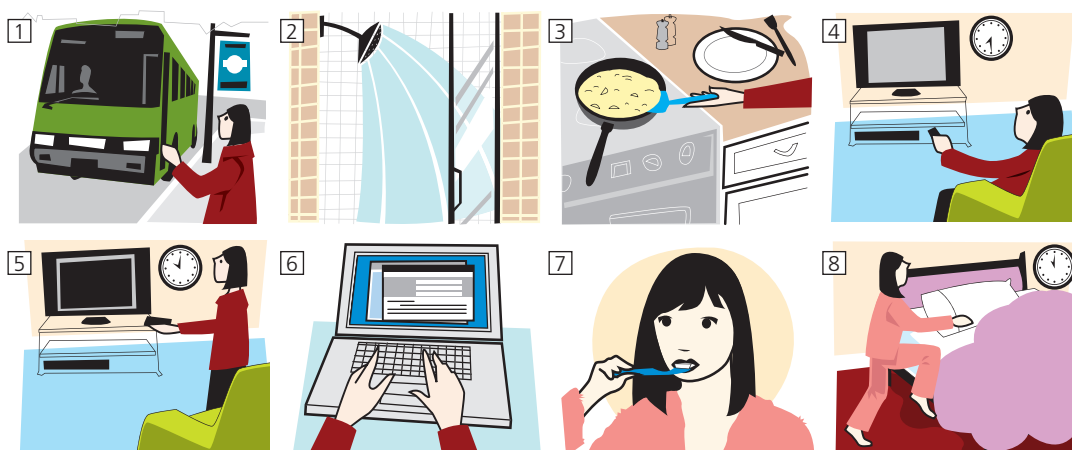
3.08 Listen and check.

- TOM Did you ~~went~~^{go} to the cinema yesterday? TOM What do you mean?
- SILVIA Yes, we do. SILVIA Well. There was a queue when we got to the cinema, so we don't wait.
- TOM What did you saw? TOM So, what did you done?
- SILVIA We didn't saw anything. SILVIA We went to Video City and rented a DVD.

3 GRAMMAR IN USE Look at the pictures. Then describe what Janice did yesterday evening. Use the words and phrases in the box with the verbs in the past simple.

3.09 Listen and check.

brush her teeth ~~go home on the bus~~ go to bed at have a shower
make a snack send some emails watch television from and then then



Janice went home on the bus at six o'clock. She

47 Past continuous

What were you doing at nine o'clock yesterday evening?

I was watching TV.

1 Form

POSITIVE

I/He/She/It **was working**.

We/You/They **were working**.

NEGATIVE

I/He/She/It **was not (wasn't) working**.

We/You/They **were not (weren't) working**.

QUESTIONS

Was I/he/she/it working?

SHORT ANSWERS

Yes, I/he/she/it **was**.

No, we/you/they **weren't**.

Were we/you/they working?

Yes, we/you/they **were**.

No, we/you/they **weren't**.

We form the **past continuous** with *was/were* + the *-ing* form of the verb.

Spelling rules for *-ing* forms ➤ page 316

2 Use

We use the past continuous

- to describe an action at or around a time in the past:

At seven o'clock Marek **was making** the dinner and Isabella **was putting** the children to bed.
I **was watching** TV at nine o'clock.



The action started before nine o'clock and can continue after it.

- for temporary situations in the past:

Sally **was living** in Paris when she had her first baby.



- to describe a scene in the past, especially when you are telling a story:

When we arrived at the beach, the sun **was shining**.

They **were cleaning** the swimming pool when we got to the hotel.

- to describe something you did until an event interrupted you and stopped you:

I **was watching** TV when the phone **rang**.



James Dean **was driving** a Porsche when he **died**.

Gerald **was playing** football when he **hurt** his arm.



We don't usually use verbs, such as *like*, *see*, *hear*, *think*, *agree* in the past continuous.

Verbs that don't use the continuous form ➤ Unit 41.2

Practice Use the spelling rules to help you complete these exercises. ► page 316

1 GRAMMAR IN USE Complete the text. Use past continuous forms of the verbs in brackets () and short forms. 3.10 Listen and check.

A few years ago we (0) *were living* (live) in France at the time of the Cannes film festival. My wife (00) *wasn't working* (not work) that weekend so we decided to drive to Cannes to see some of the new films. The sun (1) (shine) when we arrived and the town looked beautiful. It was very busy – lots of people (2) (walk) in the streets. But it wasn't very hot that day so people (3) (not sunbathe) on the beach. We got to our hotel and went to the restaurant. We had a big surprise – Juliette Binoche (4) (sit) at the back of the restaurant! But she (5) (not have) lunch, she (6) (talk) to some other famous film stars. It was so exciting!

2 Complete the questions and short answers below. Use information from Exercise 1. 3.11 Listen and check.

- 0 *Was* the sun *shining* when they arrived? – Yes, it was.
 1 lots of people in the streets? – Yes, they were.
 2 people on the beach? – No, they weren't.
 3 Who at the back of the restaurant? – Juliette Binoche
 4 she lunch? – No, she wasn't.

3 GRAMMAR IN USE Last night there was a robbery at the Denmore Hotel. The police want to know what everybody was doing at five past eight. Look at the photos from the hotel cameras. Read all the questions before you answer them.



Mr Denby



Steve Burton



Mr and Mrs Grant



Maria



Alfredo and Alex



Marco

- 0 Was Mr Denby carrying some suitcases? *No, he wasn't. He was swimming in the pool.*
 1 Was Steve Burton eating in the restaurant?
 2 Were Mr and Mrs Grant paying the bill?
 3 Was Maria swimming in the pool?
 4 Were Alfredo and Alex using the Internet?
 5 Was Marco cooking in the kitchen?

48 Past simple or past continuous?



At the end of the film the bridge **collapsed while** the truck **was crossing** it.

1 Use

PAST SIMPLE	PAST CONTINUOUS
to describe one or more finished actions in the past: <i>We arrived at the hotel at three o'clock and went to our room.</i>	to describe an unfinished action at and around a time in the past: <i>When we arrived at the hotel, the maid was cleaning our room. (The cleaning was not finished when we arrived.)</i>
<i>I called you about four times yesterday afternoon.</i>	<i>I couldn't answer the phone because I was speaking to some clients.</i>
when one action happened after another: <i>When Isabel came, we watched a DVD.</i> (= Isabel came and then we watched a DVD.)	to describe something you were doing at the time when another thing happened: <i>When Isabel came, we were watching a DVD.</i> (= We were watching a DVD at the time Isabel came.)

2 when and while

We can use either *when* or *while* before the past continuous:

*The bridge collapsed **when/while** the truck **was crossing** it.*

*The post came **when/while** I **was having** my breakfast.*



We don't use *while* before the past simple, but we can use *when*:

✗ *~~While the post came I was having my breakfast.~~*

✓ ***When** the post **came**, I was having my breakfast.*

Practice

1 Choose the correct words in *italics*. 3.12 Listen and check.

- 0 After I brushed my teeth I went / *was going* to bed.
- 1 I *went* / *was going* to the dentist five times last year.
- 2 My computer *broke down* / *was breaking down* yesterday.
- 3 Hilary fell on the ice last winter and *broke* / *was breaking* her arm.
- 4 We were relaxing in the garden *when* / *while* we suddenly heard a loud noise.
- 5 Karl didn't hear the doorbell because he *listened* / *was listening* to his iPod.
- 6 After I left university, I worked in a bank and then I *moved* / *was moving* to an insurance company.
- 7 My cousin couldn't visit us in August because she *did* / *was doing* a summer course.
- 8 I was having a shower *when* / *while* the phone rang.

2 Match the sentences 1 and 2 with A and B.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 0 1 When my father arrived, we looked at his photos. | → A We started looking at the photos before my father arrived. |
| 2 When my father arrived, we were looking at his photos. | → B My father brought the photos with him. |
| 1 1 My aunt worked for Mr O'Reilly. | A She was his assistant. |
| 2 My aunt was working for Mr O'Reilly when she heard the news. | B She was speaking to a client on the phone. |
| 2 1 I was having a party when she told me the news. | A I had a party after she told me the news. |
| 2 When she told me the news I had a party. | B The party started before she told me the news. |
| 3 1 Paul travelled a lot in his last job. | A He was on a plane to Rio. |
| 2 Paul was travelling when the accident happened. | B He was an international salesman. |

3 GRAMMAR IN USE Complete the text. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets ().

 3.13 Listen and check.

The sinking of the TITANIC

ON THE NIGHT of 14 April 1912 the cruise ship *Titanic* (0) *was* (be) in the middle of its first journey between England and New York. It (1) (travel) across the north Atlantic, south of Greenland. As usual, a sailor (2) (watch) the sea in front of the ship; he (3) (look) for icebergs. But it was dark and there was no moon, so he couldn't see anything. Suddenly, at exactly 11.40, the ship (4) (hit) a huge iceberg. The ship quickly began to sink. At the time of the accident many of the passengers (5) (sleep). The sailors



(6) (tell) everybody to leave the ship, but there (7) (not be) enough boats for all the people. In the end more than 1,500 people (8) (die).

49 *used to*

Hollywood actor
Russell Crowe **used**
to work in a restaurant
in Sydney.



1 Form

	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	
I/He/She/It/We/You/They	used to work	did not (didn't) use to work	<i>in a shop.</i>

QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWERS	
<i>Did I/he/she/it/we/you/they use to work here?</i>	Yes, (he) did .	No, (we) didn't .



There is no present form of *used to*:

- ✗ *I use to go to work by bus.*
- ✓ *I usually go to work by bus.*

2 Use

We use *used to*

- for actions that happened regularly in the past but do not happen now:
*People **used to write** a lot of letters.* (but now they send emails)
- to say how often we did things in the past (with *always, once a week, every year*, etc.):
*I **always used to swim** before breakfast.*
*We **used to go** to the beach **every summer**.*
- for past situations that are different now:
*Russell Crowe **used to be** a waiter.* (but now he is an actor)
*My parents **didn't use to live** in the city.* (but now they live in the city)
*When I was a child I **used to have** a pet rabbit.*
*Where **did you use to go** on holiday when you were young?*

We pronounce the *s* in *used to* as /s/ not /z/. We do not pronounce the final *d*: /ju:stə/.



Pronunciation ► 1.19

3 Past simple or *used to*?



We use the past simple, **NOT** *used to*

- for single actions in the past:
✗ *I used to have a driving lesson last week.*
✓ *I **had** a driving lesson last week.* (a single action = past simple)
- for repeated actions in the past with a number:
✗ *I used to have a driving lesson twice last week.*
✓ *I **had** a driving lesson twice last week.* (a repeated action = past simple)
- to talk about a period of time with *for*:
✗ *He used to be in the army for two years.*
✓ *He **was** in the army for two years.*

Practice

- 1 Read the information.**
Then complete the answers below.

0 How are films different?

Films used to be in black and white but now they are in colour.

	IN THE PAST	NOW
0 films	in black and white	in colour
1 cameras	big and heavy	small and light
2 phones	attached to wires	mobile
3 transport	ride horses	drive cars
4 work	work on farms	work in factories and offices
5 children	finish school at 12	finish school at 16
6 location	live in the country	live in towns
7 entertainment	go to the cinema	watch TV and DVDs

- 1 What about cameras? Cameras
- 2 What about phones? Phones
- 3 How is transport different? People
- 4 Do people work in the same places as in the past?
No, most people
- 5 What about schools? Children
- 6 Do people live in the same places as in the past?
No, most people
- 7 What about entertainment? People

- 2 Find the mistakes in the sentences and correct them.**  **3.14** Now listen and check.

0 ~~Were~~ ^{Did} people use to smoke inside cinemas in the 1950s?

- 1 Films didn't used to have sound but now they do.
- 2 Did use to be cameras very expensive?
- 3 Harrison Ford used to being a carpenter before he became a film star.
- 4 Glenda Jackson use to be a film actress but now she is a politician.
- 5 Did Bruce Willis used to have a lot of hair?
- 6 It wasn't use to be expensive to go to the cinema but now it is.

- 3 GRAMMAR IN USE** Choose the correct words in *italics* in the text.  **3.15** Listen and check.

The politician who used to be a film star

Arnold Schwarzenegger's life is very different today. He (0) *use / used* to be an actor but now he is a politician. These days he lives in California but he (1) *didn't live / didn't use to live* there, he used to (2) *live / living* in Austria. He (3) *had / use to have* an Austrian passport for many years but he (4) *got / used to get* an



American passport in 1983 when he (5) *became / used to become* a US citizen.

When he was young he (6) *wasn't use to be / didn't use to be* interested in politics – his main interest was exercise and he (7) *used to spend / used spend* hours in the gym every day, building his muscles. He was very successful and he (8) *won / used to win* the Mr Universe competition five times. ■