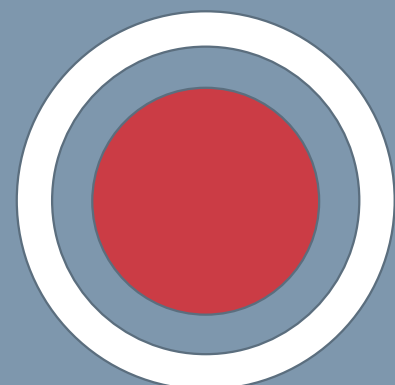
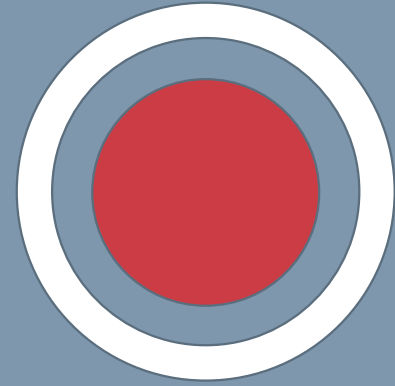
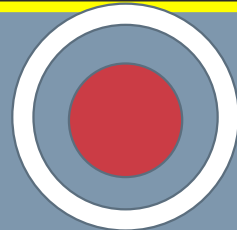
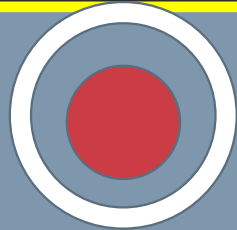
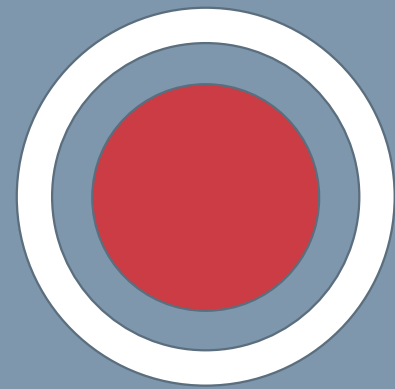


English Department
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Past simple (I did)

Study this example:

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart **was** an Austrian musician and composer. He **lived** from 1756 to 1791. He **started** composing at the age of five and **wrote** more than 600 pieces of music. He **was** only 35 years old when he **died**.

Lived/started/wrote/was/died are all *past simple*.



Very often the past simple ends in **-ed** (*regular verbs*):

- I work in a travel agency now. Before that I **worked** in a department store.
- We **invited** them to our party, but they **decided** not to come.
- The police **stopped** me on my way home last night.
- Laura **passed** her exam because she **studied** very hard.

For spelling (**stopped**, **studied** etc.), see Appendix 6.

But many verbs are *irregular*. The past simple does *not* end in **-ed**. For example:

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| write → wrote | <input type="checkbox"/> Mozart wrote more than 600 pieces of music. |
| see → saw | <input type="checkbox"/> We saw Tanya in town a few days ago. |
| go → went | <input type="checkbox"/> I went to the cinema three times last week. |
| shut → shut | <input type="checkbox"/> It was cold, so I shut the window. |

In questions and negatives we use **did/didn't** + *infinitive* (enjoy/see/go etc.):



I	enjoyed
she	saw
they	went

	you	enjoy?
did	she	see?
	they	go?

I		enjoy
she	didn't	see
they		go

- A: **Did** you **go** out last night?
- B: Yes, I **went** to the cinema, but I **didn't enjoy** the film much.
- 'When **did** Mr Thomas **die**?' 'About ten years ago.'
- They **didn't invite** us to the party, so we **didn't go**.
- '**Did** you **have** time to do the shopping?' 'No, I **didn't**.'

In the following examples, **do** is the main verb in the sentence (**did ... do / didn't do**):

- What **did** you **do** at the weekend? (*not* What did you at the weekend?)
- I **didn't do** anything. (*not* I didn't anything)



The past of **be** (am/is/are) is **was/were**:

I/he/she/it	was/wasn't
we/you/they	were/weren't

was	I/he/she/it?
were	we/you/they?

Note that we do not use **did** in negatives and questions with **was/were**:

- I **was** angry because they **were** late.
- Was** the weather good when you **were** on holiday?
- They **weren't** able to come because they **were** so busy.
- Did you go out last night or **were** you too tired?

Read what Laura says about a typical working day:



Laura

I usually get up at 7 o'clock and have a big breakfast. I walk to work, which takes me about half an hour. I start work at 8.45. I never have lunch. I finish work at 5 o'clock. I'm always tired when I get home. I usually cook a meal in the evening. I don't usually go out. I go to bed at about 11 o'clock, and I always sleep well.

Yesterday was a typical working day for Laura. Write what she did or didn't do yesterday.

- | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|------------------|----|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | She got up | at 7 o'clock. | 7 | She finished work | at 5 o'clock. |
| 2 | She had | a big breakfast. | 8 | She was | tired when she got home. |
| 3 | She walked to work | | 9 | She cooked | a meal yesterday evening. |
| 4 | It took her about half an hour | to get to work. | 10 | She didn't go | out yesterday evening. |
| 5 | She started work | at 8.45. | 11 | She went to bed | at 11 o'clock. |
| 6 | She didn't have any | lunch. | 12 | She slept | well last night. |

5.2

Complete the sentences using the following verbs in the correct form:



buy catch cost fall hurt sell spend teach throw write

- 1 Mozart wrote more than 600 pieces of music.
- 2 'How did you learn to drive?' 'My father **taught** me.'
- 3 We couldn't afford to keep our car, so we **sold** it.
- 4 Dave **fell** down the stairs this morning and **hurt** his leg.
- 5 Joe **threw** the ball to Sue, who **caught** it.
- 6 Ann **spent** a lot of money yesterday. She **bought** a dress which **cost** £100.

5.3

You ask James about his holiday. Write your questions.



Hi. How are things?

Fine, thanks. I've just had a great holiday.

1 Where *did you go* ?

To the U.S. We went on a trip from San Francisco to Denver.

2 How **Did you travel** ? By car?

Yes, we hired a car in San Francisco.

3 It's a long way to drive. How long **Did it take** to get to Denver?

Two weeks.

4 Where **Did you stay** ? In hotels?

Yes, small hotels or motels.

5 **Was the weather** good?

Yes, but it was very hot – sometimes too hot.

6 **Did you go to** the Grand Canyon?

Of course. It was wonderful.



5.4

Complete the sentences. Put the verb into the correct form, positive or negative.

- 1 It was warm, so I took off my coat. (take)
- 2 The film wasn't very good. I didn't enjoy it much. (enjoy)
- 3 I knew Sarah was busy, so I **didn't disturb** her. (disturb)
- 4 We were very tired, so we **left** the party early. (leave)
- 5 The bed was very uncomfortable. I **didn't sleep** well. (sleep)
- 6 The window was open and a bird **flew** into the room. (fly)
- 7 The hotel wasn't very expensive. It **didn't cost** much to stay there. (cost)
- 8 I was in a hurry, so I **didn't have** time to phone you. (have)
- 9 It was hard carrying the bags. They **were** very heavy. (be)

Some of useful idioms

What actually linguistics is

What actually linguistics is?



Some of useful idioms

What actually linguistics is

BRANCHES OF LINGUISTICS

- ▶ **Phonetics**

The study of sounds i.e. how they are produced & described.

- ▶ **PHONOLOGY**

The study of how these sounds are arranged in a Language, i.e. the sound pattern of a language.

Some of useful idioms

What actually linguistics is

BRANCHES OF LINGUISTICS

- ▶ **Morphology**

The study of how words are made in shapes of words (boy=boys, girl—ish= girlish)

- ▶ **Syntax**

- ▶ When words combine together in sentences , they do so according to certain rules . These rules are the rules of syntax. If we want to know how sentences are formed in a language, we study its syntax.

Some of useful idioms

What actually linguistics is

BRANCHES OF LINGUISTICS

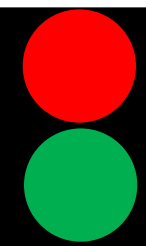
- ▶ **Semantics**

Now we have got our sentences, we should know what they mean. The study of meaning is called semantics.

- ▶ **Pragmatics**

The ways in which context contributes to meaning.

ممنوع التدخين



G

No smoking

Wash your hands

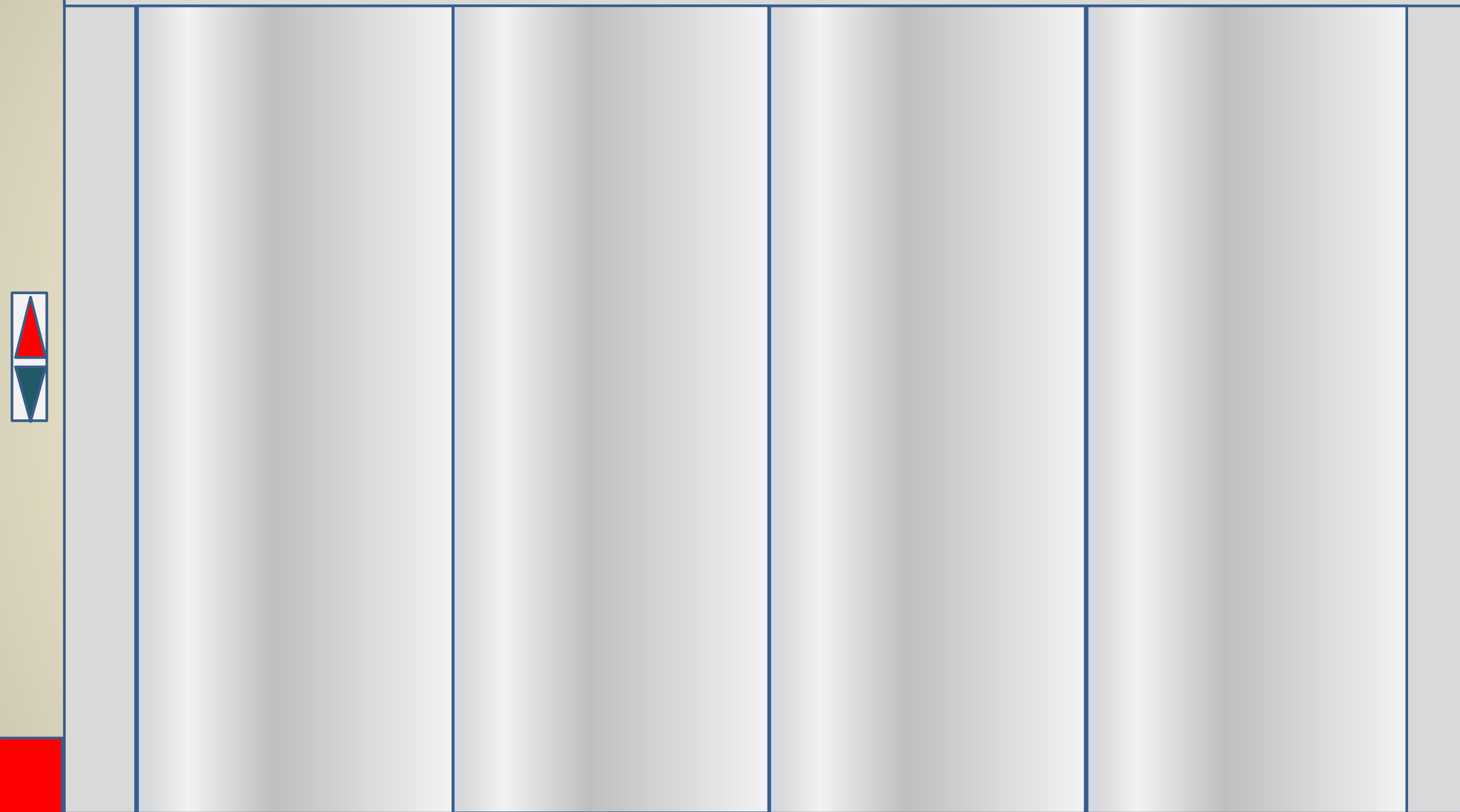
Wash your hands with soap and running water when hands are visibly dirty

If your hands are not visibly dirty,

freedom from



TOSHIBA



Wash your hands

Wash your hands with soap and running water when hands are visibly dirty

If your hands are not visibly dirty,

freedom from



GOOD BYE!