

# 8A A murder story

Did you hear anything during the night?

No, I didn't. I was very tired.

## 1 READING

- a Read the back cover of a murder story. Then cover it and look at the photographs. Can you remember who the people are?

Who's Amanda? She's Jeremy's wife.

- b (42) Read and listen to the story. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false). Correct the F sentences.

- 1 Somebody killed Jeremy between 12.00 a.m. and 2.00.
- 2 The inspector questioned Amanda in the living room.
- 3 Jeremy went to bed before Amanda.
- 4 Amanda and Jeremy slept in the same room.
- 5 Somebody opened and closed Amanda's door.
- 6 Amanda got up at 7.00.
- 7 Amanda didn't love Jeremy.

- c Look at the highlighted irregular verbs in the story. What are the infinitives?

1 was = be



Claudia



Gordon

## 2 PRONUNCIATION

past simple verbs

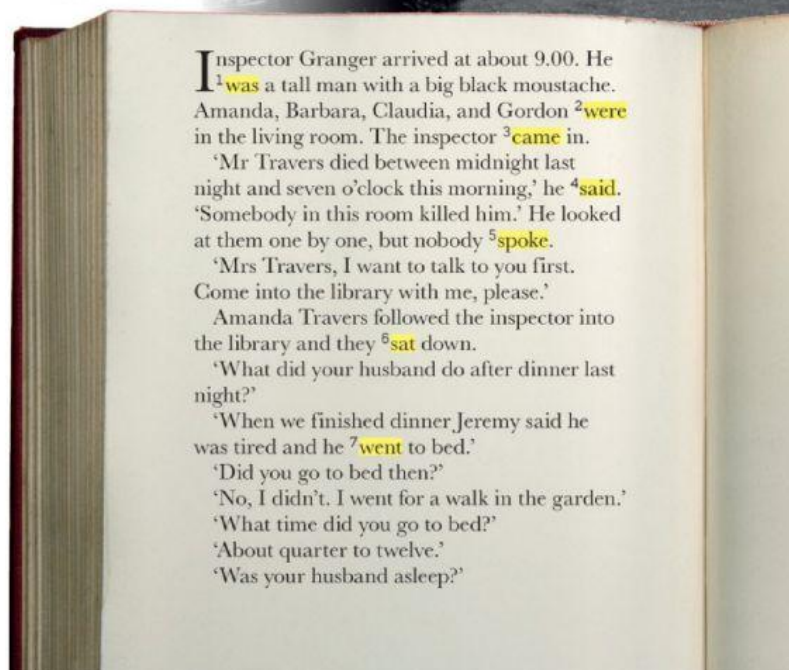
- a (43) Listen to the pronunciation of these verbs in the past simple.

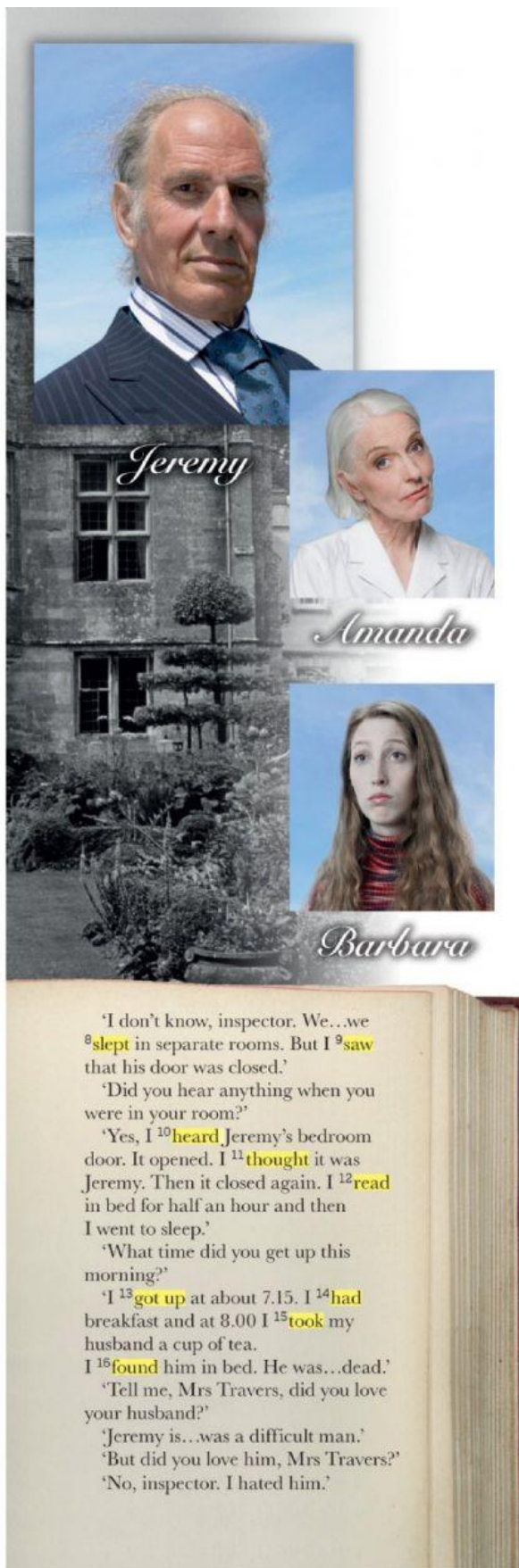
thought could found heard read  
said saw took taught wore

- b (44) Now match the verbs in a with a word below which rhymes. Listen and check. Practise saying the words.

book \_\_\_\_\_ bed \_\_\_\_\_  
round \_\_\_\_\_ four \_\_\_\_\_  
bird \_\_\_\_\_ port \_\_\_\_\_  
good \_\_\_\_\_

- c (45) Find and underline nine past simple regular verbs in the story. How do you pronounce them? Listen and check.





### 3 LISTENING

- a (4 6, 7, 8)) Listen to the inspector question Barbara. Write the information in the chart. Listen again and check. Then do the same for Gordon and Claudia.

	Amanda	Barbara	Gordon	Claudia
What did they do after dinner?	She went for a walk.			
What time did they go to bed?	11.45.			
Did they hear anything?	Jeremy's door opened and closed.			
Possible motive?	She hated him.			

- b Compare your chart with a partner. Who do you think was the murderer: Amanda, Barbara, Gordon, or Claudia? Why?
- c (4 9)) Now listen to what happened. Who was the murderer? Why did he / she kill Mr Travers? Were you right?

### 4 GRAMMAR past simple: regular and irregular

- a Cover the story and look at these verbs. Are they regular or irregular in the past simple? Write the past simple form ☐ and ☐ for each verb.

come kill close speak sleep sit hate walk

☒ came ☐ didn't come

- b (4 10)) Listen and check.
- c ➤ p.138 Grammar Bank 8A. Learn more about past simple regular and irregular verbs and practise them.
- d ➤ p.165 Irregular verbs Tick (✓) the irregular verbs you know. Choose three new ones and learn them.

### 5 SPEAKING

- Communication Police interview A p.104 B p.108.  
 Interview robbery suspects. Are they telling the truth?



# 8

## 8A past simple: regular and irregular verbs

### 1 be

- ☒ I **was** born in Japan. They **were** late for class yesterday.
- ☐ She **wasn't** at home last night. You **weren't** very nice to her.
- ☐ **Were** you ill yesterday? When **was** he born?

### 2 regular verbs

- ☒ I really **liked** the present. She **wanted** to be a doctor.
- ☐ She **didn't enjoy** the concert. They **didn't arrive** until very late.
- ☐ **Did** you **watch** the match last night? When **did** you **finish** the book?

### 3 irregular verbs

- ☒ I **went** to Paris last summer. She **slept** on the sofa.
- ☐ He **didn't come** home last night. They **didn't hear** the music.
- ☐ **Did** you **speak** to your sister yesterday? Where **did** you **have** lunch?

4 11))

- 1 The past of *be* is *was/were*. We add *not* to make negatives and invert the subject and verb to make questions.
  - 2 Regular verbs add *-ed* or *-d* in the past simple ☒, e.g. *like-liked, want-wanted*.
  - 3 Irregular verbs change their form in the past simple ☒, e.g. *go-went, see-saw*.
- Regular and irregular verbs (except *can*) use:
    - *didn't* + infinitive to make negatives, e.g. *I didn't like it. She didn't see him.*
    - *did* + subject + infinitive to make questions, e.g. *Did you want to come? Where did she go?*



### can / could

The past of *can* is *could*. We add *not* to make negatives (*I couldn't find my glasses.*) and reverse the subject and verb to make questions (*Could you use your mobile on the mountain?*).

## 8B there is / there are, some / any + plural nouns

Singular	Plural
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>There's</b> a garage.	<b>There are</b> some pictures on the wall.
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>There isn't</b> a swimming pool.	<b>There aren't</b> any plants in the room.
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Is there</b> a bathroom downstairs?	<b>Are there</b> any neighbours with children?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, <b>there is</b> .	Yes, <b>there are</b> .
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, <b>there isn't</b> .	No, <b>there aren't</b> .

4 16))

### there is / there are

- We use *there is / there are* to say that somebody or something exists. We use *there is* + a singular noun and *there are* + plural nouns.
- *There is* is often contracted to *There's*. *There are* is not usually contracted.
- When we talk about a list of things we use *there is* if the first word in the list is singular or *there are* if the first word in the list is plural:
  - In my bedroom **there's** a bed, two chairs, and a desk.*
  - In the living room **there are** two armchairs and a sofa.*

### a / an, some and any

- We often use *there is / there are* with *a / an, some, and any*.
- Use *some* and *any* with plural nouns. *Some* = not an exact number.
- Use *some* in ☒ sentences and *any* in ☐ and ☐.



### There is or It is?

Be careful. *There is* and *It is* are different.

**There's** a key on the table. **It's** the key to the kitchen.

## 8C there was / there were

Singular	Plural
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>There was</b> an old TV.	<b>There were</b> only three guests.
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>There wasn't</b> a remote control.	<b>There weren't</b> any more people.
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Was there</b> a ghost?	<b>Were there</b> any windows?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, <b>there was</b> .	Yes, <b>there were</b> .
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, <b>there wasn't</b> .	No, <b>there weren't</b> .

4 27))

- *there was / were* is the past of *there is / are*.

## 8A

a Complete the dialogue using the past simple of the verbs in brackets.

A Where were (be) you last night at 8.00?

B I <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (be) at home, Inspector. With my wife. We <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (be) at home all evening.

A What <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (do)?

B We <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV and then we <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a light dinner. We <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) hungry. After that, we <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to bed.

A What time <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to bed?

B About 10 o'clock.

A <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) a noise during the night?

B No, I <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not hear) anything.

b Complete the text with the past simple of the verbs in brackets.

Last night I was (be) asleep in my room when a strange noise <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (wake) me up. I

<sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not want) to leave my room because I <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) very scared.

Then I <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) the noise again, so I <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) to go and investigate.

When I <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (turn on) the light in the kitchen, a bird <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) out of the window.

I <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (close) the window so that the bird <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not can) come in again and then I <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (go) back to bed.

◀ p.61

## 8B

a Complete with ☐ or ☐ of *There's* or *There are*.

There's a dishwasher in the kitchen.

Are there any people in the room?

1 \_\_\_\_\_ any books on the shelf?

2 \_\_\_\_\_ a toilet downstairs?

3 \_\_\_\_\_ some stairs over there.

4 \_\_\_\_\_ a carpet on the floor.

5 \_\_\_\_\_ some pictures on the wall.

6 \_\_\_\_\_ a shower in the bathroom?

7 \_\_\_\_\_ some chairs in the garden.

8 \_\_\_\_\_ a lamp in the bedroom?

9 \_\_\_\_\_ a motorbike in the garage.

10 \_\_\_\_\_ any glasses in the cupboard?

b Write ☐, ☐, or ☐ sentences with *there is / are + a / an, some or any*.

☐ trees / the garden *There are some trees in the garden.*

1 ☐ table / the kitchen \_\_\_\_\_.

2 ☐ fireplace / the living room \_\_\_\_\_?

3 ☐ plants / your flat \_\_\_\_\_.

4 ☐ people / the hall \_\_\_\_\_?

5 ☐ pictures / your bedroom \_\_\_\_\_.

6 ☐ TV / the kitchen \_\_\_\_\_.

7 ☐ computer / the study \_\_\_\_\_.

8 ☐ chairs / the dining room \_\_\_\_\_.

9 ☐ mirror / the bathroom \_\_\_\_\_?

10 ☐ car / the garage \_\_\_\_\_.

◀ p.63

## 8C

a Complete the dialogue with the correct form of *there was* or *there were*.

A How many guests were there in the hotel?

B <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ four including me. <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a French tourist and <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ two businessmen.

A <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a restaurant?

B No, <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, but <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a bar.

A <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a minibar in your room?

B Yes, <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ but <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ any drinks in it.

A How many beds <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_?

B One. A double bed.

b Complete the sentences with *there was / were / wasn't / weren't + a / an, or some / any*.

*There were some* ghosts in the haunted castle I stayed in.

1 My sister didn't have a shower because \_\_\_\_\_ spider in the bath.

2 We couldn't watch the news because \_\_\_\_\_ TV in our room.

3 I couldn't sleep on the plane because \_\_\_\_\_ noisy children behind me.

4 They couldn't play tennis because \_\_\_\_\_ tennis balls.

5 She didn't have a coffee because \_\_\_\_\_ cups.

6 He took a photo because \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful view.

7 They couldn't park near the restaurant because \_\_\_\_\_ car park.

8 I couldn't work in the hotel because \_\_\_\_\_ computer.

◀ p.65