

2C One dark October evening

Why was
she going
very fast?

Because she
was in a hurry.

1 GRAMMAR

time sequencers and connectors

a **1 45**) Read the story once. Then complete it with a word or phrase from the box. Listen to the story and check.

After that The next day One evening in October
Suddenly Two-minutes-later When

b With a partner, answer the questions.

- 1 Why did Hannah go and speak to Jamie?
- 2 Why did Jamie play *Blue As Your Eyes*?
- 3 What happened when Hannah left the club?
- 4 What was the restaurant like?
- 5 Where did they go every evening after that?
- 6 What was the weather like that evening?
- 7 Why was Hannah driving fast?
- 8 Why didn't she see the man?

c From memory, complete these sentences from the story with *so*, *because*, or *although*. Then check with the story.

- 1 She was going very fast _____ she was in a hurry.
- 2 _____ the food wasn't very good, they had a wonderful time.
- 3 He was wearing a dark coat, _____ Hannah didn't see him at first.

d **► p.128 Grammar Bank 2C.** Learn more about time sequencers and connectors and practice them.

e Complete the sentences in your own words. Then compare with a partner.

- 1 They fell in love on their first date. Two months later...
- 2 I went to bed early last night because...
- 3 The weather was beautiful, so we decided...
- 4 It was really cold that night, and when I woke up next morning...
- 5 Although we didn't play well in the final game...
- 6 I was driving along the freeway listening to the radio. Suddenly...

Hannah met Jamie in the summer of 2010. It was Hannah's 21st birthday, and she and her friends went to a club. They wanted to dance, but they didn't like the music, so Hannah went to speak to the DJ. "This music is awful," she said. "Could you play something else?" The DJ looked at her and said, "Don't worry, I have the perfect song for you."

¹ Two minutes later, he said, "The next song is by Scouting For Girls. It's called *Blue As Your Eyes*, and it's for a beautiful girl who's dancing over there." Hannah knew that the song was for her. ² _____ Hannah and her friends left the club, the DJ was waiting for her at the door. "Hi, I'm Jamie," he said to Hannah. "Can I see you again?" So Hannah gave him her phone number.

³ _____ Jamie called Hannah and invited her to dinner. He took her to a very romantic restaurant, and they talked all evening. Although the food wasn't very good, they had a wonderful time. ⁴ _____ Jamie and Hannah saw each other every day. Every evening when Hannah finished work, they met at 5:30 in a coffee shop on Bridge Street. They were madly in love.

⁵ _____, Hannah was at work. As usual she was going to meet Jamie at 5:30. It was dark and it was raining. She looked at her watch. It was 5:20! She was going to be late! She ran to her car and got in. At 5:25 she was driving along Bridge Street.

She was going very fast because she was in a hurry.

⁶ _____, a man ran across the street. He was wearing a dark coat, so Hannah didn't see him at first. Quickly, she put her foot on the brake...

2 PRONUNCIATION word stress

Stress in two-syllable words

Approximately 80% of two-syllable words are stressed on the first syllable.

Most two-syllable nouns and adjectives are stressed on the first syllable, e.g., *mother, happy*. However, many two-syllable verbs and prepositions or connectors are stressed on the second syllable, e.g., *arrive, behind, before*.

a Underline the stressed syllable in these words from the story.

a|cross af|ter a|gain a|long
al|though aw|ful be|cause birth|day
eve|ning in|vite per|fect se|cond

b 1 49 Listen and check.

3 VOCABULARY verb phrases

a Make verb phrases with a verb from box 1 and a phrase from box 2. All the phrases are from the story.

invite somebody to dinner

1

invite
have
drive
meet
give
take
wait
be
play
leave
run

2

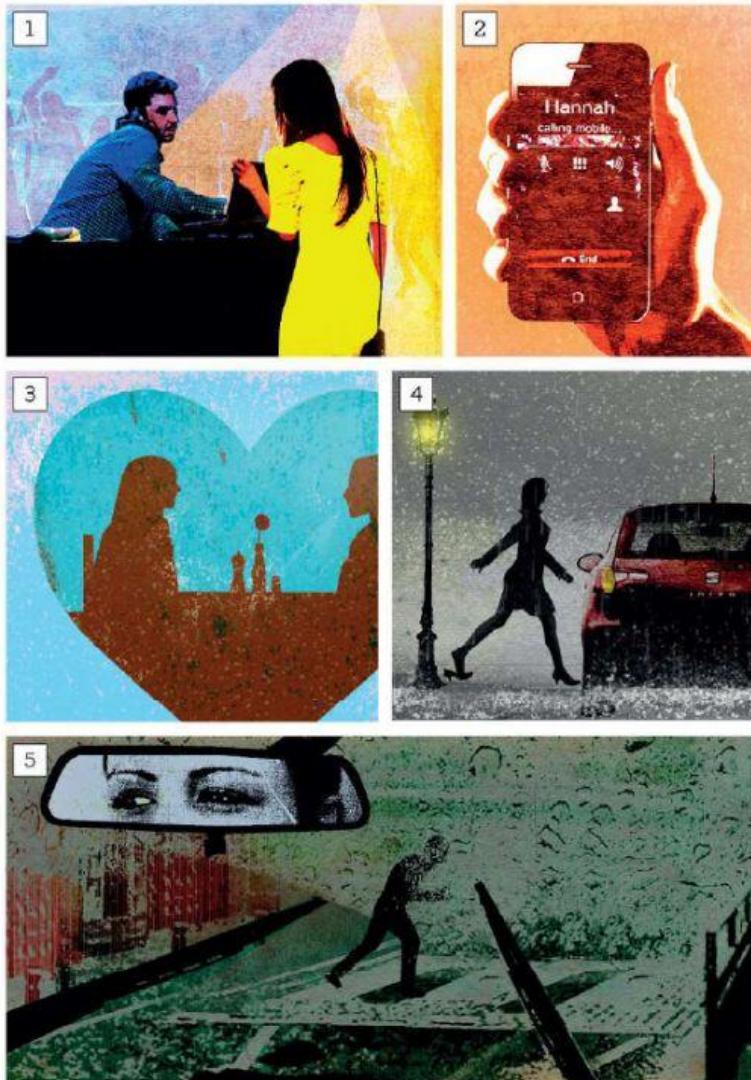
along Bridge Street
somebody your
email/ phone number
a song
across the street
in a hurry
in a coffee shop
for somebody
the club very late
somebody to dinner
somebody to a restaurant
a wonderful time

b Cover box 1. Try to remember the verb for each phrase.

4 SPEAKING & LISTENING

a Read the story of Hannah and Jamie in 1 again.

b In pairs, use pictures 1–5 to retell the story. Try to use connectors and the verb phrases in 3.



c There are two different endings to the story. Take a class vote. Do you want to listen to the **happy ending** or the **sad ending**?

d 1 50, 51 Listen and check.

e Listen again. If you chose the happy ending, answer the questions in ► **Communication Happy ending p.101**. If you chose the sad ending, answer the questions in ► **Communication Sad ending p.106**.

5 1 52 Listen and check.

Online Practice

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LIVE LIVWORKSHEETS

2

2A simple past: regular and irregular verbs

	regular	irregular	(1 36))
<input type="checkbox"/>	I stayed with friends. I didn't stay in a hotel. Did you stay for the weekend?	We went to Brazil on vacation. We didn't go to São Paulo. Did you go to Rio?	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes, I did .	No, we didn't .	
Wh <input type="checkbox"/>	Where did you stay ?	Why did you go there?	

- Use the simple past to talk about finished actions in the past.
- The form of the simple past is the same for all persons.
- To make the simple past of regular verbs add **-ed**. See the spelling rules in the chart.
- Many common verbs are irregular in the simple past, e.g., **go** > **went**, **see** > **saw**. See **Irregular verbs** p.164.

- Use the base form after **didn't** for negatives and **Did...?** for questions.

- Remember:
auxiliary, subject, base form, e.g., **Did you go out last night?** or
question word, auxiliary, subject, base form, e.g., **Where did you go?**

spelling rules for regular verbs

base form	past	spelling
work	worked	add -ed
stay	stayed	
like	liked	add -d if verb ends in e
study	studied	y > -ied after a consonant
stop	stopped	if verb ends in consonant-vowel-consonant, double the final consonant

2B past continuous: was / were + verb + **-ing**

At 8:45 last Saturday I **was working** in my office. (1 39))

I **wasn't doing** anything important.

My friends **were having** breakfast. They **weren't working**.

A **Was** it raining when you got up? B No, it **wasn't**.

A What **were** you **doing** at 11 o'clock last night? B I **was watching** TV.

<input type="checkbox"/> I/He/She/It	was working.	You/We/They	were working.
<input type="checkbox"/> I/He/She/It	wasn't working.	You/We/They	weren't working.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Was he working ? Yes, he was . / No, he wasn't .		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Were they working ? Yes, they were . / No, they weren't .		

- Use the **past continuous** to describe an action **in progress** at a specific moment in the past.
- We often use the **past continuous** to describe the situation at the beginning of a story or narrative.

simple past or past continuous?

I **was working** in my office when the **boss walked in**. (1 40))

I **was having** lunch when my sister **arrived**.

- Use the **simple past** for a completed action in the past.
- Use the **past continuous** for an action in progress before or at the time of the **simple past** action.

2C time sequencers

On our first date, we went to the movies. **After that** we started (1 46)) meeting every day.

On Thursday I had an argument with my boss. **The next day** I decided to look for a new job.

We sat down to eat. **Two minutes later** the phone rang.

When I came out of the club, he was waiting for me.

The accident happened **when** I was crossing the street.

- We use time sequencers to say when or in what order things happen.
- We use **when** as a time sequencer and also to join two actions.

I **was watching** TV **when** the phone **rang**. (two verbs joined by **when**)

then, after that

The most common way of linking consecutive actions is with **then** or **after that**, but **NOT** with **after**, e.g., **I got up and got dressed. Then / After that I made a cup of coffee.** **NOT** **After I made a cup of coffee.**

connectors: *because*, *so*, *but*, *although* because and so

She was driving fast **because** she was in (1 47)) a hurry. (reason)

She was in a hurry, **so** she was driving fast. (result)

- Use **because** to express a reason.
- Use **so** to express a result.

but and although

She tried to stop the car, **but** she hit the man. (1 48))

Although she tried to stop the car, she hit the man.

She was very tired, **but** she couldn't sleep.

She couldn't sleep, **although** she was very tired.

- Use **but** and **although** to show a contrast.
- Although** can go at the beginning or in the middle of a sentence.

2A

a Put the verbs in parentheses in the simple past.

Two summers ago we took (take) our vacation in Vancouver. We 1 (drive) there from San Francisco, but our car 2 (break) down on the freeway, and we 3 (spend) the first night in Seattle. When we 4 (get) to Vancouver, we 5 (not can) find a good hotel – they 6 (be) all full. We 7 (not know) what to do, but finally we 8 (find) a bed and breakfast, and we 9 (stay) there for the week. We 10 (see) the botanical gardens, 11 (go) to an arts festival, and we 12 (buy) a lot of souvenirs. We 13 (want) to go to Victoria, but we 14 (not have) enough time and it 15 (be) too far away. The weather 16 (not be) very good, and it 17 (start) raining the day we 18 (leave).



2B

a Complete the sentences with a verb in the past continuous.

I was eating dinner, so I didn't answer the phone. (eat)
 1 I took this photo when my wife _____ in the yard. (work)
 2 He met his wife when he _____ in Japan. (live)
 3 They _____ for us when we arrived. (not wait)
 4 _____ she _____ a coat when she went out? (wear)
 5 The sun _____ when I left for work. (shine)
 6 What _____ you _____ at 7:30 last night? (do)
 7 I _____ when you gave the instructions. (not listen)
 8 We _____ TV when you called. (not watch)

2C

a Put the sentences in the right order.

a He told me he was a police officer and that they were looking for a thief.
 b Then another man tried to do the same.
 c One day in 2011 I was standing in line for a bus.
 d The next day I read the story in a newspaper.
 e When the second man went in front of me, I told him to go and stand in line.
 f A few seconds later, the first police officer got off the bus with a man.
 g Suddenly a man ran in front of me and got on the bus.
 h After that, a police car came and took the men away.

b Complete the questions in the simple past.

Where did you go on vacation last year?

We went to Orlando, Florida.

1 _____ a good time?
 Yes, we had a great time.
 2 _____ with?
 I went with my family.
 3 _____?
 We stayed in a hotel.
 4 _____ the plane ticket _____?
 It cost \$259.
 5 _____ the weather like?
 It was hot and sunny.
 6 _____ at night?
 We went to cafes and restaurants. 

b Put the verbs into the simple past or past continuous.

She arrived when we were having dinner. (arrive, have)

1 I _____ my arm when I _____ soccer.
 (break, play)
 2 _____ you _____ fast when the police _____ you? (drive, stop)
 3 It _____ when we _____ the restaurant (snow, leave)
 4 I _____ the game because I _____.
 (not see, work)
 5 When you _____ me, I _____ to my boss.
 (call, talk)
 6 We _____ in the library when we _____.
 (study, meet)
 7 _____ they _____ in Tokyo when they _____ their first baby? (live, have)



b Complete the sentences with *so*, *because*, *but*, or *although*.

We couldn't find a taxi, so we walked home.

1 _____ it was very cold, she wasn't wearing a coat.
 2 I woke up in the night _____ there was a noise.
 3 I called him, _____ his cell phone was turned off.
 4 _____ she's very nice, she doesn't have many friends.
 5 There was nothing on TV, _____ I went to bed.
 6 All the cafes were full _____ it was a holiday.
 7 She wanted to be a doctor, _____ she failed her exams.
 8 The yard looked very beautiful, _____ I took a photograph.
 9 _____ the team played well, it didn't win.

