

A murder story

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?

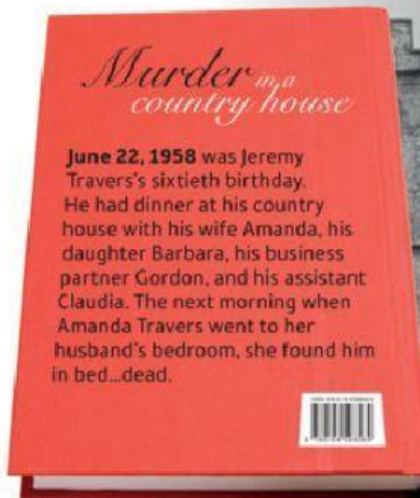
Who's Amanda? She's Jeremy's wife.

- 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 detective 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 base forms?

1 was = be



Claudia



Gordon

2 PRONUNCIATION

simple past verbs

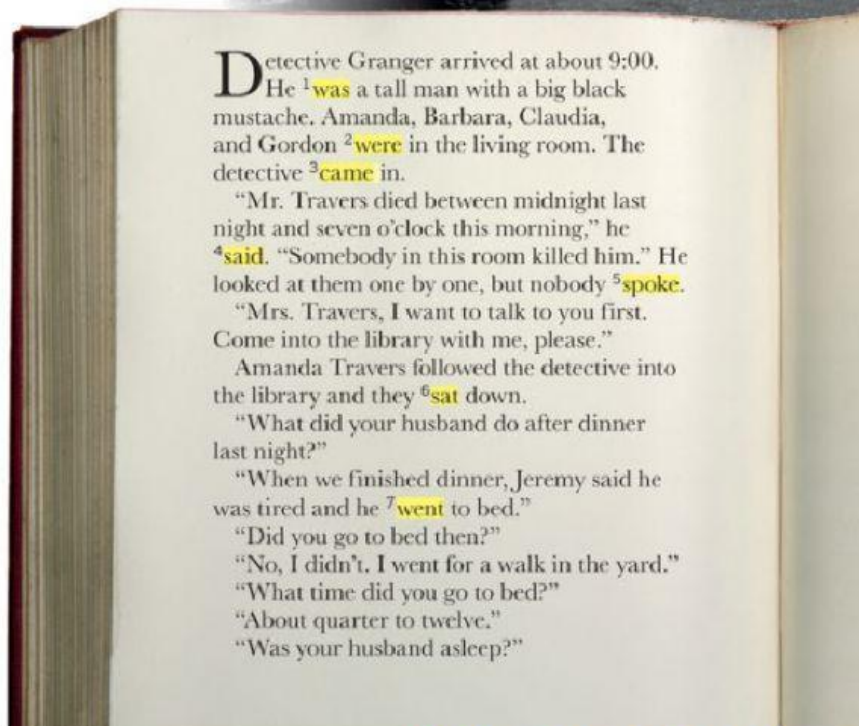
- a 43 Listen to the pronunciation of these verbs in the simple past.

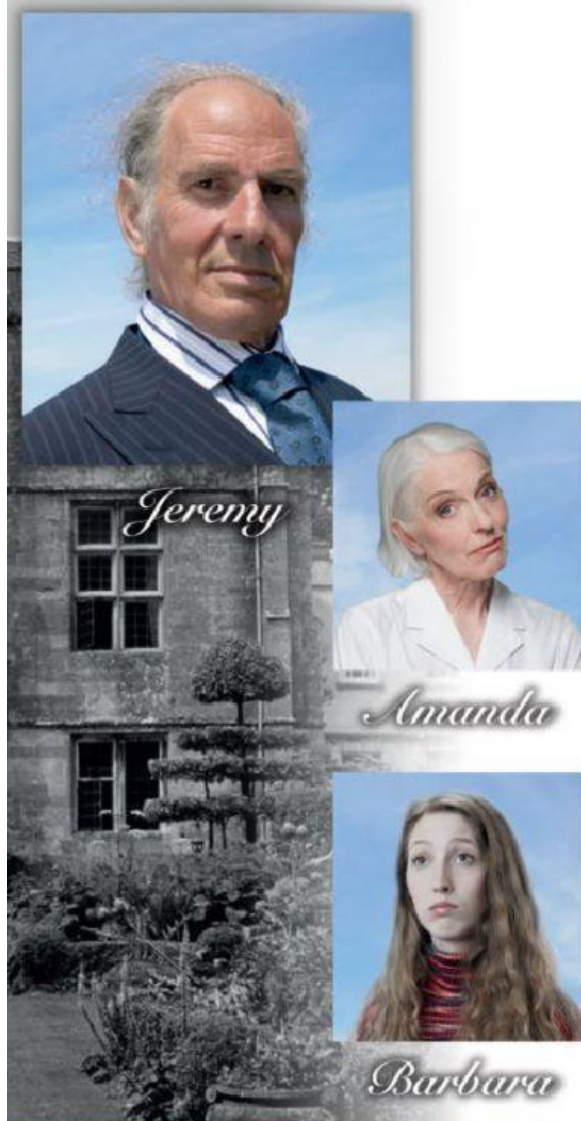
sat could found heard read
said saw took wore

- b 44 Now match the verbs in a with a word below that rhymes. Listen and check. Practice saying the words.

book _____	four _____
round _____	draw _____
bird _____	cat _____
good _____	bed _____

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





"I don't know, Detective. We...we ⁸slept in separate rooms. But I ⁹saw that his door was closed."

"Did you hear anything when you were in your room?"

"Yes, I ¹⁰heard Jeremy's bedroom door. It opened. I ¹¹thought it was Jeremy. Then it closed again. I ¹²read in bed for half an hour and then I went to sleep."

"What time did you get up this morning?"

"I ¹³got up at about 7:15. I ¹⁴had breakfast and at 8:00 I ¹⁵took my husband a cup of tea. I ¹⁶found him in bed. He was...dead."

"Tell me, Mrs. Travers, did you love your husband?"

"Jeremy is...was a difficult man."

"But did you love him, Mrs. Travers?"

"No, Detective. I hated him."

3 LISTENING

- a 4 6, 7, 8)) Listen to the detective 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 simple past: regular and irregular

- a Cover the story and look at these verbs. Are they regular or irregular in the simple past? Write the simple past 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 simple past regular and irregular verbs and practice them.
- d ➤ p.165 Irregular verbs Check (✓) the irregular verbs you know. Choose three new ones and learn them.

simple past: 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 sick 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 game last night?
When **did** you **finish** the book?

3 irregular verbs

- ☒ I **went** to Seoul 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 simple past ☒. e.g., **like-liked**, **want-wanted**.
- 3 Irregular verbs change their form in the simple past ☒. e.g., **go-went**, **see-saw**.
 - Regular and irregular verbs (except **can**) use:
 - **didn't** + base form to make negatives, e.g., *I didn't like it. She didn't see him.*
 - **did** + subject + base form 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 cell phone on the mountain?*).

GRAMMAR BANK

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

- A Where **were** (be) you last night at 8:00?
 B I ¹ _____ (be) at home, Detective. With my wife. We ² _____ (be) at home all evening.
 A What ³ _____ you _____ (do)?
 B We ⁴ _____ (watch) TV and then we ⁵ _____ (have) a light dinner. We ⁶ _____ (not be) hungry. After that, we ⁷ _____ (go) to bed.
 A What time ⁸ _____ you _____ (go) to bed?
 B About 10 o'clock.
 A ⁹ _____ you _____ (hear) a noise during the night?
 B No, I ¹⁰ _____ (not hear) anything.

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

Last night, I **was** (be) asleep in my room when a strange noise ¹ _____ (wake) me up. I ² _____ (not want) to leave my room because I ³ _____ (feel) very scared. Then I ⁴ _____ (hear) the noise again, so I ⁵ _____ (decide) to go and investigate. When I ⁶ _____ (turn on) the light in the kitchen, a bird ⁷ _____ (fly) out of the window. I ⁸ _____ (close) the window so that the bird ⁹ _____ (not can) come in again, and then I ¹⁰ _____ (go) back to bed.

◀ p.61

Irregular verbs

5 58 »

Present	Simple past	Past participle
be /bi/	was /wəz/ were /wə/	been /biːn/
become /bɪ'kʌm/	became /bɪ'keɪm/	become
begin /bɪ'gɪn/	began /bɪ'gæn/	begun /bɪ'gʌn/
break /breɪk/	broke /broʊk/	broken /'broʊkən/
bring /brɪŋ/	brought /brɔːt/	brought
build /bɪld/	built /bɪlt/	built
buy /baɪ/	bought /bɔːt/	bought
can /kæn/	could /kʊd/	—
catch /kætʃ/	caught /kɔːt/	caught
come /kʌm/	came /keɪm/	come
cost /kɒst/	cost	cost
do /du/	did /dɪd/	done /dʌn/
drink /drɪŋk/	drank /dræŋk/	drunk /drʌŋk/
drive /draɪv/	drove /droʊv/	driven /'drɪvən/
eat /iːt/	ate /eɪt/	eaten /'iːtən/
fall /fɔːl/	fell /fel/	fallen /'fɔːlən/
feel /fiːl/	felt /felt/	felt
find /faɪnd/	found /faʊnd/	found
fly /flaɪ/	flew /flu/	flown /'floʊn/
forget /fər'get/	forgot /fər'gɒt/	forgotten /fər'gɒtən/
get /get/	got /gɒt/	got
give /gɪv/	gave /geɪv/	given /'gɪvən/
go /goʊ/	went /went/	gone /gʌn/
have /hæv/	had /hæd/	had
hear /hɪr/	heard /hɜːd/	heard
know /nuː/	knew /nu/	known /noʊn/

Present	Simple past	Past participle
leave /liːv/	left /left/	left
lose /luːz/	lost /lɒst/	lost
make /meɪk/	made /meɪd/	made
meet /miːt/	met /met/	met
pay /peɪ/	paid /peɪd/	paid
put /pʊt/	put	put
read /riːd/	read /red/	read /red/
run /rʌn/	ran /ræn/	run
say /seɪ/	said /sed/	said
see /siː/	saw /sɔː/	seen /siːn/
send /send/	sent /sent/	sent
sing /sɪŋ/	sang /sæŋ/	sung /sʌŋ/
sit /sɪt/	sat /sæt/	sat
sleep /sliːp/	slept /slept/	slept
speak /spiːk/	spoke /spʊk/	spoken /'spʊkən/
spend /spend/	spent /spent/	spent
stand /stænd/	stood /stʊd/	stood
swim /swɪm/	swam /swæm/	swum /swʌm/
teach /tiːʃ/	taught /tɔːt/	taught
take /teɪk/	took /tok/	taken /'teɪkən/
tell /tel/	told /tɔːld/	told
think /θɪŋk/	thought /θɔːt/	thought
understand /ʌndər'stænd/	understood /ʌndər'stʊd/	understood
wake /weɪk/	woke /wʊk/	woken /'wʊkən/
wear /weə/	wore /wɔː/	worn /wɔːn/
win /wɪn/	won /wʌn/	won
write /raɪt/	wrote /roʊt/	written /'rɪtən/