

Before you start

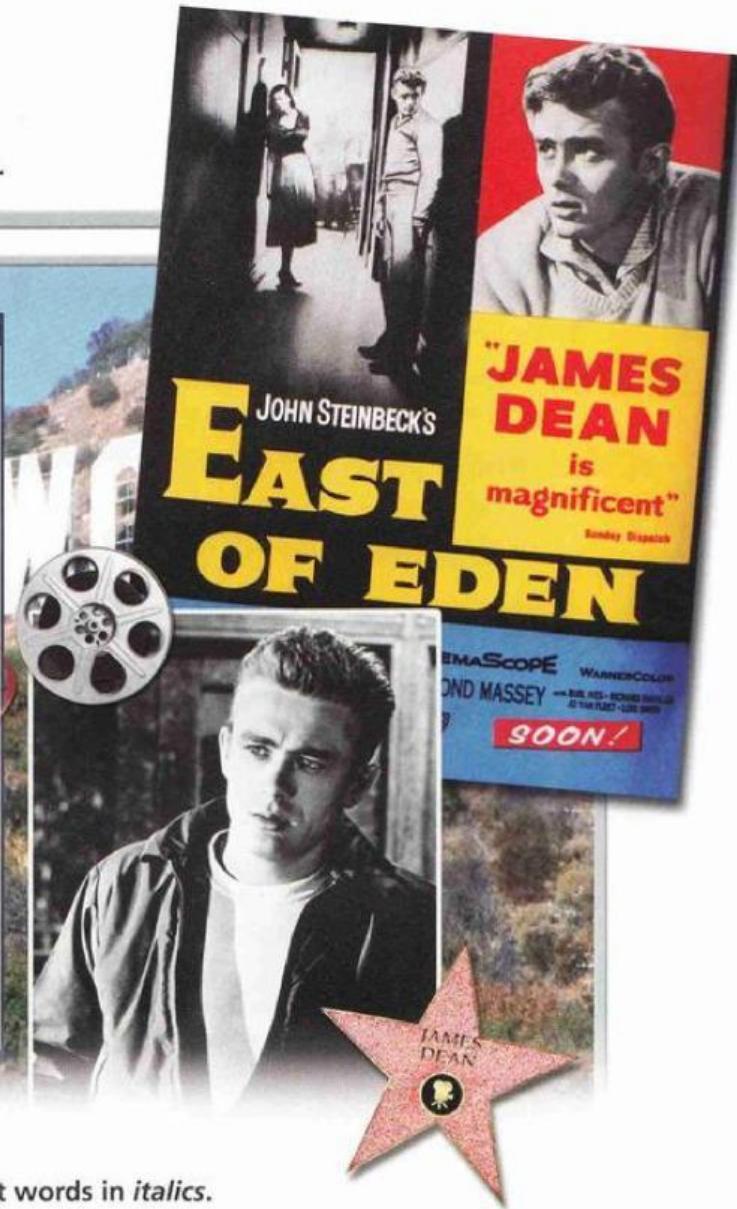
1 Read about James Dean.
Look at the **highlighted** grammar examples.

www.filmsmart

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	(<i>wasn't</i>)	
We/You/They	were not	(<i>weren't</i>)	<i>there.</i>

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

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



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.

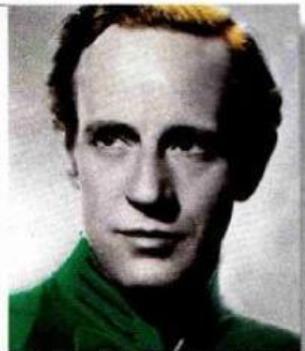
Present simple of *be* ➤ Unit 35 To talk about actions in the past ➤ Unit 47

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)

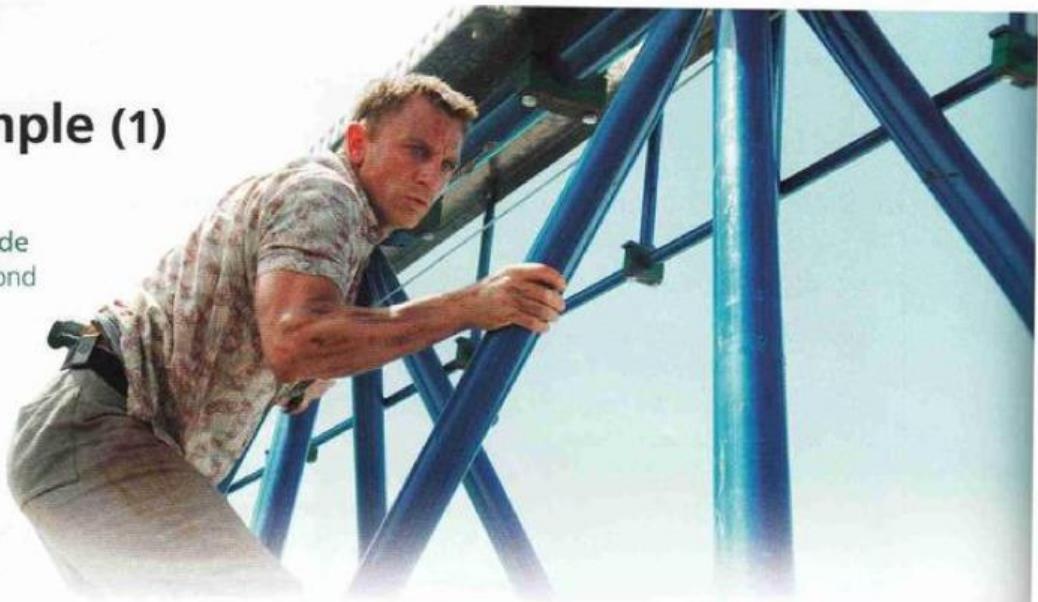
B No, (9) at home – we were at the supermarket. (we)

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**

I/You

He/She/It

finished yesterday.

Study these spellings:

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

We/ You/They

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

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

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 started work last month.

It rained all day yesterday.

My English course started 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
1 walked played went visited
2 stopped robbed planned listened

3 died smiled phoned cried
4 watched told took had
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
happened	robbed	phoned	hurried	told

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

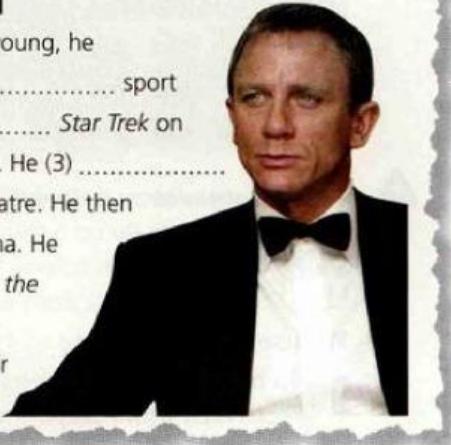
3 GRAMMAR IN USE Choose past forms from Exercise 2 to complete the text.

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

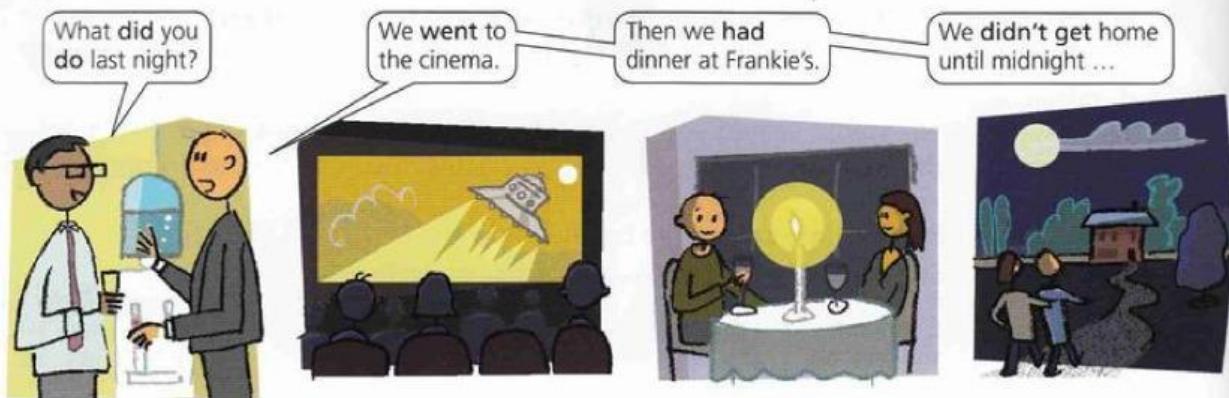
3 Somebody (rob) our local bank Wednesday. on

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?	



X *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 ^{go} went to the cinema yesterday?
SILVIA Yes, we do.

TOM What did you saw?
SILVIA We didn't saw anything.

TOM What do you mean?
SILVIA Well. There was a queue when we got to the cinema, so we don't wait.

TOM So, what did you done?
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