

# 8

# How long ago?

Past Simple 2 – negatives/ago • Forming nouns and adjectives • What's the date?

## STARTER



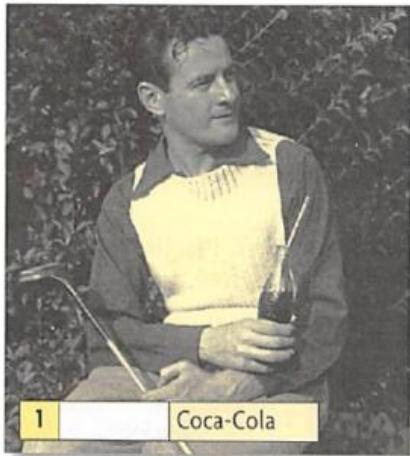
What is the Past Simple of these verbs? Most of them are irregular.

eat drink drive fly listen to make ride take watch wear

## FAMOUS INVENTIONS

Past Simple negatives/ago

1 Match the verbs from the Starter with the photographs.



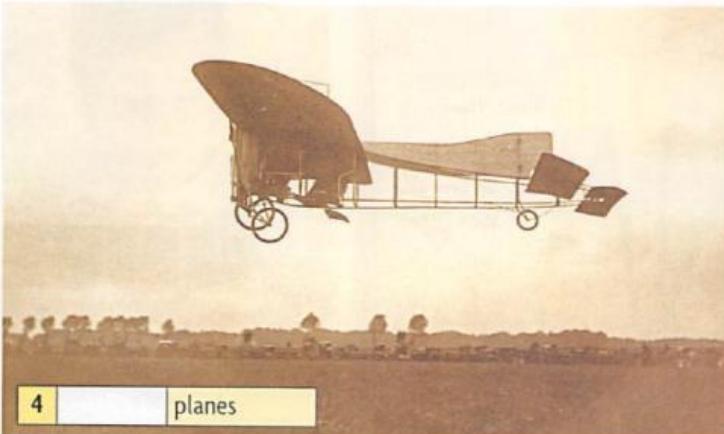
1 Coca-Cola



2 photographs



3 records



4 planes



5 jeans

# EVERDAY ENGLISH

## Special occasions

1 Look at the list of days. Which are special?  
Match the special days with the pictures.  
Do you have the same customs in your country?



2 Complete the conversations. What are the occasions?

1 A Ugh! Work again! I hate \_\_\_\_\_ mornings!  
B Me, too. Did you have a nice weekend?  
A Yes. It was brilliant.

2 Happy \_\_\_\_\_ to you.  
Happy \_\_\_\_\_ to you.  
Happy \_\_\_\_\_, dear Tommy,  
Happy \_\_\_\_\_ to you.

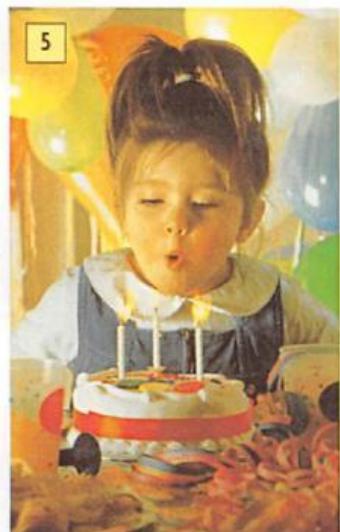
3 A Congratulations!  
B Oh ... thank you very much.  
A When's the happy day?  
B Pardon?  
A Your \_\_\_\_\_ day. When is it?  
B Oh! We're not sure. Perhaps some time in June.

4 A It's midnight! Happy \_\_\_\_\_ everybody!  
B Happy \_\_\_\_\_!  
C Happy \_\_\_\_\_!

5 A Thank goodness! It's \_\_\_\_\_!  
B Yeah. Have a nice weekend!  
C Same to you.

**T 7.10** Listen and check. Practise the conversations with a partner.

3 **T 7.11** Listen and answer.





2 Work in groups. What year was it one hundred years ago? Ask and answer questions about the things in the pictures. What did people do? What didn't they do?

*Did people drive cars one hundred years ago?*

*Yes, I think they did.*

*I'm not sure.*

*No, they didn't.*

3 Tell the class the things you think people did and didn't do.

*We think people drove cars, but they didn't watch TV.*

4 Your teacher knows the exact dates when these things were invented. Ask your teacher about them. Write down the dates. How many years ago was it?

S When were cars invented?

T In 1893.

S That's ... years ago.



### GRAMMAR SPOT

Write the Past Simple forms.

**Present Simple**

I live in London.

He lives in London.

Do you live in London?

Does she live in London?

I don't live in London.

He doesn't live in London.

**Past Simple**

I lived in London.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

►► Grammar Reference 8.1 and 8.2 p129

## PRACTICE

### Three inventors

1 **T 8.1** The dates in the texts are *all* incorrect. Read and listen, and correct the dates.

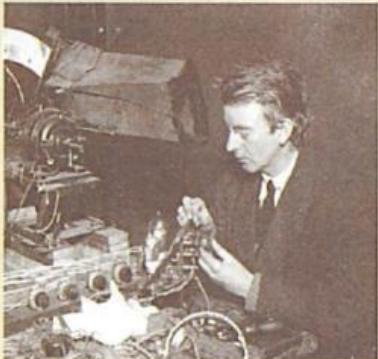
*They didn't make the first jeans in 1923. They made them in 1873.*

### Jeans

Two Americans, Jacob Davis and **Levi Strauss**, made the first jeans in 1923. Davis bought cloth from Levi's shop. He told Levi that he had a special way to make strong trousers for workmen. The first jeans were blue. In 1965 jeans became fashionable for women after they saw them in *Vogue* magazine. In the 1990s, Calvin Klein earned \$12.5 million a week from jeans.



### Television



A Scotsman, **John Logie Baird**, transmitted the first television picture on 25 November, 1905. The first thing on television was a boy who worked in the office next to Baird's workroom in London. In 1929 Baird sent pictures from London to Glasgow. In 1940 he sent pictures to New York, and also produced the first colour TV pictures.

### Aspirin

**Felix Hofman**, a 29-year-old chemist who worked for the German company Bayer, invented the drug Aspirin in April 1879. He gave the first aspirin to his father for his arthritis. By 1940 it was the best-selling painkiller in the world, and in 1959 the Apollo astronauts took it to the moon. The Spanish philosopher, José Ortega y Gasset, called the 20th century 'The Age of Aspirin'.



2 Make these sentences negative. Then give the correct answers.

- 1 Two Germans made the first jeans.  
*Two Germans didn't make the first jeans. Two Americans made them.*
- 2 Davis sold cloth in Levi's shop.  
*Two Americans didn't sell cloth in Levi's shop. Levi Strauss sold cloth in Levi's shop.*
- 3 Women saw pictures of jeans in *She* magazine.  
*Women didn't see pictures of jeans in *She* magazine. They saw them in *Vogue*.*
- 4 Baird sent pictures from London to Paris.  
*Baird didn't send pictures from London to Paris. He sent them from London to Glasgow.*
- 5 Felix Hofman gave the first aspirin to his mother.  
*Felix Hofman didn't give the first aspirin to his mother. He gave it to his father.*
- 6 A Spanish philosopher called the 19th century 'The Age of Aspirin'.  
*A Spanish philosopher didn't call the 19th century 'The Age of Aspirin'. José Ortega y Gasset called it 'The Age of Aspirin'.*

**T 8.2** Listen and check. Practise the stress and intonation.

### Did you know that?

3 **T 8.3** Read and listen to the conversations. Then listen and repeat.

- A Did you know that Marco Polo brought spaghetti back from China?  
*Really? He didn't! That's incredible!*
- B Really? He didn't! That's incredible!  
*Well, it's true!*
- 4 Work with a partner. Look at the lists of more incredible information from your teacher. Have similar conversations.



- C Did you know that Napoleon was afraid of cats?  
*He wasn't! I don't believe it!*
- D He wasn't! I don't believe it!  
*Well, it's true!*



## VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION

### Forming nouns

#### Time expressions

##### 5 Make correct time expressions.

in	seven o'clock
on	the morning
at	Saturday
	Sunday evening
	night
	September
	weekends
	summer
	1994
	the twentieth century

##### 6 Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions with *When ... ?* Use a time expression and *ago* in the answer.

When did you get up?

At seven o'clock,  
three hours ago.

When did this term start?

In September,  
two months ago.

When did ... ?

- you get up
- you have breakfast
- you arrive at school
- you start learning English
- you start at this school
- this term start
- you last use a computer
- you learn to ride a bicycle
- your parents get married
- you last eat a burger
- you last have a coffee break

##### 7 Tell the class about your day so far.

Begin like this.

I got up at seven o'clock, had breakfast, and left the house at ...

##### 1 Use one of these endings to complete the nouns.

-al -ion -ing -er -ence

- 1 I watched television **ion** last night after I had dinner **er**.
- 2 He gave me his phone number **er** when we were at the meeting **ing**.
- 3 Fill in the application **ion** form and give it to reception **er**.
- 4 After the arrival **ing** of the plane, the passengers **er** left the airport.
- 5 I get a lot of information **ion** from my computer **er**.
- 6 I lived in New York in the summer **er** of 2004. It was a great experience **ence**.
- 7 It was my wedding **er** anniversary, so I bought my wife some flowers **er**.
- 8 There is an exhibition **ion** of Monet's paintings **er** at the Museum of Art.
- 9 My daughter **er** is a teenager **er**.
- 10 I love shopping **er**. I bought a sweatshirt **er** yesterday.

##### 2 Look at the phonetic spelling of these words from exercise 1. Practise saying them.

1 /kəm'pjju:tə/	5 /'flaʊəz/
2 /'fəʊpiŋ/	6 /ek'si:bɪʃən/
3 /'pæsɪməndʒə/	7 /'də:tə/
4 /rɪ'sepʃən/	8 /ə'raɪvəl/

##### T 8.4 Listen and check.

### Forming adjectives

##### 3 Use one of the endings to complete the adjectives.

-y -ly -ous -ful -able -ive -ed -ing -ent -ic -ant

- 1 This ice-cream is delicious **ous**. I love it! But it's very expensive **ant**.
- 2 I'm very happy **ly** in Dubai. People are very friendly **able**.
- 3 Cities can be dangerous **ous**. Be careful **ly** when you go out at night.
- 4 Italy is famous **ful** for its food and its art, but Rome is very noisy **ous**.
- 5 London is a wonderful **ous** place, and there's so much to see. It's enormous **ic**.
- 6 The weather here is lovely **ous**. It's sunny **ly** all the time.
- 7 Our hotel is comfortable **able**. The food is excellent **ant**.
- 8 I was very excited **ed** when I met the film star Matt Damon. He's a fantastic **ful** actor.
- 9 English is an important **ant** language. It's used **ly** all over the world.
- 10 Living abroad is exciting **ing**. Everything is different **ent**.

##### 4 Look at the phonetic spelling of these words from exercise 3. Practise saying them.

1 /'feɪməs/	3 /'ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/	5 /'ɪnɔ:məs/	7 /ɪk'saɪtɪd/
2 /'ɪm'pɔ:tənt/	4 /dɪ'lɪfəs/	6 /'dɪfrənt/	8 /fæn'tæstɪk/

##### T 8.5 Listen and check.

## LISTENING AND SPEAKING

### The first time I went abroad

1 What's good about going abroad? What's not so good? Add ideas to the boxes.

What's good	What's not so good
It's exciting. You can see new places.	Perhaps you don't speak the language. Everything is strange.



2 You are going to hear two people talking about the first time they went abroad. Put the words of the interviewer's questions in A in the right order. Write in an answer from B.

A	B
1 you old How were ?	Yes, it was great.
2 to did go Where you ?	In a hotel.
3 with you go Who did ?	We travelled around.
4 travel How you did ?	I was eight.
5 did journey take the How long ?	To France.
6 stay Where you did ?	About four hours.
7 do you did What ?	With my family.
8 it Did you enjoy ?	By plane.

1 A How old were you?  
B I was eight.

2 A Where did you go to?  
B \_\_\_\_\_

3 A \_\_\_\_\_  
B \_\_\_\_\_

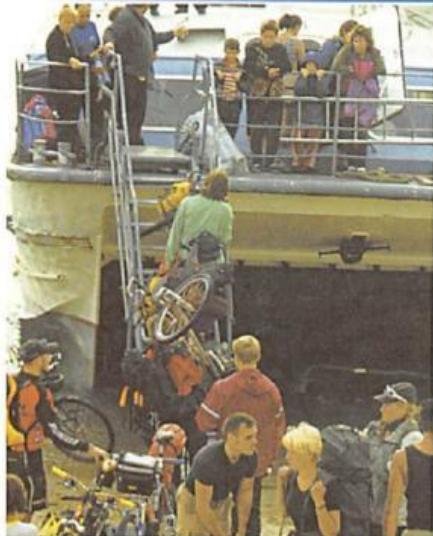
4 A \_\_\_\_\_  
B \_\_\_\_\_

5 A \_\_\_\_\_  
B \_\_\_\_\_

6 A \_\_\_\_\_  
B \_\_\_\_\_

7 A \_\_\_\_\_  
B \_\_\_\_\_

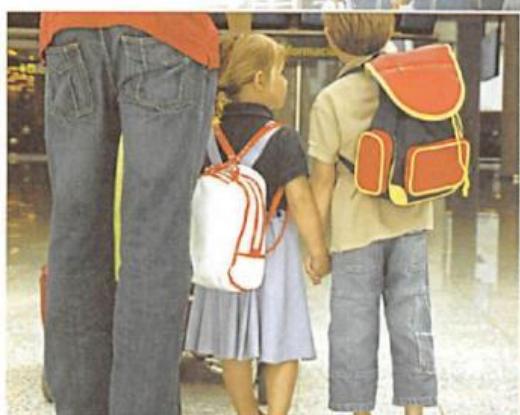
8 A \_\_\_\_\_  
B \_\_\_\_\_

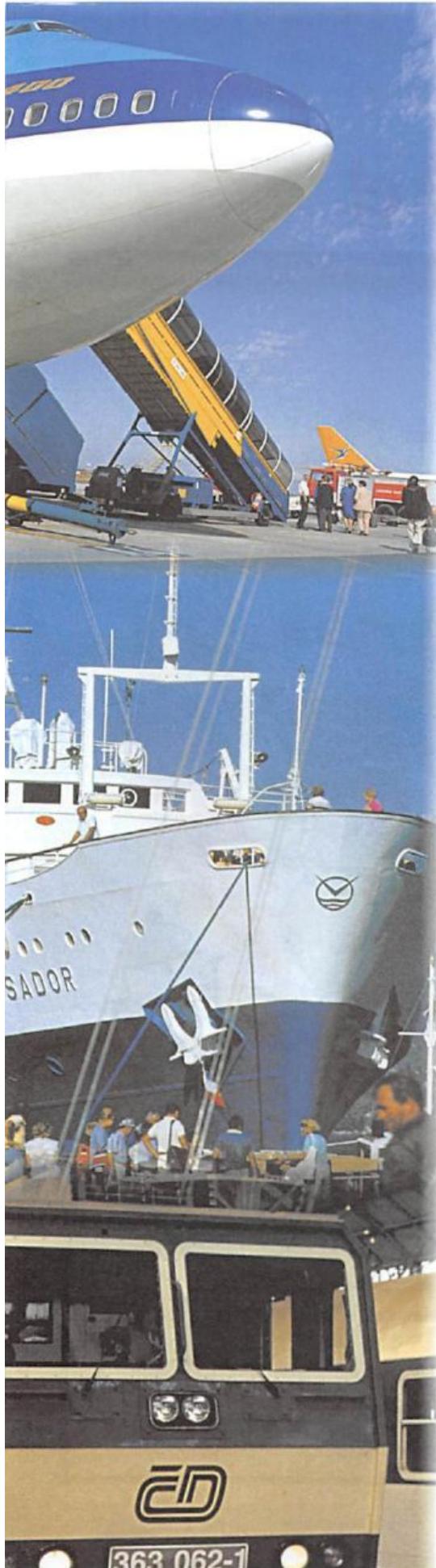


3 **T 8.6** Listen and check. Write in the extra comments that B makes.

1 A How old were you?  
B I was eight. I was very excited.

4 **T 8.7** Listen to Peter and Yasmina talking about the first time they went abroad. Answer questions 1–8 in exercise 2 for each of them.





## EVERDAY ENGLISH

What's the date?



1 Write the correct word next to the numbers.

fourth twelfth sixth twentieth second thirtieth thirteenth  
thirty-first fifth seventeenth tenth sixteenth first third twenty-first

1st	_____	6th	_____	17th	_____
2nd	_____	10th	_____	20th	_____
3rd	_____	12th	_____	21st	_____
4th	_____	13th	_____	30th	_____
5th	_____	16th	_____	31st	_____

**T 8.8** Listen and practise saying the ordinals.

2 Ask and answer questions with a partner about the months of the year.

Which is the first month?

January.

! We write: 3/4/1999 or 3 April 1999

We say: 'The third of April, nineteen ninety-nine.'  
or 'April the third, nineteen ninety-nine.'

Notice how we say these years:

1900 nineteen hundred

1905 nineteen oh five

2001 two thousand and one

3 Practise saying these dates:

1 April 2 March 17 September 19 November 23 June  
29/2/76 19/12/83 3/10/99 31/5/2000 15/7/2010

**T 8.9** Listen and check.

**T 8.10** Listen and write the dates you hear.

5 Ask and answer the questions with your partner.

- 1 What's the date today?
- 2 When did this school course start? When does it end?
- 3 What century is it now?
- 4 What are the dates of public holidays in your country?
- 5 When were you born?
- 6 When's your birthday?
- 7 When is New Year's Day?
- 8 What is your favourite day of the year?