

6.5 Grammar

Past Simple questions and negatives

I can make questions and negatives in the Past Simple

- 1 3.16 In pairs, answer the quiz questions. Write the answers in your notebooks. Then listen and check.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THE ANCIENT OLYMPIC GAMES?

- 1 Where did the first Olympic Games take place?

A in Rome B in Greece C in Egypt

- 2 Which god did the people honour at the Olympics?

A Apollo B Athena C Zeus

- 3 What did an athlete win at the ancient Olympics?

A a gold medal C a crown of olive leaves
B a silver cup



CROWN OF OLIVE LEAVES

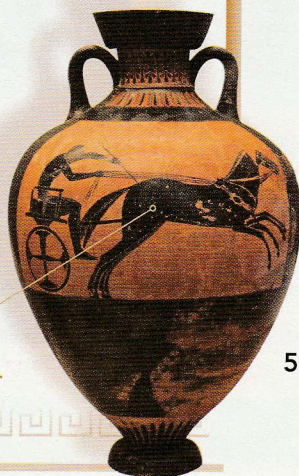
- 4 Did competitors in the ancient Olympic Games wear clothes?

A Yes, they did.
B No, they didn't.
C They did at first but not after the year 720 BC*.

- 5 Women didn't take part in Olympic events, but in 396 BC the Spartan princess Cynisca won the horse chariot race.

How did that happen?

A She dressed up as a man.
B She was the winner because she owned the horses.
C She could take part because she was a king's daughter.



HORSE CHARIOT

*BC = Before Christ

- 2 Read the GRAMMAR FOCUS. Which verb forms in blue in the quiz complete the GRAMMAR FOCUS correctly?

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Past Simple questions and negatives

Questions: **did + subject + infinitive**

- Yes/No questions

¹Did competitors in the ancient Olympics Games wear clothes?
Yes, they did. / No, they didn't.

- Wh- questions

Where ² the first Olympic Games take place?

What did an athlete ³ as a prize?

Negatives: **didn't + infinitive** (didn't = did not)

Women ⁴ part in Olympic events.

- 3 Copy and complete questions 1–7 in the Past Simple.

Modern Olympics

- The International Olympic Committee organised the first modern Olympic Games in 1896. Where (they/take) did they take place?
- (women/take) part in the first modern Olympics?
- Which sports (women/do) at first?
- When (the first disabled athlete/win) an Olympic medal?
- When and where (the first Winter Olympics/take) place?
- The Olympics (not take) place in 1940 or 1944. Why not?
- When (the triathlon/become) an Olympic sport?

- 4 3.17 Which answers (a–g) match the questions in Exercise 3? Write the answers in your notebook. Then listen and check.

- Because of World War II.
- In Athens.
- In 1924 in Chamonix, France.
- In 2000.
- No, they didn't. Women first took part in the Olympics in 1900.
- Tennis, golf, croquet and sailing in 1900, then swimming in 1912.
- In 1904. Fifty-six years before the first Paralympics, George Eyser, a German-American gymnast with one leg, won six medals at the St Louis Olympics.

- 5 Write the sentences in your notebook. Make them true for you. Use affirmative or negative forms of the verb.

- I (learn) to swim when I was a little child.
- I (like) PE lessons in primary school.
- I (go) skiing last year.
- I (take part) in a competition last month.
- I (try) bungee jumping during my last holiday.
- I (watch) the 2012 London Olympics on TV.

- 6 Write questions for the sentences in Exercise 5 in your notebook. Then ask and answer them in pairs.

A: *When did you learn to swim?*
B: *When I was six years old.*

6.5

Past Simple: questions and negatives

Czas Past Simple: pytania i przeczenia

Zdania przeczące (Negative)

I/You/He/She/It/We/They **didn't (did not)** **win**.

Pytania ogólne (Yes/No questions) Krótkie odpowiedzi (Short answers)

Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they **win?** Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they **did**.
No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they **didn't**.

Pytania szczegółowe (Wh- questions)

What **did** I/you/he/she/it/we/they **win?**1 Copy the sentences into your notebook and complete them with *did* or *didn't*.

- When **?** the first Olympic Games take place?
- A: **?** the winner get a gold medal?
B: No, he **?**.
- A: Why **?** you take part in that competition?
B: Because I **?** want to.
- A: What **?** you win?
B: I **?** win anything. But it's not a problem for me.
- A: **?** you watch the 2006 Summer Olympics?
B: Yes, I **?**.
- A: Where **?** you go skiing last winter?
B: We **?** go skiing, we went to Egypt.
- ?** they promise to pay for your treatment?
- I **?** want to play football like my older brother.
I always preferred hockey.

2 Choose the correct answers and write them in your notebook.

- Mum is angry with you because **?** go to school today.
- Why **?** go to school today? You're not sick!
- Where **?** go after school? I want to know.
a didn't you b did you c you didn't
- How many medals **?** win?
- She was a great gymnast but **?** win any medals at the 2012 Olympics.
- A: Why **?** go sailing with us?
B: She was ill.
d she didn't e didn't she f did she

7.2

Present Perfect with ever/never

Czas Present Perfect z *ever/never*

Czasu Present Perfect używamy, opisując czynności i zdarzenia, które zakończyły się w przeszłości, przy czym nie wiemy lub nie jest istotne, kiedy dokładnie się wydarzyły:

Kate **has swum** in the ocean. Kate pływała (kiedyś) w oceanie.
Have you ever travelled by plane? Czy leciałeś kiedyś samolotem?

Zdania w czasie Present Perfect tworzymy, używając czasownika posiłkowego *have/has* oraz formy Past Participle (tzw. trzeciej formy) czasownika głównego:

Zdania twierdzące (Affirmative)

I/You/We/ They **'ve (have)** **visited** Rome.
He/She/It **'s (has)**

Zdania przeczące (Negative)

I/You/We/ They **haven't (have not)** **visited** Rome.
He/She/It **hasn't (has not)**

Pytania ogólne (Yes/No questions)

Have I/you/we/they **visited** Rome?
Has he/she/it

Krótkie odpowiedzi (Short answers)

Yes, I/you/we/they **have**.
No, I/you/we/they **haven't**.
Yes, he/she/it **has**.
No, he/she/it **hasn't**.

Pytania szczegółowe (Wh- questions)

What **have** I/you/we/they **visited?**
has he/she/it

ZASADY PISOWNI – FORMA PAST PARTICIPLE

Czasowniki regularne

Zasady tworzenia regularnych form czasu Present Perfect są takie same jak te dotyczące czasu Past Simple i zostały szczegółowo opisane na stronie 116.

Czasowniki nieregularne

Wiele czasowników ma nieregularną formę czasu Present Perfect, czyli tzw. Past Participle (np. *go, say, run*). Tabela czasowników nieregularnych znajduje się na str. 134.

Czasowniki *be* oraz *go*

- Formą Past Participle czasownika *be* jest *been*:
Have you ever been really scared? Czy kiedykolwiek byłeś naprawdę przerażony?
- Czasownik *go* posiada dwie formy Past Participle: *been* oraz *gone*, które różnią się znaczeniem:
My parents have been to Italy. Moi rodzice byli (już kiedyś) we Włoszech. (ale teraz tam nie przebywają)
My parents have gone to Italy. Moi rodzice pojechali do Włoch. (i obecnie tam przebywają)
Formy *been* często używamy w odniesieniu do sportu i innych czynności związanych z aktywnością fizyczną:
I've been bungee jumping. Skakałam na bungee.

Określenia czasu *ever* i *never*

W zdaniach w czasie Present Perfect często używamy następujących określeń czasu:

- ever** (kiedyś/kiedykolwiek) – występuje w pytaniach:
Have you ever been camping? Czy kiedykolwiek byłeś na biwaku?
- never** (nigdy) – występuje w zdaniach przeczących:
Our teacher has never taken us on a school trip. Nasza nauczycielka nigdy nie zabrała nas na wycieczkę szkolną.
Należy pamiętać, że w zdaniach z *never* czasownik występuje zawsze w formie twierdzącej.

6.7 Writing

A description of an event

I can write a simple description of a sports event

1 Read David's blog and answer the questions.

- 1 What event did David take part in?
- 2 Did he complete it?
- 3 What else did he achieve?



A day to remember

Yesterday I ran the London Marathon!

I dressed up as a mouse to raise money for the charity WellChild.

My group started at 9.45.

At first, it was impossible to run fast because there were so many runners. A lot of the runners were in weird costumes – one runner wore

a Dracula outfit, there was a woman in a wedding dress, and lots of runners came in different animal costumes.

- 15 **After** half an hour, I had more space around me. I remembered to run at the same speed and to take a drink of water every fifteen minutes. After twelve miles I was really tired. **Suddenly**, I saw my mum and my sister in the crowd near Tower Bridge. **And**
- 20 **after that**, I felt a lot better!

Then I just concentrated on running. I reached the finish line in 3 hours 42 minutes. **Finally**, I got my medal. I was really pleased. They told me I raised £1,000!

2 Copy the WRITING FOCUS and complete it with the phrases in purple in David's blog.

WRITING FOCUS

A description of an event

• The beginning

¹ **At first**, it was impossible to run fast.

• The middle

² **After** half an hour/a few minutes, I had more space around me.

³ **After that**, I felt much better!

⁴ **Then**, I just concentrated on running.

⁵ **Finally**, I saw my mum.

• The ending

In the end/⁶ **After**, I got my medal.

3 Make sentences by matching a beginning (1–8) with an ending (a–h). Write the answers in your notebook.

- 1 I dressed up as
- 2 I wanted to raise money for
- 3 It was impossible to
- 4 I couldn't run fast because
- 5 I remembered
- 6 Suddenly, I saw a group of my friends and
- 7 I concentrated on
- 8 I was really pleased that

- a to take regular drinks of water.
- b after that I felt much better.
- c I completed the race.
- d a strawberry.
- e my breathing.
- f 'Children in Need'.
- g find my friends in the crowd.
- h my feet were so sore.

4 Which phrases are correct? Write the answers in your notebook.

Yesterday our school played a rugby match against Brompton High School. ¹ **At first** / **Then** our team played really well. We scored ten points in the first twenty minutes. ² **After that** / **At first** the Brompton players started trying much harder. In the second half they scored several times. In the last minute our best player, Terry, ran towards the goal line with the ball, but ³ **suddenly** / **after a few minutes**, he slipped and fell. We couldn't believe it! ⁴ **In the end** / **Suddenly**, Brompton won 16:12.

5 Write a description of a sports event that you or a friend took part in. Say:

- what the event was,
- where and when it took place,
- what happened,
- how you (or the person) felt.

Use the WRITING FOCUS to help you. Write 80–130 words.