

5.5 Grammar

Past Simple: was/were, could

I can talk about the past with the verbs 'be' and 'can'

1 In pairs, look at the photo and answer the questions. Then read the text and check.

- Who is the person in the photo?
- What do you know about him?
- What is he most famous for?



JOHNNY DEPP is a famous film star now but what was he like at school? **Was** he a good student? School **wasn't** a good experience for Johnny. The problem **was** that he **was** at over twenty different schools and often the students **weren't** very friendly. So, school was often a lonely place for Johnny. His two favourite things **were** Music and Acting. He **couldn't** play the piano but he **could** play the guitar. He could also sing very well and he was in a band called The Kids. His dream was to be a musician after school. His band was successful but they couldn't get a record deal. Luckily, Johnny was also a great actor.

THE STARS AND SCHOOL

2 Which verb forms in blue in the text complete GRAMMAR FOCUS 1 and 2 correctly? Find more examples in the text.

GRAMMAR FOCUS 1

Past Simple: be

- + I/He/She ¹**was** a good student.
You/We/They ²**?** good students.
- I/He/She ³**?** a good student.
You/We/They ⁴**?** good students.
- ⁵**?** I/he/she a good student?
Yes, I/he/she **was**. / No, I/he/**she wasn't**.
- ? **Were** you/we/they good students?
Yes, you/we/they **were**. / No, you/we/they **weren't**.
What **was** he good at?
What **were** they good at?

Note:

- You also use **was/wasn't** with **it**: **It was** lonely for him.
- wasn't** = was not, **weren't** = were not

GRAMMAR FOCUS 2

Past Simple: can

- + He ⁶**could** play the guitar.
- He ⁷**?** play the piano.
- ? **Could** he play the piano?

Note:

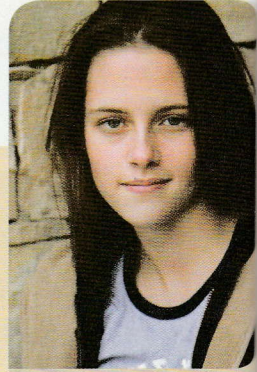
- Could** is the same for all persons (I, you, he, she, it, we, they).
- couldn't** = could not

3 Read the text again. Read the statements and correct the false statements in your notebook.

- School was fun for Johnny.
School wasn't fun for Johnny. It wasn't a good experience.
- The other students were always nice.
- Johnny was always happy.
- Johnny's favourite things were Maths and History.
- Johnny couldn't sing well.
- The band wasn't very successful.

4 2.41 Read about Kristen Stewart. Which options are correct? Write your answers in your notebook. Then listen and check.

KRISTEN STEWART is a famous actress. But when she ¹**was / were** younger, things ²**wasn't / weren't** always easy. She ³**wasn't / weren't** happy at high school because she ⁴**could / couldn't** talk to other kids her age. They ⁵**was / were** interested in different things and so they ⁶**wasn't / weren't** very friendly to her. They ⁷**were / weren't** often jealous because Kristen ⁸**could / couldn't** act really well.



ALBERT EINSTEIN was a very famous scientist. From an early age, he ¹**was** good at Maths and Science and he ²**?** play the violin well. But at school, he ³**?** good at all subjects. History and Geography ⁴**?** easy for him and he ⁵**?** good at foreign languages. But Einstein ⁶**?** a genius and scientists are still studying his brain to help them understand about intelligence.



5 2.42 In pairs, try to complete the text about Albert Einstein so that it is true. Use **was/wasn't, were/weren't** or **could/couldn't**. Write your answers in your notebooks. Then listen and check.

6 Copy the questions and complete them with **were** or **could**. Then ask and answer in pairs. Write down the answers.

- When you were at primary school ...
- were** the other students friendly?
 - ?** your teacher nice?
 - ?** you speak English?
 - ?** you good at Science?
 - ?** you understand everything?
 - ?** you quiet or noisy?
 - ?** school fun?
 - ?** you good at sports?

7 Tell the class about your partner.

When Marek was at primary school, the other students were friendly. His teacher was ...

5.6 Speaking

Organising a trip

I can ask for information to organise a school trip

1 Read the information about the Eden Project and Shakespeare's House. Which is the best place to visit on a school trip? Why?

2 Ben is organising a trip for his class. Read and listen. Which place do they want to visit?

Clerk: Good morning. Can I help you?

Ben: Good morning. I'd like some information.

Clerk: Certainly, what would you like to know?

Ben: What are your opening times?

Clerk: We're open from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Ben: And how much does it cost to get in?

Clerk: For adults it costs £10 and for children it costs £5. There are also discounts for groups.

Ben: Can I book online?

Clerk: Yes, you can. There's a discount if you book online.

Ben: Are there any guided tours?

Clerk: No, but you can download an app to your phone.

Ben: It's got lots of great information.

Ben: And where is the house, exactly?

Clerk: It's on Henley Street, near the train station.

Ben: OK, thanks very much.

Clerk: You're welcome.

3 In your notebook, write the words which complete the gaps in the dialogue in Exercise 2 correctly. Then listen again and check.

4 Read the dialogue again. Which of the underlined phrases complete the SPEAKING FOCUS correctly?



Eden Project Cornwall

Explore the rainforest, walk through the Mediterranean area, have fun in the education centre and learn about plants. There are also fantastic concerts and the longest zip wire in England!

Opening times: 9.30 a.m. – 6 p.m., 7 days a week all year

Tickets:

Adults – £23.50 (£19.95 online)

Children 5–16 years old – £13.50

(£11.50 online)

Children under 5 – free

Students – £11.50

Discounts for groups of ten or more – contact 01726811911

£100–£125.

Guided tours:

Choose from three different tours

SPEAKING FOCUS

Asking for information

I'd like some information.

1

How much does it cost to get in?

How much are the tickets? / How much is (a family) ticket?

Can I book online? Are there any guided tours?

Is there an app?

Where is the (park/museum/attraction) exactly?

Thanks very much.

Giving information

2 Can I help you?

What would you like to know?

Tickets are (£10) for adults and (£5) for children.

Children under (5) are free.

3

A family ticket costs (£20).

The (museum/park) opens at (9 a.m.) and closes at (5 p.m.).

It's in/on (Green Street).

You're welcome.

5 Make questions by putting the words in the correct order. Write them in your notebook. Then answer the questions about a place you visited on your school trip.

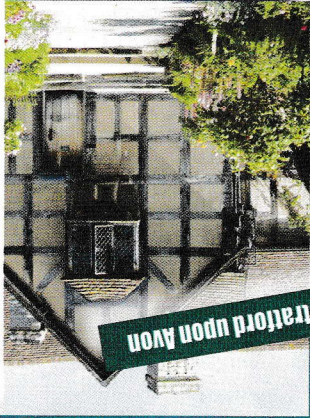
1 how / cost / much / it / to / in / does / get / ?

How much does it cost to get in?

2 any / there / are / tours / ? 4 is / where / exactly / it / ?

3 book / online / I / can / ? 5 there / is / app / an / ?

6 Work in pairs and prepare a dialogue asking for information about the Eden Project.



Shakespeare's House Stratford-upon-Avon

See where Shakespeare was born and lived for over twenty years. Explore the gardens, visit the shop or download the Shakespeare app to your phone to get the most from your visit!

Opening times: 9.00 a.m. – 5 p.m.

Tickets:

Adults – £15.90 (10% discount online)

Children 5–16 years old – £9.50

(10% discount online)

Family – £41.50

Students – £14.90

Discounts for groups of ten or more – contact 01789204016

1 Choose the correct answers and write full sentences in your notebook.

- 1 I or go to university. I don't know yet.
- 2 I because my parents give me money.
- 3 I need money so I .

- a have to get a job
- b can get a job
- c don't have to get a job

- 4 What a mess! Your birthday party is tonight so you .
- 5 It's OK, you tonight. You can do it later.
- 6 A: Mum, I'm bored!
B: Well, you and clean the kitchen!

- d don't have to tidy your room
- e can tidy your room
- f have to tidy your room

- 7 I'm sure it's the right size but you if you want to.
- 8 You look great in this shirt but you tonight.
- 9 I don't know if this is my size. I and see.
- g have to try it on
- h can try it on

5.2 must/mustn't, should/shouldn't

Wyrażenia must/mustn't, should/shouldn't

Must (musieć) wyraża nakaz, konieczność lub przymus:
 You **must** leave the classroom during the first break.
 Musieć opuścić klasę podczas pierwszej przerwy.
Mustn't (nie wolno) wyraża zakaz:
 You **mustn't** leave the classroom during the first break.
 Nie wolno wam opuszczać klasy podczas pierwszej przerwy.
 Uwaga: aby wyrazić brak konieczności, nakazu lub przymusu, używamy **don't have to**, a nie **mustn't**.
 You **don't have to** leave the classroom during the first break.
 Nie musicie opuszczać klasy podczas pierwszej przerwy.
 Formy **must** oraz **mustn't** są takie same dla wszystkich osób.
 I/You/He/She/It/We/They **must** train a lot.
 I/You/He/She/It/We/They **mustn't** work so hard.
Should/Shouldn't (powinien/nie powinien) wyraża powinność (kiedy udzielamy rad lub o nie prosimy):
 You **should** study more. Powinnaś więcej się uczyć.
 You **shouldn't** drink so much coffee. Nie powinienś pić tyle kawy.
Should I ask for help? Czy powinienem poprosić o pomoc?

Zdania twierdzące (Affirmative)	Zdania przeczące (Negative)
I/You/He/She/It/We/They should take risks.	I/You/He/She/It/We/They shouldn't take risks.
It/We/They should take risks.	It/We/They shouldn't take risks.
Pytania ogólne (Yes/No questions)	Pytania ogólne (Yes/No questions)
Should I/he/she/it/we/they take risks?	Should I/he/she/it/we/they take risks?
Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they should .	No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they shouldn't .
Pytania szczegółowe (Wh- questions)	Pytania szczegółowe (Wh- questions)
Why should I/you/he/she/it/we/they take risks?	Why shouldn't I/you/he/she/it/we/they take risks?

1 Copy the sentences into your notebook and complete them with the words from the box.

must (x2) mustn't (x2) don't have to
 should shouldn't doesn't have to

- 1 Do you think I go to a film school? Is it a good idea?
- 2 We cheat in exams at our school. It's the rule!
- 3 You do your homework now. You can do it later.
- 4 I get up at 6.30 because I be at school before eight.
- 5 My sister wear a uniform at her school.
- 6 She's so lucky! I hate my uniform.
- 7 You leave school yet, it's not a good idea.
- 8 Pass your exams first.
- 9 You use mobile phones in class. Never do that!
- 10 To be a vet, you like animals. It's very important!

2 Copy the sentences into your notebook and complete them with must, mustn't, should, shouldn't or don't/doesn't have to. The context is given in brackets.

- 1 I go to that college? (Do you think it's a good idea?)
- 2 We practise the violin every day. (It's necessary.)
- 3 You miss so many classes. (It's not a good idea.)
- 4 We be late for lessons. (It's the rule.)
- 5 You do extra activities. (It's not necessary.)
- 6 You train to become a teacher. (It's a good idea.)
- 7 My daughter wear a school uniform. (It's not necessary.)
- 8 You try to get good marks! (It's necessary.)

5.5 Past Simple: was/were, could

Czasu Past Simple używamy, mówiąc o zdarzeniach lub sytuacjach, o których wiemy, że miały miejsce i zakończyły się w przeszłości:
 John and I **were** at the same school. John i ja byliśmy w tej samej szkole.
 We both **could** play basketball and football, but we **couldn't** play tennis. Oba umieliśmy grać w koszykówkę i piłkę nożną, ale nie umieliśmy grać w tenisa.
 Zdania z czasownikiem **to be** w czasie Past Simple tworzymy, używając form **was** i **were**:

Zdania twierdzące (Affirmative)	Zdania przeczące (Negative)
I/He/She/It was at school.	I/He/She/It wasn't at school.
You/We/They were at school.	You/We/They weren't at school.
Pytania ogólne (Yes/No questions)	Pytania ogólne (Yes/No questions)
Was I/he/she/it at school?	Was I/he/she/it at school?
Yes, I/he/she/it was .	No, I/he/she/it wasn't .
Pytania szczegółowe (Wh- questions)	Pytania szczegółowe (Wh- questions)
Where was I/he/she/it?	Where were you/we/they?
Yes, I/he/she/it was .	No, you/we/they weren't .
Krótkie odpowiedzi (Short answers)	Krótkie odpowiedzi (Short answers)
Yes, I/he/she/it was .	No, I/he/she/it wasn't .
Yes, you/we/they were .	No, you/we/they weren't .

GRAMMAR FOCUS REFERENCE AND PRACTICE

Form *was* i *wasn't* możemy również użyć z zaimkiem *it*:
It was cold. Było zimno.

Zdania z czasownikiem *can* w czasie Past Simple tworzymy, używając form **could** oraz **couldn't**. Formy te są takie same dla wszystkich osób:

Zdania twierdzące (Affirmative)	Zdania przeczące (Negative)
I/You/He/She/ It/We/They could sing.	I/You/He/She/It/ We/They couldn't sing. (could not)
Pytania ogólne (Yes/No questions)	Krótkie odpowiedzi (Short answers)
Could I/you/he/she/ it/we/they sing?	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they could. No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they couldn't.
Pytania szczegółowe (Wh- questions)	
What could I/you/he/she/it/we/they sing?	

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

- School *wasn't / couldn't* always fun for me.
- When I was younger, I *wasn't / weren't* very good at sports.
- I *wasn't / couldn't* understand Maths.
- A: *Could / Were* you play a musical instrument when you were a child?
B: Yes, I *was / could*.
- A: *Were / Was* high school a nice experience for you?
B: Yes, it *was / were*.
- All my children *was / were* bad at History when they were at school.
- A: What *was / were* your favourite school subjects?
B: History *was / could* great. I *couldn't / wasn't* speak French very well but it *was / could* interesting, too!
- Your sister *could / was* Miss Teen London. *Could / Were* you jealous?

2 Copy the sentences into your notebook and complete them with *was, were, wasn't, weren't, could* or *couldn't*.

- Science a compulsory subject at my school. I study Geography instead.
- When I five, I speak a little French.
- A: you a noisy child?
B: No, I .
- The other kids my age very friendly to me so I often felt lonely.
- At school I understand science at all. I a very bad student.
- A: Einstein good at Maths?
B: Yes, he .
- A: What you good at as a child?
B: Well, I run really fast.
- When my children at primary school, they play any musical instruments yet.
- Her secondary school single-sex. There boys and girls in her class.
- Last week it very cold in the classroom. We think or write!

6.2 Past Simple Czas Past Simple

Czasu Past Simple używamy, mówiąc o czynnościach i zdarzeniach, o których wiemy, że miały miejsce i zakończyły się w przeszłości. Często dodajemy informację, kiedy zdarzenie miało miejsce:

*My dad **climbed** Rysy in 1988.* Mój tata wszedł na Rysy w 1988 roku.
*I **had** eggs for breakfast.* Jadłam jajka na śniadanie.

Zdania twierdzące (Affirmative)

I/You/He/She/It/We/They **won.**

ZASADY PISOWNI – FORMA CZASU PAST SIMPLE

Czasowniki regularne

- zasada ogólna: bezokolicznik + *-ed*, np. *work – worked*,
- czasowniki zakończone na *-e*: + *-d*, np. *like – liked*,
- czasowniki zakończone na samogłoskę + spółgłoskę: podwojenie spółgłoski + *-ed*, np. *stop – stopped*,
- czasowniki zakończone na spółgłoskę + *-y*: *-ied*, np. *cry – cried*.

Czasowniki nieregularne

Wiele czasowników ma nieregularną formę czasu Past Simple (np. *go, say, run*). Tabela czasowników nieregularnych znajduje się na str. 134.

1 Copy the table into your notebook. Add *-ed* to the regular verbs in the box and complete the table.

cycle	try	walk	plan	stay	marry	arrive	fit
work → worked	like → liked	stop → stopped	cry → cried	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

2 In your notebook, write the Past Simple forms of the verbs in brackets.

- We (play) tennis for two hours yesterday.
- Last weekend my son (break) his arm and we (go) to hospital.
- She (want) to go to the mountains for the holidays.
- We (spend) the day at the seaside.
- I (look) for yoga classes in my town but I couldn't find anything.
- My mum (help) me do my Maths homework.
- He (shout) for help but no one heard him.
- They (say) they wanted to stay at home.

3 Copy the sentences into your notebook and complete them with the Past Simple forms of the verbs in the box.

cry carry bake give stop study

- We at the same university.
- The baby for three hours!
- My mum a cake for my birthday.
- My parents me a puppy for Christmas.
- He my suitcase. Such a gentleman!
- We for a short break.

5.5 Grammar

Past Simple: was/were, could

SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

- 1 **Uzupełnij zdania właściwą formą twierdzącą lub przeczącą czasownika *be* lub *can*.**
- My brother is only three years old but he can swim quite well.
- It ^a _____ three o'clock in the morning. I ^b _____ in bed but I ^c _____ sleep.
 - Hey, Jackie? ^a _____ you swim? ^b _____ you interested in a job? The swimming pool wants summer workers.
 - Louis ^a _____ very good at Spanish. He ^b _____ say 'Hello', he ^c _____ count to ten and he doesn't know what 'Gracias' means! He ^d _____ the worst student in the class!
 - My mum and dad ^a _____ angry with me because of my Maths test result. I work hard but I ^b _____ understand the Maths we are doing at the moment.

- 2 **Uzupełnij tekst formami przeszłymi czasowników podanych w nawiasach.**

AMAZING CHILDREN

William Sidis was (be) born in New York in 1898. He ¹ _____ (can) speak more than ten languages and when he ² _____ (be) eleven, he ³ _____ (be) already a student at Harvard University. He ⁴ _____ (be) a professor when he ⁵ _____ (be) twenty. He ⁶ _____ (be) amazing but, unfortunately, he ⁷ _____ (not/be) a happy child.

- 3 **Uzupełnij dialog między Elaine a jej babcią właściwymi formami przeszłymi czasowników *be* lub *can*.**

E: Hi, Grandma. What are those photos?
 G: They're my old photos from when I was a teenager like you.
 E: Wow. Is that your motorbike?
 G: No, it ¹ _____ my brother's.
 E: ² _____ you drive?
 G: Not then. Driving lessons ³ _____ expensive and my parents ⁴ _____ pay for them.
 E: Oh, I like this one. Where ⁵ _____ you?
 G: We ⁶ _____ in Wales on a school trip. The weather ⁷ _____ very good – there ⁸ _____ lots of rain – but we ⁹ _____ very happy in the mountains. Every day ¹⁰ _____ the same – breakfast at 8 a.m., a 20km walk and back to the hostel in the evening. We ¹¹ _____ so tired, we ¹² _____ move in the evenings. There ¹³ _____ any discos or parties – we ¹⁴ _____ in bed before 9 p.m.!

E: ¹⁵ _____ you with grandfather then?
 G: No, I ¹⁶ _____. He ¹⁷ _____ at the same school as me. Just a minute, ah, here's one of your grandfather and me. We ¹⁸ _____ twenty-one or twenty-two then ...

- 4 **Użyj podanych w nawiasach wyrazów, aby ułożyć pytania i odpowiedzi.**

Conversation 1: Marcus and Sam

M: Hi, Sam. Where were you yesterday (where/you/ yesterday)?
 S: Hi. Sorry. ¹ _____ (I/tired). ² _____ (I/not/phone) you because ³ _____ (my phone/in) my bag at school.

Conversation 2: Jenny and Beverley

J: ¹ _____ (David/really horrible) to me yesterday.
 B: Really? Why?
 J: ² _____ (We/with) Ellen and Mark at the Sports Centre for a game of tennis. You know I can't play any ball sports. ³ _____ (I/not/hit) the ball! ⁴ _____ (David/not/happy) with me! He hates losing.

Conversation 3: Mr Smith and Kate

S: ¹ _____ (Why/you late) to school this morning?
 K: ² _____ (My dad/not/find) his car keys.
 S: ³ _____ (Where/they)?
 K: ⁴ _____ (They/on) the bathroom cupboard!

SHOW WHAT YOU'VE LEARNT

- 5 **Przetłumacz fragmenty w języku polskim na język angielski, aby uzupełnić zdania.**

(Dlaczego byłeś smutny) Why were you sad yesterday?
 1 (Czy umieliście pływać) _____ when you were ten?
 2 (Dlaczego Carole była) _____ angry last night?
 3 Simon (nie potrafił mi pomóc) _____ with my homework.
 4 (Nikki umiała grać) _____ the guitar when she was in primary school.
 5 (Moich kolegów nie było w domu) _____ at the weekend.
 6 (Nie mogliśmy skończyć) _____ the pizza. It was very big.

/6



1 Przjrzyj się zdjęciu. Uzupełnij odpowiedzi wyrazami z ramki.

[background example exciting firstly
looks modern next top whole]

1 What can you see in the photo?

I can see a big, **modern** tower. It's a _____ to the sea. There are some boats in the b _____ and some buildings. It _____ like a big city.

2 Why is something like this popular with tourists?

There are a few reasons. a _____, of course, you get a great view from the b _____. You can see the town, people, boats. In cities, you can see all the famous buildings and take great photos. In Paris, for example, from the Eiffel Tower, you can see the Arc de Triomphe, Notre Dame, and other places. Also, it is _____ to be high up.

3 Do you like climbing towers when you are on holiday? Why/Why not?

Oh yes. We always go up towers. The Eiffel Tower, The Leaning Tower of Pisa and smaller towers. The best is the Campanile di San Marco in Venice. You can see the _____ city and the canals. It's amazing.

2 Spójrz na informacje na temat Spinnaker Tower w Portsmouth i uzupełnij odpowiedzi.

Useful information

Open: 10 a.m.-6 p.m. every day

Tickets:

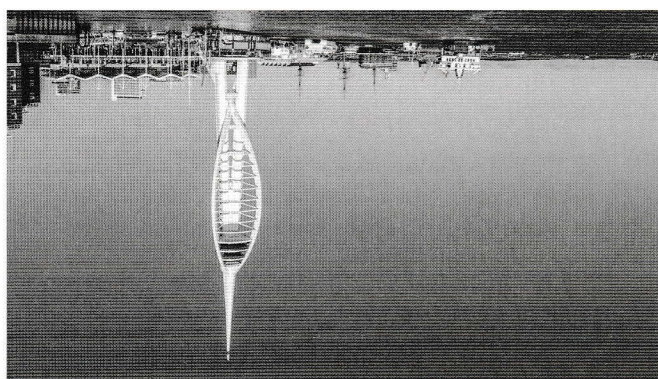
- Adults £8.95 (online price £7.60)
- Children (3-15) 6.95 (online price £5.90)
- Under 3s - Free
- Family ticket: £24.50

Discounts for groups of 15 or more people. Price includes a free audio guide. See our website for more details. We are also on Facebook and Twitter.

Address: Gunwharf Quay, Portsmouth.

Address: Gunwharf Quay, Portsmouth.

- A Yes, there is. A family ticket costs twenty-~~four~~ pounds.
- B It's in _____ Quay.
- C They are eight pounds 2 _____ - _____ for adults and 3 _____ pounds ninety-five for children aged 3 to 15. It is free for children under the age of 3.
- D Yes, there are. They are for groups of at least 4 _____ people.
- E Yes, you can, and prices are lower. For example an adult ticket costs 5 _____ pounds 6 _____ online, a saving of 1.35 on the normal price.
- F No, I'm afraid there aren't but we have free 7 _____ guides for all visitors.
- G The tower opens at 8 _____ o'clock in the morning and closes at 9 _____ o'clock in the evening.



3 Połącz pytania 1-6 z odpowiedziami A-F z ćwiczenia 2.

- 1 Are there any discounts for groups?
2 Are there any guided tours?
3 Can I book online?
4 Where is the tower exactly?
5 How much are the tickets?
6 Is there a cheaper ticket for families?

4 Ułóż zdania dialogu we właściwej kolejności.

- A Customer: Where is the zoo e _____ ?
B Customer: Yes, I'd like some b _____ about the zoo.
C Customer: How much does it c _____ to get in?
D Customer: Thanks very d _____ m _____.
E Customer: Can I b _____ online?
F Assistant: You're f _____ w _____.
G Assistant: We are open every day from nine o'clock until six o'clock.
H Assistant: What would you e _____ 9 _____ to know?
I Assistant: Yes, there is. You can download it from our website and use it to find out more information about the animals in the zoo as you are walking round.

Assistant: Can I **help** you?

1 _____
Customer: What are your h _____ times?

2 _____
3 _____
Assistant: T _____ are £6.50 for adults aged 18 and over and £5.00 for under 18s.

4 _____
Assistant: No, I'm afraid not. You have to buy them from the ticket office.

5 _____
Customer: Is there an app?

6 _____
Assistant: It's in Park Road. Go into the park and the zoo is on your left.

7 _____
8 _____

5 Uzupełnij dialog z ćwiczenia 4, wpisując jeden wyraz w każdą lukę a-i. Podano pierwsze litery słów.