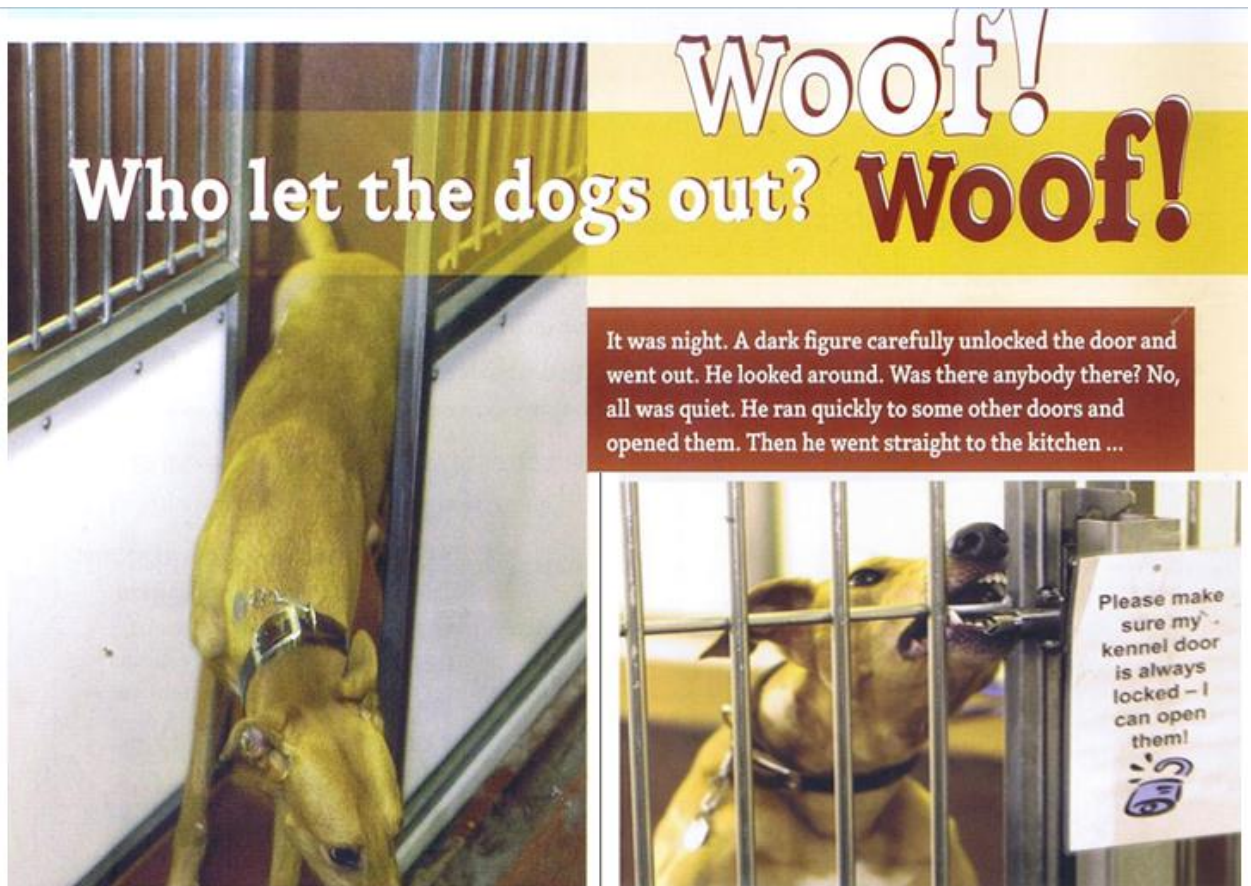


# UNIT 3 WHAT HAPPEN NEXT?

## WHAT A MYSTERY!

1. Read the beginning of the newspaper article and answer these questions
  - Who do you think is the “dark figure”?
  - Why did he open the doors
  - Why did he go to the kitchen?
  - Where do you think the story is taking place
2. Read and listen to the rest of the article.



**Woof! Woof!**

### Who let the dogs out?

It was night. A dark figure carefully unlocked the door and went out. He looked around. Was there anybody there? No, all was quiet. He ran quickly to some other doors and opened them. Then he went straight to the kitchen ...

Please make sure my kennel door is always locked – I can open them!

3. The past forms of the verbs

Look – looked	start- started
Run – ran	watch - watched

Open- opened                      use - used

Begin – began                    tell - told

Arrive- arrived                  eat – ate

4. You will hear six incorrect sentences about the story. Correct them using negative sentences.

1. It didn't happen every morning. It happened every night.
2. He didn't looked all the doors. He opened them.
3. Amy Watson didn't start the home. Mary Tealby started it.
4. They didn't see a man on the film. They saw a dog
5. He didn't open the doors with his nose. He opened them with his teeth.
6. Reporters didn't come to film Amy. They came to film Red.

5. Complete the questions

1. What did Red do?
2. Why did he open the doors?
3. How often did he do it?
4. Who did Amy think it was?
5. What did they put in the cages?
6. How did he open the doors?
7. Did they have a good time?
8. Why did 400 people phone the dogs' home?

## Grammar: Simple Past

### Use:

1. Completed action in the past



- Use the simple past to express the idea that an action started and finished at a specific time in the past. Sometimes, the speaker may not actually mention the specific time but they have one specific time in mind.
- Ex: I saw a movie yesterday.
- He washed his car.

2. A series of completed actions



We use the simple past to list a series of completed actions in the past.  
Ex: I finished work, walked to the beach and found a nice place to swim.

3. Duration in past



- The simple past can be used with a duration which starts and stops in the past. A duration is a longer action often indicated by expressions such as: for two years, all day, etc.
  - Ex: I sat at the beach all day.
4. together with the Past Progressive/Continuous - The Simple Past interrupted an action which was in progress in the past.
- EX: They **were playing** cards when the telephone **rang**

### Spelling

Sometimes there are exceptions in spelling when adding -ed.

- 1) consonant after short, stressed vowel at the end of the word

*Double the consonant.*

stop – stop**ped**

swap – swa**pped**

If the consonant is not stressed, we do not double it:

benefit – benefit**ed** (Here we stress the first 'e', not the 'i'.) In British English we double one -l at the end of the word:

travel – travel**led**

---

2) one -e at the end of the word

*Add only -d.*

love – lov**ed**

save – sav**ed**

3) verbs ending in -y

*verbs ending in 'y' preceded by a vowel (a, e, i, o, u): Add -ed.*

Example:

I play – he play**ed**

*verbs ending in 'y' preceded by a consonant: Change 'y' to 'i' Then add -ed.*

Example:

I hurry – he hurri**ed**

***Signal words***

**yesterday, last week, a month ago, in 2002**

***Pronunciation of the ending -ed in the Simple Past***

1) verbs ending in -ed preceded by a voiceless consonant [p, k, f, ʃ, tʃ, s, θ]  
-> speak [t].

The -e is silent. Example: I stop – I stop**ped** [stɒpt]

2) verbs ending in -ed preceded by a voiced consonant [b, g, v, ʒ, dʒ, z, ð, l, m, n] or a vowel

-> speak [d].

The -e is silent. Example: I clean - I cleaned [kli:nd]

3) verbs ending in -ed preceded by [t] or [d]

-> speak [ɪd].

The -e changes to [ɪ]. Example: I visit - I visited [vɪzɪtɪd]

## PRACTICE

### 1. Making connections

1. The phone rang, so I answer it.

2. I felt ill, so I went to bed.

3. I made a sandwich because I was hungry.

4. I had a shower and washed my hair.

5. I lost my passport, but I found it later.

6. I called the police because I heard a strange noise.

7. The printer broke, so I mended it.

8. I forgot her birthday, so I said sorry.

9. I took my driving test and I passed it.

10. I told a joke, but nobody laughed.

2. Ask and answer these questions with a partner.

2. Ask and answer these questions with a partner

What did you do ....?

- last night

- last weekend
- on your last birthday
- last New Year's Eve
- on your last holiday

## PARTNERS IN CRIME

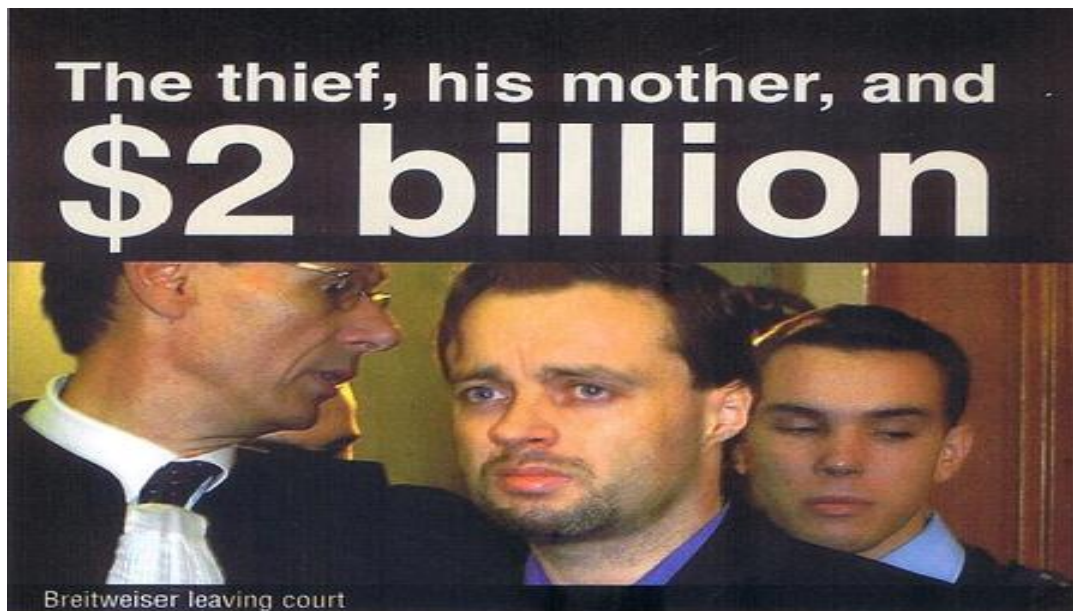
1. Check the meaning of these verbs.

Fill	destroy
Steal	take
Hide	cut
Throw	think
Spend	

What are the past form?

Fill	Filled	Destroy	Destroyed
Steal	Stole	Take	Took
Hide	Hid	Cut	Cut
Throw	Threw	Think	Thought
Spend	Spent		

2. Look at the photo and read the newspaper story. Complete 1-9 in the story with the past forms of the verbs in exercise 1.



- |            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. Stole   | 6. cut       |
| 2. Hid     | 7. threw     |
| 3. Filled  | 8. destroyed |
| 4. Thought | 9. spent     |
| 5. Took    |              |

3. Answer the questions

- What did Stephane Breitweiser steal?
- Was his mother also a thief?
- Why did she go to prison?

Answer:

- 239 paintings
- No
- Because she destroyed a lot of paintings

4. Put these lines into the story (...)

- a where he **was living** with his mother
- b while he **was working** as a lorry driver
- c just as they **were closing**
- d while they **were having** supper
- e because he **was wearing** a security guard's uniform

## GRAMMAR

### Past Simple and Continuous

Use:

- The past continuous expresses a past activity that has duration.

I had a good time when I was living in Paris.

You were making a lot of noise last night. Were you having a party?

- The activity was in progress *before* and probably *after*, a time in the past.

"What were you doing at 8.00 last night?" "I was watching TV."

When I woke up this morning, the sun was shining.

### Past Simple >< Past Continuous

The past simple	The past Continuous
-completed past actions	-activities in progress
In story: -describe the scene	-tell the action

-A past simple action can interrupt a past continuous activity in progress.



## PRACTICE

### 1. Choose the correct verb form

- 1 I *saw* / *was seeing* a good programme on TV last night.
- 2 While I *shopped* / *was shopping* this morning, I *lost* / *was losing* my wallet. I don't know how.
- 3 Last week the police *stopped* / *were stopping* Alan because he *drove* / *was driving* at over eighty miles an hour.
- 4 'How *did you break* / *were you breaking* your leg?'  
'I *skied* / *was skiing* and I *hit* / *was hitting* a tree.'
- 5 When I *arrived* / *was arriving* at the party, everyone *had* / *was having* a good time.
- 6 *Did you have* / *Were you having* a good time last night?

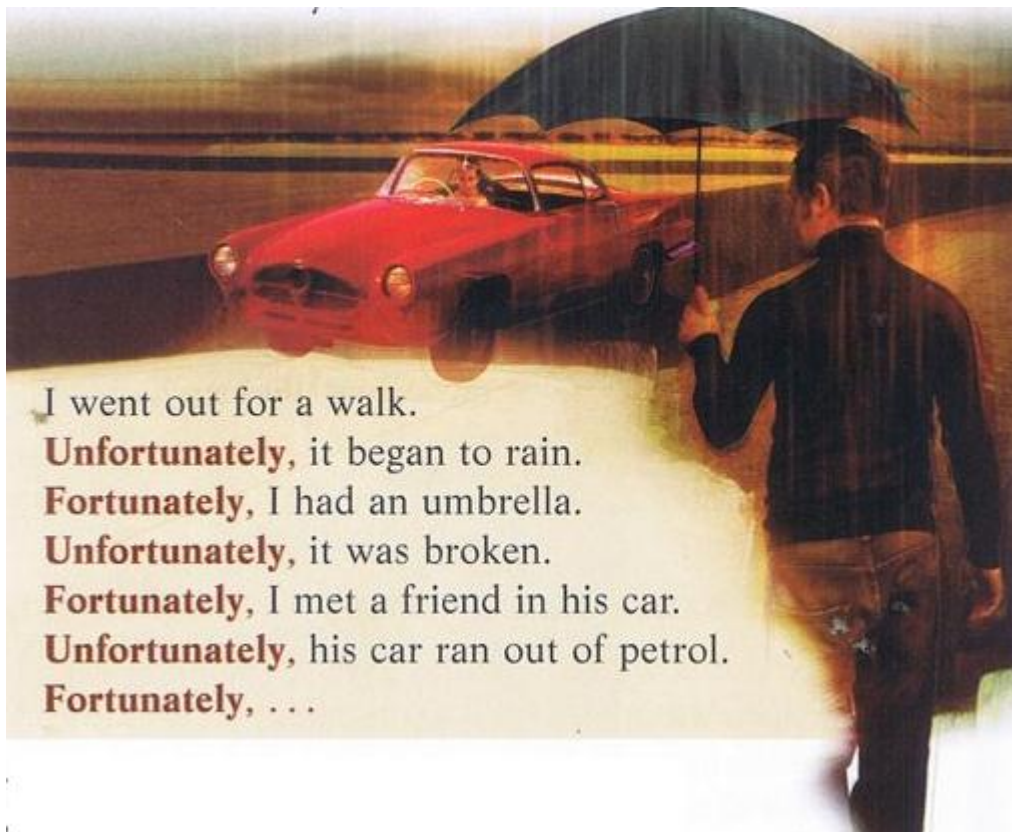
Answer:

1. saw
2. was shopping / lost
3. stopped / was driving
4. did you break / was skiing / hit
5. arrived / was having
6. Did you have

2. Complete the sentences with the verbs in the Past Simple or Past Continuous.

- 1 While I was going (go) to work this morning, I met (meet) an old friend.
- 2 I didn't want (not want) to get up this morning. It was raining (rain) and it was cold, and my bed was so warm.
- 3 The phone rang (ring) just as I was leaving (leave) the office.
- 4 When I picked (pick) up the phone, there was no-one there.
- 5 I said (say) hello to the children, but they didn't say anything because they were watching (watch) television.

3. Continue this story around the class.

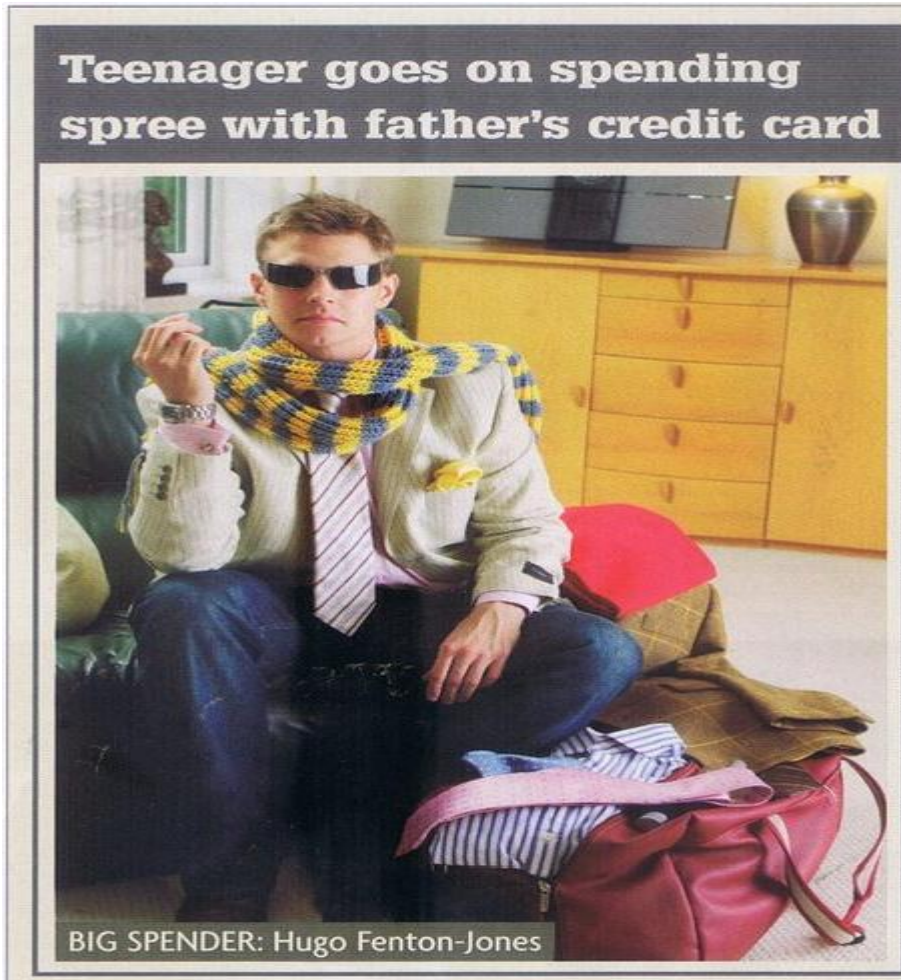


I went out for a walk.  
**Unfortunately**, it began to rain.  
**Fortunately**, I had an umbrella.  
**Unfortunately**, it was broken.  
**Fortunately**, I met a friend in his car.  
**Unfortunately**, his car ran out of petrol.  
**Fortunately**, ...

4. Tell similar stories around the class. Begin with these sentences.

- I went for a walk in the park on Sunday.
- It was my birthday last week.
- We went out for a meal last Saturday.
- There was a really good film on TV last night.

5. Read the headline and look at the photo. What did Hugo buy? What is a *spending spree*?



A spending spree is an uncontrolled episode of excessive shopping.

6. Work with a partner. You have different information. Take it in turns to ask and answer question. Don't look at your partner's story.



### Student A

Look at the newspaper story on p143.

Teenager Hugo Fenton-Jones stole ... (What?) while his father was working in the garden.

### Student B

Look at the newspaper story on p146.

Teenager Hugo Fenton-Jones stole his father's credit card while his father was working ... (Where?).

What did Hugo steal?

He stole his father's credit card.

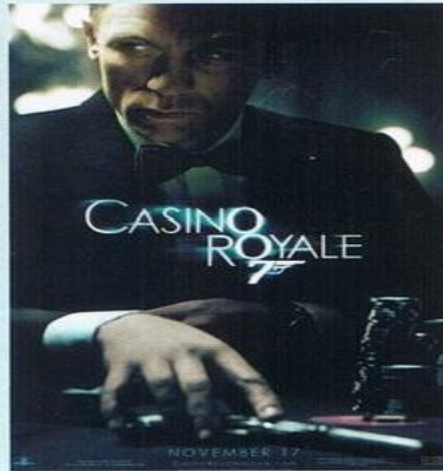
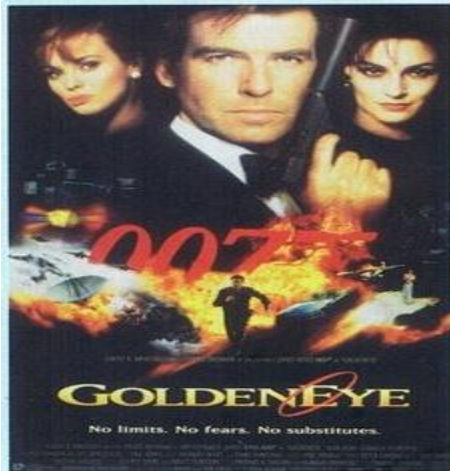
Where was his father working?

He was working in the garden.

## LISTENING AND READING

1. James [Bond](#) is a character from several novels by Ian Fleming, the first being *Casino Royale* published in 1953. Fleming published 14 novels featuring the British spy, known as 007 (Double O 7), who had a "license to kill" anyone who might thwart the British government.
2. Look at the posters from some of the James Bond films. Have you seen any of them? Do you know any more James Bond films?





3. You are going to listen to an extract from *The man with the Golden Gun*



What do you think is happening?

4. Listen and answer the questions.

1. The people in the picture are: James Bond, Mary, and Scaramanga. They are in the hotel, and in the bathroom of the hotel.
2. She climbed through the window that he left open before he went to sleep
3. She wanted to warn him about an important message from HQ. A KGB man was looking for Bond
4. They talked in the bathroom on the side of bath.
5. Scaramanga told James and Mary to come out of the bathroom with their hands up. He was holding his golden gun and pointing it at James.

5. Read the story. Find the lines in the text which go with each picture.

6. Are these sentences true or false. Correct the false sentences.

1. T
2. F. He was dreaming about 3 blacked- coated men with red eyes and angry white teeth.
3. F. A noise behind the curtains woke him.
4. F. He angrily asked her why she was there.
5. F. The window banged shut with a noise like a gunshot.
6. T
7. T
8. F. He wanted to help her get out, but before he could, Scaramanga came in

## VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING

1. Many adverbs ending in -ly . Match the verb in A with an adverb in B.

A		B	
dream	creep	quietly	heavily
wake up	get out of bed	peacefully	urgently
whisper	breathe	suddenly	slowly

1. Dream peacefully
2. Creep quietly/ slowly
3. Wake up suddenly/ slowly
4. Get out of bed quietly/suddenly/ slowly



5. Whisper quietly/ urgently
6. Breathe quietly/ heavily/ peacefully/ slowly

2. There are also many adverbs that do not end in -ly

Find these examples in the text on p26–27.

back   still   here   again   first   together   just   straight

## VOCABULARY SPOT

### Position of adverbs

- 1 Adverbs do not usually go between a verb and its object.

*You speak English **well**.* (NOT ~~You speak well English.~~)

*I did my homework **quickly**.* (NOT ~~I did quickly my homework.~~)

- 2 Some adverbs can change position.

*It rained all day **yesterday**.* / ***Yesterday** it rained all day.*

*I woke up **suddenly**.* / ***Suddenly** I woke up.*

- 3 In which of these sentences can the adverb change position? Rewrite them.

1 *Tidy your room **first**. Then you can go out.*

2 *Can you **possibly** tell me the time?*

3 *We went for a walk. It started to rain **unfortunately**.*

Rewrite:

1. First, tidy your room. Then you can go out.
2. Can't change.
3. Unfortunately, it started to rain.

3. Rewrite the sentences with adverbs in brackets.

- 1 I was dreaming peacefully when suddenly a loud noise woke me up.
- 2 My Grandma is nearly 75 and she still goes swimming regularly.
- 3 I unlocked the door quietly and went outside into the night.
- 4 She whispered softly in his ear, 'Do you really love me?' 'Of course I do,' he replied.
- 5 I was just relaxing with a really good book when someone knocked loudly on the door.
- 6 First break the eggs into a bowl and then mix them together with the flour.
- 7 I got up quickly and crept downstairs to the front door.
- 8 I work hard and I do my homework carefully, but I still don't get good marks.

#### EVERYDAY ENGLISH

1. Listen and read the conversation. What are the two ways of saying dates?  
Practice the conversation with a partner.

A Did you send Oliver a birthday card?  
B I had no idea it was his birthday. When was it?  
A On October the 11th.  
B The 11th of October! That's a week ago. I'll phone him this evening and apologize.

2. Say the dates aloud in two ways.

June 2	August 31	July 4	May 1	September 17
7/1/1868	28/12/1901	14/2/1980	5/11/2002	5/4/2010

Ex: June the Second.

The second of June

3. Complete the time expressions with at, on, in, or no preposition.



At	In	On
At six o'clock At midnight At Christmas At the weekend	In 2007 In the morning, afternoon, evening In December In summer In two weeks' time	On Saturday On Monday Morning On Christmas Day On January 18
No preposition		
Yesterday (evening) The day before yesterday Last night/ week/ year Two weeks ago		