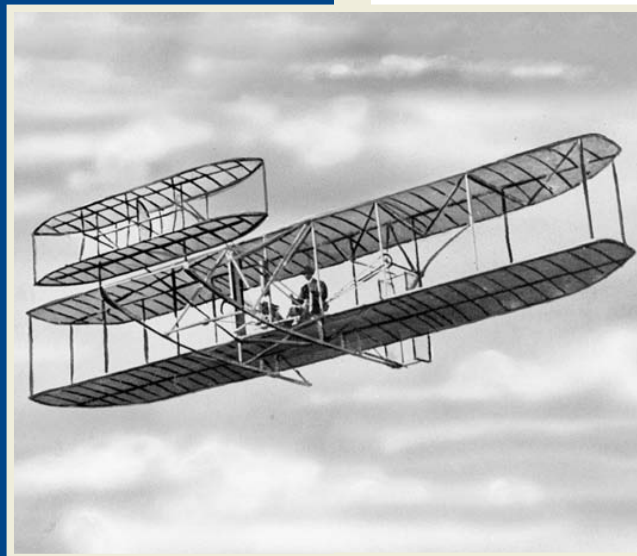


**Grammar**

**The Simple Past Tense**

**Context**

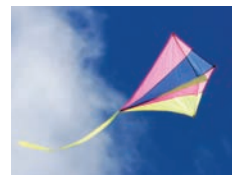
**Flying**



# The Wright Brothers—Men with a Vision

Before  
You Read

1. Do you like to travel by airplane? Why or why not?
2. What are the names of some famous inventors?



CD 2, TR 01

Read the following textbook article. Pay special attention to simple-past-tense verbs.

## Did You Know?

The Wright brothers never married. Their only love was aviation.



Wilbur Wright, 1867–1912;  
Orville Wright, 1871–1948

Over 100 years ago, people only **dreamed** about flying. The Wright brothers, Wilbur and Orville, **were** dreamers who **changed** the world.

Wilbur Wright **was** born in 1867 and Orville **was** born in 1871. In 1878, they **received** a paper flying toy from their father. They **played** with kites and **started** to think about the possibility of flight.

When they were older, they **started** a bicycle business. They **used** the bicycle shop to design their airplanes. They **studied** three aspects of flying: lift, control, and power. In 1899, they **constructed** their first flying machine—a kite made of wood, wire, and cloth. It **had** no pilot. Because of wind, it was difficult to control. They **continued** to study aerodynamics.<sup>1</sup> Finally Wilbur **designed** a small machine with a gasoline engine. Wilbur **tried** to fly the machine, but it **crashed**. They **fixed** it and **flew** it for the first time on December 17, 1903, with Orville as the pilot. The airplane **remained** in the air for twelve seconds. It **traveled** a distance of 120 feet. This historic flight **changed** the world. However, only four newspapers in the U.S. **reported** this historic moment.

The Wright brothers **offered** their invention to the U.S. government, but the government **rejected**<sup>2</sup> their offer at first. The government **didn't believe** that these men **invented** a flying machine. Finally, President Theodore Roosevelt **investigated** their claims and **offered** the inventors a contract to build airplanes for the U.S. Army.

December 17, 2003, **marked** 100 years of flight. There **was** a six-day celebration at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, the location of the first flight. A crowd of 35,000 people **gathered** to see a replica<sup>3</sup> of the first plane fly. The cost to re-create the plane **was** \$1.2 million. However, it **rained** hard that day and the plane **failed** to get off the ground.

You can now see the Wright brothers' original airplane in the Air and Space Museum in Washington, D.C.

<sup>1</sup>Aerodynamics is the branch of mechanics that deals with the motion of air and its effect on things.

<sup>2</sup>Reject means not accept.

<sup>3</sup>A replica is a copy of an original.

## 8.1 The Simple Past Tense of Regular Verbs

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
The Wright brothers <b>started</b> a bicycle business. They <b>dreamed</b> about flying. They <b>designed</b> an airplane. The president <b>offered</b> them a contract.	To form the simple past tense of regular verbs, we add <i>-ed</i> to the base form. <b>Base Form</b> <b>Past Form</b> start                                      started dream                                      dreamed design                                      designed offer                                      offered The past form is the same for all persons.
The Wright brothers <b>wanted</b> to <i>fly</i> . They <b>continued</b> to <i>study</i> aerodynamics.	The verb after <i>to</i> does <b>not</b> use the past form.
The Wright brothers <b>invented</b> the airplane over 100 years <b>ago</b> . We <b>celebrated</b> the 100th anniversary of flight a few years <b>ago</b> .	We often use <i>ago</i> in sentences about the past. <i>Ago</i> means <i>before now</i> .

**EXERCISE 1** Read more about the Wright brothers. Underline the past tense verbs in the following sentences.

**EXAMPLE** The Wright brothers lived in Dayton, Ohio.

1. Their father worked as a Christian minister.
2. The boys learned mechanical things quickly.
3. They loved bicycles.
4. They opened the Wright Cycle Company repair shop, where they repaired bicycles.
5. They started to produce their own bicycle models.
6. The first airplane weighed over 600 pounds.
7. They succeeded in flying the first airplane in 1903.
8. Wilbur died nine years later, of typhoid.<sup>4</sup>
9. Orville lived to be 76 years old.

<sup>4</sup>Typhoid is a serious infection causing a fever and often death.

## 8.2 Spelling of the Past Tense of Regular Verbs

RULE	BASE FORM	PAST FORM
Add <i>-ed</i> to most regular verbs.	start rain	started rained
When the base form ends in <i>e</i> , add <i>-d</i> only.	die live	died lived
When the base form ends in a consonant + <i>y</i> , change <i>y</i> to <i>i</i> and add <i>-ed</i> .	carry study	carried studied
When the base form ends in a vowel + <i>y</i> , add <i>-ed</i> . Do not change the <i>y</i> .	stay enjoy	stayed enjoyed
When a one-syllable verb ends in a consonant-vowel-consonant, double the final consonant and add <i>-ed</i> .	stop hug	stopped hugged
Do not double a final <i>w</i> or <i>x</i> .	show fix	showed fixed
When a two-syllable verb ends in a consonant-vowel-consonant, double the final consonant and add <i>-ed</i> only if the last syllable is stressed.	occur permit	occurred permitted
When the last syllable of a two-syllable verb is not stressed, do not double the final consonant.	open offer	opened offered

**EXERCISE 2** Write the past tense of these regular verbs. (Accent marks show you where a word is stressed.)

**EXAMPLES** learn learned  
love loved

clap clapped  
listen listened

1. play \_\_\_\_\_
2. study \_\_\_\_\_
3. decide \_\_\_\_\_
4. want \_\_\_\_\_
5. like \_\_\_\_\_
6. show \_\_\_\_\_
7. look \_\_\_\_\_
8. stop \_\_\_\_\_
9. happen \_\_\_\_\_
10. carry \_\_\_\_\_

11. enjoy \_\_\_\_\_
12. drag \_\_\_\_\_
13. drop \_\_\_\_\_
14. start \_\_\_\_\_
15. follow \_\_\_\_\_
16. prefer \_\_\_\_\_
17. like \_\_\_\_\_
18. mix \_\_\_\_\_
19. admit \_\_\_\_\_
20. propel \_\_\_\_\_

## 8.3 Pronunciation of -ed Past Forms

PRONUNCIATION	RULE	EXAMPLES	
/t/	Pronounce /t/ after voiceless sounds: /p, k, f, s, š, č/	jump—jumped cook—cooked cough—coughed	kiss—kissed wash—washed watch—watched
/d/	Pronounce /d/ after voiced sounds: /b, g, v, d, z, ž, j, m, n, ŋ, l, r/ and all vowel sounds.	rub—rubbed drag—dragged love—loved bathe—bathed use—used massage—massaged charge—charged	name—named learn—learned bang—banged call—called care—cared free—freed
/əd/	Pronounce /əd/ after /d/ or /t/ sounds.	wait—waited hate—hated want—wanted	add—added decide—decided

**EXERCISE 3** Go back to Exercise 2 and pronounce the base form and past form of each verb.

**EXERCISE 4** Fill in the blanks with the past tense of the verb in parentheses ( ). Use the correct spelling.

**EXAMPLE** The Wright brothers received a flying toy from their father.  
(receive)

- They \_\_\_\_\_ with kites.  
(play)
- They \_\_\_\_\_ about flying.  
(dream)
- They \_\_\_\_\_ everything they could about flying.  
(study)
- They \_\_\_\_\_ a bicycle business.  
(start)
- They \_\_\_\_\_ the bicycle shop to design airplanes.  
(use)
- They \_\_\_\_\_ to fly their first plane in 1899.  
(try)
- Their first plane \_\_\_\_\_.  
(crash)
- They \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
(fix)
- In 1903, their plane \_\_\_\_\_ in the air for 12 seconds.  
(stay)
- They \_\_\_\_\_ their invention to the U.S. government.  
(offer)
- The government \_\_\_\_\_ to offer them a contract.  
(decide)

(continued)

12. Wilbur Wright \_\_\_\_\_ in 1912.  
(die)
13. Orville Wright \_\_\_\_\_ for many more years.  
(live)
14. Their invention \_\_\_\_\_ the world.  
(change)

## Charles Lindbergh and Amelia Earhart

### Before You Read

1. When was the first time you traveled by airplane?
2. Do you recognize the people in the photos below?



CD 2, TR 02

**Read the following textbook article. Pay special attention to the past-tense forms of *be*.**



Charles Lindbergh,  
1902–1974

At the beginning of the twentieth century, flight **was** new. It **was** not for everyone. It **was** only for the brave and adventurous. Two adventurers **were** Charles Lindbergh and Amelia Earhart.

Charles Lindbergh loved to fly. He **was** born in 1902, one year before the Wright brothers' historic flight. In 1927, a man offered a \$25,000 reward for the first person to fly from New York to Paris nonstop. Lindbergh **was** a pilot for the United States Mail Service at that time. He wanted to win the prize.

He became famous because he **was** the first person to fly alone across the Atlantic Ocean. His plane **was** in the air for 33 hours. The distance of the flight **was** 3,600 miles. There **were** thousands of people in New York to welcome him home. He **was** an American hero. He **was** only 25 years old.

Another famous American aviator<sup>5</sup> **was** Amelia Earhart. She **was** the first woman to fly across the Atlantic Ocean alone. She **was** 34 years old. Americans **were** in love with Earhart. In 1937, however, she **was** on a flight around the world when her plane disappeared somewhere in the Pacific Ocean. No one really knows what happened to Earhart.



Amelia Earhart,  
1897–1937

<sup>5</sup>Aviator means pilot.

## 8.4 Past Tense of *Be*

The verb *be* has two forms in the past: *was* and *were*.

EXAMPLES			EXPLANATION
<b>Subject</b> I Charles He Amelia She The airplane It	<b>Was</b>   <b>was</b>	<b>Complement</b> interested in the story. a pilot. brave. a pilot too. popular. new in 1903. in the air for 12 seconds.	I He She It singular subject <span style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</span> <i>was</i>
<b>Subject</b> We You Amelia and Charles They	<b>Were</b>   <b>were</b>	<b>Complement</b> interested in the story. in class yesterday. brave. adventurous.	We You They plural subject <span style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</span> <i>were</i>
<b>There</b> There	<b>Was</b> <b>was</b>	<b>Singular Subject</b> a celebration in 2003.	<i>There + was + singular noun</i>
<b>There</b> There	<b>Were</b> <b>were</b>	<b>Plural Subject</b> thousands of people.	<i>There + were + plural noun</i>
Charles Lindbergh <b>was not</b> the first person to fly. We <b>were not</b> at the 2003 celebration.			To make a negative statement, put <i>not</i> after <i>was</i> or <i>were</i> .
I <b>wasn't</b> here yesterday. You <b>weren't</b> in class yesterday.			The contraction for <i>was not</i> is <i>wasn't</i> . The contraction for <i>were not</i> is <i>weren't</i> .

### EXERCISE 5 Fill in the blanks with *was* or *were*.

**EXAMPLE** Lindbergh and Earhart were very famous.

- The Wright brothers \_\_\_\_\_ the inventors of the airplane.
- The first airplane \_\_\_\_\_ in the air for 12 seconds.
- Lindbergh and Earhart \_\_\_\_\_ aviators.
- There \_\_\_\_\_ thousands of people in New York to welcome Lindbergh home.
- Earhart \_\_\_\_\_ the first woman to fly across the Atlantic Ocean.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ interested in the story about Earhart and Lindbergh.
- \_\_\_\_\_ you surprised that a woman was a famous aviator?
- Lindbergh \_\_\_\_\_ in Paris.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ happy to read about flight.
- There \_\_\_\_\_ a celebration of 100 years of flight in 2003.
- There \_\_\_\_\_ thousands of people at the celebration.



## 8.5 Uses of *Be*

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
Lindbergh <b>was</b> an aviator.	Classification of the subject
Lindbergh <b>was</b> brave.	Description of the subject
Lindbergh <b>was</b> in Paris.	Location of the subject
Earhart <b>was</b> from Kansas.	Place of origin of the subject
She <b>was</b> born in 1897.	With <i>born</i>
There <b>were</b> thousands of people in New York to welcome Lindbergh.	With <i>there</i>
Lindbergh <b>was</b> 25 years old in 1927.	With age

**EXERCISE 6** Read each statement. Then write a negative statement with the words in parentheses ( ).

**EXAMPLE** The Wright brothers were inventors. (Earhart and Lindbergh)  
*Earhart and Lindbergh weren't inventors.*

- The train was common transportation in the early 1900s. (the airplane)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Earhart was from Kansas. (Lindbergh)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Lindbergh's last flight was successful. (Earhart's last flight)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Lindbergh's plane was in the air for many hours. (the Wright brothers' first plane)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The Wright brothers were inventors. (Earhart)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- There were a lot of trains 100 years ago. (planes)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Lindbergh was born in the twentieth century. (the Wright brothers)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The 1903 flight at Kitty Hawk was successful. (the 2003 flight)  
\_\_\_\_\_



## 8.6 Questions with *Was/Were*

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
<p><b>Was</b> the first flight long? No, it <b>wasn't</b>.</p> <p><b>Was</b> the first flight successful? Yes, it <b>was</b>.</p> <p><b>Were</b> the Wright brothers inventors? Yes, they <b>were</b>.</p>	<p><b>Yes/No Questions</b> <i>Was/were</i> + subject . . . ?</p> <p><b>Short answers</b> Yes, + subject + <i>was/were</i>. No, + subject + <i>wasn't/weren't</i>.</p>
<p><b>Were</b> there a lot of people at the 100-year celebration? Yes, there <b>were</b>.</p> <p><b>Was</b> there a lot of rain that day? Yes, there <b>was</b>.</p>	<p><b>There Questions</b> <i>Was/were</i> + <i>there</i> . . . ?</p> <p><b>Short Answers</b> Yes, there <i>was/were</i>. No, there <i>wasn't/weren't</i>.</p>
<p>How long <b>was</b> the first flight? Where <b>was</b> the first flight?</p>	<p><b>Wh- Questions</b> <i>Wh-</i> word + <i>was/were</i> + subject . . . ?</p>
<p>Why <b>wasn't</b> Amelia successful? Why <b>weren't</b> you there?</p>	<p><b>Negative Questions</b> <i>Why</i> + <i>wasn't/weren't</i> + subject . . . ?</p>
<p>Who <b>was</b> with Earhart when she disappeared? How many people <b>were</b> in the airplane?</p>	<p><b>Subject Questions</b> <i>Who</i> + <i>was</i> . . . ? <i>How many</i> . . . + <i>were</i> . . . ?</p>

### Compare affirmative statements and questions.

<i>Wh-</i> Word	<i>Was/Were</i>	Subject	<i>Was/Were</i>	Complement	Short Answer
<b>When</b>	<b>Was</b>	Amelia	<b>was</b>	born before 1903.	Yes, she was.
	<b>was</b>	she		born in the U.S.?	
		she		born?	In 1897.
	<b>Were</b>	Charles and Amelia	<b>were</b>	famous.	No, they weren't.
	they		inventors?		
	Someone		with Amelia.		
		Who	<b>was</b>	with Amelia?	A copilot.
		Many people	<b>were</b>	at the celebration.	Thousands.
		How many people	<b>were</b>	at the celebration?	

### Compare negative statements and questions.

<i>Wh-</i> Word	<i>Wasn't/Weren't</i>	Subject	<i>Wasn't/Weren't</i>	Complement
Why	<b>wasn't</b>	Air travel	<b>wasn't</b>	safe 100 years ago.
		it		safe?
Why	<b>weren't</b>	The Wright brothers	<b>weren't</b>	afraid of flying.
		they		afraid?

**EXERCISE 7** Read each statement. Then write a *yes/no* question with the words in parentheses ( ). Give a short answer.

**EXAMPLE** The Wright brothers were inventors. (Lindbergh)

Was Lindbergh an inventor? No, he wasn't.

---

1. The airplane was an important invention. (the telephone)

---

2. Thomas Edison was an inventor. (the Wright brothers)

---

3. Amelia Earhart was American. (Lindbergh)

---

4. Travel by plane is common now. (100 years ago)

---

5. There were telephones 100 years ago. (airplanes)

---

6. You are in class today. (yesterday)

---

7. I was interested in the story about the aviators. (you)

---

8. I wasn't born in the U.S. (you)

---

**EXERCISE 8** **ABOUT YOU** Interview a classmate who is from another country.

1. Where were you born?

2. Were you happy or sad when you left your country?

3. Who was with you on your trip?

4. Were you happy or sad when you arrived?

5. What was your first impression of your new home?

6. Were you tired when you arrived?

7. Who was at the airport to meet you?

8. How was the weather on the day you arrived?

**EXERCISE 9**

Read each statement. Then write a *wh*- question with the words in parentheses ( ). Answer the question.

**EXAMPLE** Lindbergh was very famous. (why)

**A:** *Why was Lindbergh famous?*

**B:** *He was one of the first aviators.*

1. Lindbergh was a hero. (why)

**A:** \_\_\_\_\_

**B:** \_\_\_\_\_

2. Lindbergh was American. (what nationality/Earhart)

**A:** \_\_\_\_\_

**B:** \_\_\_\_\_

3. Earhart was 34 years old when she crossed the ocean. (how old/Lindbergh)

**A:** \_\_\_\_\_

**B:** \_\_\_\_\_

4. Lindbergh was a famous aviator. (who/the Wright brothers)

**A:** \_\_\_\_\_

**B:** \_\_\_\_\_

5. Lindbergh was born in 1902. (when/Earhart)

**A:** \_\_\_\_\_

**B:** \_\_\_\_\_

6. The Wright brothers were famous. (why)

**A:** \_\_\_\_\_

**B:** \_\_\_\_\_

7. The flight at Kitty Hawk in 2003 wasn't successful. (why)

**A:** \_\_\_\_\_

**B:** \_\_\_\_\_

**EXERCISE 10**

Fill in the blanks with the correct past-tense form of *be*. Add any other necessary words.



CD 2, TR 03

**A:** I tried to call you last weekend. I was worried about you.  
*(example)*

**B:** I \_\_\_\_\_ home. I \_\_\_\_\_ out of town.  
*(1 not) (2)*

**A:** Where \_\_\_\_\_?  
*(3)*

**B:** In Washington, D.C.

**A:** \_\_\_\_\_ alone?  
*(4)*

*(continued)*



National Air and Space Museum

**B:** No, I \_\_\_\_\_ (5). I was with my brother.

**A:** \_\_\_\_\_ (6) expensive?

**B:** No. Our trip wasn't expensive at all.

**A:** Really? Why \_\_\_\_\_ (7) expensive?

**B:** The flight from here to Washington \_\_\_\_\_ (8) cheap.

And we stayed with some friends in their apartment.

They \_\_\_\_\_ (9) very helpful. They showed us a lot of beautiful places in Washington. But my favorite place was the Air and Space Museum.

**A:** \_\_\_\_\_ (10) a lot of people at the museum?

**B:** Yes, there were. It \_\_\_\_\_ (11) very crowded. But it \_\_\_\_\_ (12) wonderful to see the Wright brothers' airplane and the airplane that Lindbergh used when he crossed the Atlantic. Also it \_\_\_\_\_ (13) interesting to see the spacecraft of the astronauts. We \_\_\_\_\_ (14 not) bored for one minute in that museum.

**A:** How long \_\_\_\_\_ (15) your flight to Washington?

**B:** It \_\_\_\_\_ (16) only 2 hours and 15 minutes from here. We don't think about flying as anything special anymore. But just a little over 100 years ago, flight \_\_\_\_\_ (17) just a dream of two brothers. Can you believe it? There \_\_\_\_\_ (18) only 66 years between the first flight in 1903 and the trip to the moon in 1969!

**A:** That's amazing!

## 8.7 Simple Past Tense of Irregular Verbs—An Overview

### EXAMPLES

I **came** to the U.S. by plane.  
My flight **took** six hours.  
I **felt** happy when I arrived.

### EXPLANATION

Many verbs are irregular in the past tense. An irregular verb does not use the *-ed* ending.

# Robert Goddard

## Before You Read

1. Did you ever see the first moon landing in 1969?
2. Are you interested in astronauts and rockets?



CD 2, TR 04

Read the following textbook article. Pay special attention to past-tense verbs.

### Did You Know?

The first woman in space was a Russian, Valentina Tereshkova, in 1963.



Robert Goddard with early rocket, 1926

*The New York Times* saw his article, a reporter wrote that Goddard had less knowledge about science than a high school student. Goddard wanted to prove that *The New York Times* was wrong.

In 1926, he built a ten-foot rocket, put it into an open car, and drove to his aunt's nearby farm. He put the rocket in a field and lit the fuse. Suddenly the rocket went into the sky. It traveled at 60 miles per hour (mph) to an altitude of 41 feet. Then it fell into the field. The flight lasted 2½ seconds, but Goddard was happy about his achievement. Over the years, his rockets grew to 18 feet and flew to 9,000 feet in the air. No one made fun of him after he was successful.

When Goddard died in 1945, his work did not stop. Scientists continued to build bigger and better rockets. In 1969, when the American rocket Apollo 11 took the first men to the moon, *The New York Times* wrote: "*The Times regrets*<sup>6</sup> the error."

Robert Goddard was born in 1882. When he was a child, he became interested in firecrackers and thought about the possibility of space travel. He later became a physics professor at a university. In his free time, he built rockets and took them to a field, but they didn't fly. When he went back to his university after his failed attempts, the other professors laughed at him.

In 1920, Goddard wrote an article about rocket travel. He believed that one day it would be possible to go to the moon. When



Astronaut Buzz Aldrin of Apollo 11 on the moon, 1969

<sup>6</sup>Regret means to be sorry for.

## 8.8 List of Irregular Past Tense Verbs<sup>7</sup>

VERBS WITH NO CHANGE		FINAL <i>d</i> CHANGES TO <i>t</i>	
bet—bet	hurt—hurt	bend—bent	send—sent
cost—cost	let—let	build—built	spend—spent
cut—cut	put—put	lend—lent	
fit—fit	quit—quit		
hit—hit	shut—shut		

VERBS WITH A VOWEL CHANGE			
feel—felt	lose—lost	bring—brought	fight—fought
keep—kept	mean—meant <sup>8</sup>	buy—bought	teach—taught
leave—left	sleep—slept	catch—caught	think—thought
break—broke	steal—stole	begin—began	sing—sang
choose—chose	speak—spoke	drink—drank	sink—sank
freeze—froze	wake—woke	ring—rang	swim—swam
dig—dug	spin—spun	drive—drove	shine—shone
hang—hung	win—won	ride—rode	write—wrote
blow—blew	grow—grew	bleed—bled	meet—met
draw—drew	know—knew	feed—fed	read—read <sup>9</sup>
fly—flew	throw—threw	lead—led	
sell—sold	tell—told	find—found	wind—wound
shake—shook	mistake—mistook	lay—laid	pay—paid
take—took		say—said <sup>10</sup>	
tear—tore	wear—wore	bite—bit	hide—hid
		light—lit	
become—became	eat—ate	fall—fell	hold—held
come—came			
give—gave	lie—lay	run—ran	see—saw
forgive—forgave		sit—sat	
forget—forgot	get—got	stand—stood	
shoot—shot		understand—understood	

MISCELLANEOUS CHANGES		
be—was/were	go—went	hear—heard
do—did	have—had	make—made

<sup>7</sup>For an alphabetical list of irregular verbs, see Appendix D.

<sup>8</sup>There is a change in the vowel sound. *Meant* rhymes with *sent*.

<sup>9</sup>The past form of *read* is pronounced like the color *red*.

<sup>10</sup>*Said* rhymes with *bed*.

**EXERCISE 11** Read the following facts about the history of rockets. Underline the verbs. Write *R* for a regular verb. Write *I* for an irregular verb.

**EXAMPLE** Goddard published a paper on rockets in 1920. *R*

1. Goddard built and flew rockets from 1926 to 1939.
2. Germany used the first rockets in World War II in 1944.
3. The Russians launched their first satellite, Sputnik 1, in 1957.
4. The Americans sent up their first satellite, Explorer 1, in 1958.
5. Yuri Gagarin, a Russian, became the first person in space in 1961.
6. Alan Shepard, an American, went into space in 1961.
7. The United States put the first men on the moon in 1969.
8. A spacecraft on Mars transmitted color photos to Earth in 2004.

**EXERCISE 12** Fill in the blanks with the past tense of one of the words from the box below.

fly	think	drive	be	fall
write	put	become ✓	see	

**EXAMPLE** Goddard became interested in rockets when he was a child.

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ a professor of physics.
2. People \_\_\_\_\_ that space travel was impossible.
3. Goddard \_\_\_\_\_ his first rocket in a car and \_\_\_\_\_ to his aunt's farm.
4. The rocket \_\_\_\_\_ for 2½ seconds and then it \_\_\_\_\_ to the ground.
5. Goddard never \_\_\_\_\_ the first moon landing.
6. *The New York Times* \_\_\_\_\_ about their mistake 49 years later.

**EXERCISE 13** Fill in the blanks with the past tense of the verb in parentheses ( ).

**EXAMPLE** The Wright brothers' father gave them a flying toy.  
(give)

1. They \_\_\_\_\_ a dream of flying.  
(have)
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ interested in flying after seeing a flying toy.  
(become)
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ many books on flight.  
(read)

(continued)



4. They \_\_\_\_\_ bicycles.  
(sell)
5. They \_\_\_\_\_ the first airplane.  
(build)
6. At first they \_\_\_\_\_ problems with wind.  
(have)
7. They \_\_\_\_\_ some changes to the airplane.  
(make)
8. They \_\_\_\_\_ for the first time in 1903.  
(fly)
9. Only a few people \_\_\_\_\_ the first flight.  
(see)
10. President Theodore Roosevelt \_\_\_\_\_ about their airplane.  
(hear)
11. The airplane was an important invention because it \_\_\_\_\_ people from different places closer together.  
(bring)
12. Thousands of people \_\_\_\_\_ to North Carolina for the 100th anniversary of flight.  
(go)

## 8.9 Negative Forms of Past Tense Verbs

Compare affirmative (A) and negative (N) statements with past-tense verbs.

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
<p><b>A.</b> Lindbergh <b>returned</b> from his last flight.  <b>N.</b> Earhart <b>didn't return</b> from her last flight.</p> <p><b>A.</b> The Wright brothers <b>flew</b> in their airplane.  <b>N.</b> Goddard <b>didn't fly</b> in his rocket.</p> <p><b>A.</b> Goddard <b>built</b> rockets.  <b>N.</b> He <b>didn't build</b> airplanes.</p> <p><b>A.</b> The Russians <b>put</b> a woman in space in 1963.  <b>N.</b> The Americans <b>didn't put</b> a woman in space until 1983.</p>	<p>For the negative past tense, we use <i>didn't</i> + the base form for ALL verbs, regular and irregular.</p> <p><b>Compare:</b>  returned—didn't return  flew—didn't fly  built—didn't build  put—didn't put</p> <p><b>Remember:</b> <i>Put</i> and a few other past-tense verbs are the same as the base form.</p>

**EXERCISE 14** Fill in the blanks with the negative form of the underlined words.

**EXAMPLE** Goddard believed in space flight. Other people didn't believe in space flight at that time.

1. The Wright brothers dreamed about flying. They \_\_\_\_\_ about rockets.
2. They sold bicycles. They \_\_\_\_\_ cars.
3. Their 1903 airplane had a pilot. Their first airplane \_\_\_\_\_ a pilot.
4. The Wright brothers wanted to show their airplane to the U.S. government. The government \_\_\_\_\_ to see it at first.
5. The Wright brothers built the first airplane. They \_\_\_\_\_ the first rocket.
6. Goddard thought his ideas were important. His colleagues \_\_\_\_\_ his ideas were important.
7. He wanted to build rockets. He \_\_\_\_\_ to build airplanes.
8. In 1920, a newspaper wrote that he was foolish. The newspaper \_\_\_\_\_ about the possibility of rocket travel.
9. In 1926 his rocket flew. Before that time, his rockets \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The first rocket stayed in the air for 2½ seconds. It \_\_\_\_\_ in the air for a long time.
11. Goddard saw his rockets fly. He \_\_\_\_\_ rockets go to the moon.
12. In 1957, the Russians put the first man in space. The Americans \_\_\_\_\_ the first man in space.
13. In 1969, the first Americans walked on the moon. Russians \_\_\_\_\_ on the moon.
14. A rocket went to the moon in 1969. A rocket \_\_\_\_\_ to the moon during Goddard's lifetime.

**EXERCISE 15**

**ABOUT YOU** If you came to the U.S. from another country, fill in the blanks with the affirmative or negative form of the verb in parentheses to tell about the time before you came to the U.S. Add some specific information to tell more about each item.

**EXAMPLES** I studied English before I came to the U.S. I *studied with a private teacher for three months.*  
(study)

OR

I didn't study English before I came to the U.S. I *didn't have enough time.*  
(study)

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ my money for dollars before I came to the U.S.  
(exchange)
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ a passport.  
(get)
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ for a visa.  
(apply)
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ English.  
(study)
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ my furniture.  
(sell)
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ goodbye to my friends.  
(say)
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ an English dictionary.  
(buy)
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ a clear idea about life in the U.S.  
(have)
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ afraid about my future.  
(be)
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ to another country first.  
(go)
11. I \_\_\_\_\_ English well.  
(understand)
12. I \_\_\_\_\_ a lot about American life.  
(know)

**EXERCISE 16** **ABOUT YOU** If you come from another city or country, tell if these things happened or didn't happen after you moved to this city. Add some specific information to tell more about each item.

**EXAMPLE** find an apartment

I found an apartment two weeks after I arrived in this city.

OR

I didn't find an apartment right away. I lived with my cousins for two months.

- |                                 |                            |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. find a job                   | 6. go to the bank          |
| 2. register for English classes | 7. visit a museum          |
| 3. rent an apartment            | 8. see a relative          |
| 4. buy a car                    | 9. buy clothes             |
| 5. get a Social Security card   | 10. get a driver's license |

**EXERCISE 17** **ABOUT YOU** Tell if you did or didn't do these things in the past week. Add some specific information to tell more about each item.

**EXAMPLE** go to the movies

I went to the movies last weekend with my brother. We saw a great movie.

OR

I didn't go to the movies this week. I didn't have time.

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. use the Internet  | 7. buy a magazine    |
| 2. write a letter    | 8. work hard         |
| 3. go to the library | 9. look for a job    |
| 4. do laundry        | 10. rent a DVD       |
| 5. buy groceries     | 11. send e-mail      |
| 6. use a phone card  | 12. read a newspaper |

# Hero Pilot

## Before You Read

1. Do you think that plane travel is safe?
2. Do you know of any heroes?



**Read the following conversation. Pay special attention to past-tense questions.**

**A:** Last night there was a great program about heroes on TV. **Did you see it?**

**B:** No, I didn't. **Was it good?**

**A:** Yes. There was a part about a pilot, Chesley Sullenberger, or "Sully" for short. He was a real hero.

**B:** **What did he do?**

**A:** His airplane had to make an emergency landing a few minutes after takeoff. Sully saved the lives of more than 150 passengers.

**B:** That's amazing! But **how many people died?**

**A:** No one died. That's why everyone says he's a hero.

**B:** **Why did he make an emergency landing?**

**A:** Because his plane lost power.

**B:** **How did it lose power?**

**A:** A flock<sup>11</sup> of birds flew into the engine.

**B:** You say he was close to the airport. **Didn't he try to go back?**

**A:** No, he didn't. He didn't have time.

**B:** **So where did he land?**

**A:** He made a perfect landing on the Hudson River, next to New York City.

**B:** **Did the passengers fall into the water?**

**A:** No. The passengers waited on the wings for rescue.

**B:** I'm sure they were scared. **When did this happen?**

**A:** In January 2009. It was a week before the inauguration of President Obama. Obama invited him and his crew to attend the inauguration.



Chesley Sullenberger, pilot of Flight 1549

<sup>11</sup>A flock of birds is a group of birds that fly together.

## 8.10 Questions with Past-Tense Verbs

Compare affirmative statements and questions.

<i>Wh-</i> Word	<i>Did</i>	Subject	Verb	Complement	Short Answer
Where	<b>Did</b> <b>did</b>	The pilot	<b>landed</b>	the plane.	
		he	<b>land</b>	at an airport?	No, he didn't.
How	<b>Did</b> <b>did</b>	he	<b>land?</b>		On the Hudson River.
		The plane	<b>lost</b>	power.	
How	<b>Did</b> <b>did</b>	the plane	<b>lose</b>	an engine?	Yes, it did.
		it	<b>lose</b>	an engine?	Birds flew into the engine.

**Language Notes:**

- To form a *yes/no* question, use:  
*Did* + subject + base form + complement
- To form a short answer, use:  
*Yes*, + subject pronoun + *did*.  
*No*, + subject pronoun + *didn't*.
- To form a *wh-* question, use:  
*Wh-* word + *did* + subject + base form + complement

Compare negative statements and questions.

<i>Wh-</i> word	<i>Didn't</i>	Subject	Verb	Complement
Why	<b>Didn't</b> <b>didn't</b>	The pilot	<b>didn't go</b>	to the airport.
		he	<b>go</b>	back?
		he	<b>go</b>	back to the airport?

**EXERCISE 18** Read the questions and answer with a short answer.

**EXAMPLE** Did you read about the pilot? Yes, I did.

- Did the pilot return to the airport? \_\_\_\_\_
- Did he make the right decision? \_\_\_\_\_
- Did any of the passengers die? \_\_\_\_\_
- Did the plane go into the river? \_\_\_\_\_
- Was the pilot brave? \_\_\_\_\_

**EXERCISE 19** **ABOUT YOU** Use these questions to ask another student about the time when he or she lived in his or her native country.

1. Did you study English in your country?
2. Did you live in a big city?
3. Did you live with your parents?
4. Did you know a lot about the U.S.?
5. Did you finish high school?
6. Did you own a car?
7. Did you have a job?
8. Did you think about your future?
9. Were you happy?

**EXERCISE 20** Read each statement. Write a *yes/no* question about the words in parentheses ( ). Write a short answer.

**EXAMPLE** The Wright brothers had a dream. (Goddard) (yes)  
*Did Goddard have a dream? Yes, he did.*

---

1. Wilbur Wright died in 1912. (his brother) (no)

---

2. The Wright brothers built an airplane. (Goddard) (no)

---

3. Earhart loved to fly. (Lindbergh) (yes)

---

4. Lindbergh crossed the ocean. (Earhart) (yes)

---

5. Lindbergh worked for the U.S. Mail Service. (Earhart) (no)

---

6. Lindbergh became famous. (Earhart) (yes)

---

7. Earhart disappeared. (Lindbergh) (no)

---

8. Lindbergh was born in the twentieth century. (Earhart) (no)

---



9. Lindbergh won money for his flight. (the Wright brothers) (no)

\_\_\_\_\_

10. People didn't believe the Wright brothers at first. (Goddard) (no)

\_\_\_\_\_

11. The Wright brothers dreamed about flight. (Goddard) (yes)

\_\_\_\_\_

12. Sully made an emergency landing. (a safe landing) (yes)

\_\_\_\_\_

13. Birds flew into one engine. (both engines) (no)

\_\_\_\_\_

14. Sully was safe. (the passengers) (yes)

\_\_\_\_\_

**EXERCISE 21** Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

**EXAMPLE** What kind of engine did the first airplane have? \_\_\_\_\_?

The first airplane had a gasoline engine.

1. Where \_\_\_\_\_?

The Wright brothers built their plane in their bicycle shop.

2. Why \_\_\_\_\_?

The first plane crashed because of the wind.

3. Why \_\_\_\_\_ the

first flight in 1903?

Many newspapers didn't report it because no one believed it.

4. Where \_\_\_\_\_?

Lindbergh worked for the U.S. Mail Service.

5. Why \_\_\_\_\_?

He crossed the ocean to win the prize money.

6. How much money \_\_\_\_\_?

He won \$25,000.

7. How old \_\_\_\_\_ when he crossed the ocean?

Lindbergh was 25 years old when he crossed the ocean.

8. Where \_\_\_\_\_?

Earhart was born in Kansas.

9. Where \_\_\_\_\_?

She disappeared in the Pacific Ocean.

(continued)

10. Why \_\_\_\_\_?  
Nobody knows why Earhart didn't return.
11. When \_\_\_\_\_?  
The first man walked on the moon in 1969.
12. Why \_\_\_\_\_ the first moon landing?  
Goddard didn't see the first moon landing because he died in 1945.
13. Why \_\_\_\_\_?  
Sully was a hero because he saved lives.
14. How many \_\_\_\_\_?  
He saved 150 lives.
15. Why \_\_\_\_\_?  
He didn't return to the airport because he didn't have time.

**EXERCISE 22** Read each statement. Then write a question with the words in parentheses ( ). Answer with a complete sentence. (The answers are at the bottom of page 247.)

**EXAMPLE** The Wright brothers were born in the nineteenth century. (Where)

*Where were they born?*

*They were born in Ohio.*

1. The Wright brothers were born in the nineteenth century. (When/Lindbergh)

---



---

2. Their father gave them a toy. (What kind of toy)

---



---

3. They had a shop. (What kind of shop)

---



---

4. They designed airplanes. (Where)

---



---

5. They flew their first plane in North Carolina. (When)

---



---

6. The first plane stayed in the air for a few seconds. (How many seconds)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
7. The U.S. government didn't want to see the airplane at first. (Why)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
8. The Wright brothers invented the airplane. (What/Goddard)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
9. Goddard took his rocket to his aunt's farm. (Why)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
10. People laughed at Goddard. (Why)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
11. Sully landed his plane. (Where)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
12. Sully received an invitation from the president. (When)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
13. The president thanked him. (Where)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**ANSWERS TO EXERCISE 22:**

(1) 1902, (2) a flying toy, (3) a bicycle shop, (4) in their bicycle shop, (5) in 1903, (6) 12 seconds, (7) they didn't believe it, (8) the rocket, (9) to see if it would fly, (10) they didn't believe him (they thought he was a fool), (11) on the Hudson River in New York City, (12) in January 2009, (13) at the inauguration

**EXERCISE 23**

**ABOUT YOU** Check (✓) all statements that are true for you. Then read aloud one statement that you checked. Another student will ask a question with the words in parentheses ( ). Answer the question.

**EXAMPLES** ✓ I did my homework. (where)

**A:** I did my homework.

**B:** Where did you do your homework?

**A:** I did my homework in the library.

✓ I got married. (when)

**A:** I got married.

**B:** When did you get married?

**A:** I got married six years ago.

1. \_\_\_\_ I graduated from high school. (when)
2. \_\_\_\_ I studied biology. (when)
3. \_\_\_\_ I bought an English dictionary. (where)
4. \_\_\_\_ I left my country. (when)
5. \_\_\_\_ I came to the U.S. (why)
6. \_\_\_\_ I brought my clothes to the U.S. (what else)
7. \_\_\_\_ I rented an apartment. (where)
8. \_\_\_\_ I started to study English. (when)
9. \_\_\_\_ I chose this college/school. (why)
10. \_\_\_\_ I found my apartment. (when)
11. \_\_\_\_ I needed to learn English. (when)
12. \_\_\_\_ I got a driver's license. (when)

**EXERCISE 24**

**ABOUT YOU** Check (✓) which of these things you did when you were a child. Make an affirmative or negative statement about one of these items. Another student will ask a question about your statement.

**EXAMPLE** \_\_\_\_ I attended public school.

**A:** I didn't attend public school.

**B:** Why didn't you attend public school?

**A:** My parents wanted to give me a religious education.

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. ____ I participated in a sport.        | 7. ____ I had a pet.                |
| 2. ____ I enjoyed school.                 | 8. ____ I lived on a farm.          |
| 3. ____ I got good grades in school.      | 9. ____ I played soccer.            |
| 4. ____ I got an allowance. <sup>12</sup> | 10. ____ I studied English.         |
| 5. ____ I lived with my grandparents.     | 11. ____ I had a bike.              |
| 6. ____ I took music lessons.             | 12. ____ I thought about my future. |

<sup>12</sup>An allowance is money children get from their parents, usually once a week.

## 8.11 Questions About the Subject

EXAMPLES			EXPLANATION
<b>Subject</b>	<b>Verb</b>	<b>Complement</b>	When we ask a question about the subject, we use the past-tense form, not the base form. We don't use <i>did</i> in the question. <b>Compare:</b> Where <b>did</b> the pilot <b>land</b> the airplane? Who <b>landed</b> the airplane?  When <b>did</b> the accident <b>happen</b> ? What <b>happened</b> ?
Someone	saved	the passengers.	
Who	saved	the passengers?	
Something	happened	to Sully's plane.	
What	happened	to Sully's plane?	
A president	invited	Sully.	
Which president	invited	Sully?	

**EXERCISE 25** Choose the correct words to answer these questions about the subject. (The answers are at the bottom of the page.)

**EXAMPLE** Who invented the airplane?  
 (the Wright brothers) / Goddard / Lindbergh

- Which country sent the first rocket into space?  
 (the U.S. / China / Russia)
- Who walked on the moon in 1969?  
 (an American / a Russian / a Canadian)
- Who sent up the first rocket?  
 (the Wright brothers / Goddard / Lindbergh)
- Who disappeared in 1937?  
 (Earhart / Goddard / Lindbergh)
- Who won money for flying across the Atlantic Ocean?  
 (Earhart / Lindbergh / Goddard)
- Which president showed interest in the Wright brothers' airplane?  
 (T. Roosevelt / Lincoln / Wilson)
- Which newspaper said that Goddard was a fool?  
 (Chicago Tribune / The Washington Post / The New York Times)
- How many people died in Sully's emergency landing?  
 (150 / 10 / no one)

### ANSWERS TO EXERCISE 25:

(1) Russia, (2) an American, (3) Goddard, (4) Earhart, (5) Lindbergh, (6) T. Roosevelt, (7) The New York Times, (8) no one

**EXERCISE 26**

**ABOUT YOU** Read one of the *who* questions below. Someone will volunteer an answer. Then ask the person who answered "I did" a related question.

**EXAMPLE A:** Who went to the bank last week?

**B:** I did.

**A:** Why did you go to the bank?

**B:** I went there to buy a money order.

1. Who brought a dictionary to class today?
2. Who drank coffee this morning?
3. Who wrote a composition last night?
4. Who watched TV this morning?
5. Who came to the U.S. alone?
6. Who made an international phone call last night?
7. Who studied English before coming to the U.S.?
8. Who bought a newspaper today?

**EXERCISE 27**

Fill in the blanks in this conversation between two students about their past.

**A:** I was born in Mexico. I \_\_\_\_\_  
(example: born) (1 come)

to the U.S. ten years ago. Where \_\_\_\_\_ born?  
(2 be)

**B:** In El Salvador. But my family \_\_\_\_\_ to Guatemala  
(3 move)  
 when I \_\_\_\_\_ ten years old.  
(4 be)

**A:** Why \_\_\_\_\_ to Guatemala?  
(5 move)

**B:** In 1998, we \_\_\_\_\_ our home.  
(6 lose)

**A:** What \_\_\_\_\_?  
(7 happen)

**B:** A major earthquake \_\_\_\_\_ my town. Luckily,  
(8 hit)  
my family was fine, but the earthquake \_\_\_\_\_  
(9 destroy)  
our home and much of our town. We \_\_\_\_\_  
(10 go)  
to live with cousins in Guatemala.

**A:** How long \_\_\_\_\_ in Guatemala?  
(11 stay)

**B:** I stayed there for about three years. Then I \_\_\_\_\_  
(12 come)  
to the U.S.

**A:** What about your family? \_\_\_\_\_ to the U.S. with you?  
(13 come)

**B:** No. They \_\_\_\_\_ until I \_\_\_\_\_ a job  
(14 wait) (15 find)  
and \_\_\_\_\_ my money. Then I \_\_\_\_\_  
(16 save) (17 bring)  
them here later.

**A:** My parents \_\_\_\_\_ with me either. But my older  
(18 not/come)  
brother did. I \_\_\_\_\_ to go to school as soon as I  
(19 start)  
\_\_\_\_\_.  
(20 arrive)

**B:** Who \_\_\_\_\_ you while you were in school?  
(21 support)

**A:** My brother \_\_\_\_\_.  
(22)

**B:** I \_\_\_\_\_ to school right away because I  
(23 not/go)  
\_\_\_\_\_ to work. Then I \_\_\_\_\_  
(24 have) (25 get)  
a grant and \_\_\_\_\_ to go to City College.  
(26 start)

**A:** Why \_\_\_\_\_ City College?  
(27 choose)

**B:** I chose it because it has a good ESL program.

**A:** Me too.



# Summary of Lesson 8

## The Simple Past Tense

### 1. Be

Was	Were
I He She It <span style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</span> was in Paris.	We You They <span style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</span> were in Paris.
There was a problem.	There were many problems.

	Was	Were
AFFIRMATIVE	He <b>was</b> in Poland.	They <b>were</b> in France.
NEGATIVE	He <b>wasn't</b> in Russia.	They <b>weren't</b> in England.
YES/NO QUESTION	<b>Was</b> he in Hungary?	<b>Were</b> they in Paris?
SHORT ANSWER	No, he <b>wasn't</b> .	No, they <b>weren't</b> .
WH- QUESTION	Where <b>was</b> he?	When <b>were</b> they in France?
NEGATIVE QUESTION	Why <b>wasn't</b> he in Russia?	Why <b>weren't</b> they in Paris?
SUBJECT QUESTION	Who <b>was</b> in Russia?	How many people <b>were</b> in France?

### 2. Other Verbs

	REGULAR VERB ( <i>WORK</i> )	IRREGULAR VERB ( <i>BUY</i> )
AFFIRMATIVE	She <b>worked</b> on Saturday.	They <b>bought</b> a car.
NEGATIVE	She <b>didn't work</b> on Sunday.	They <b>didn't buy</b> a motorcycle.
YES/NO QUESTION	<b>Did</b> she <b>work</b> in the morning?	<b>Did</b> they <b>buy</b> an American car?
SHORT ANSWER	Yes, she <b>did</b> .	No, they <b>didn't</b> .
WH- QUESTION	Where <b>did</b> she <b>work</b> ?	What kind of car <b>did</b> they <b>buy</b> ?
NEGATIVE QUESTION	Why <b>didn't</b> she <b>work</b> on Sunday?	Why <b>didn't</b> they <b>buy</b> an American car?
SUBJECT QUESTION	Who <b>worked</b> on Sunday?	How many people <b>bought</b> an American car?

# Editing Advice

1. Use the base form, not the past form, after *to*.

I wanted to <sup>buy</sup> ~~bought~~ a new car.

2. Review the spelling rules for adding *-ed*, and use correct spelling.

I <sup>studied</sup> ~~studyed~~ for the last test.

He <sup>dropped</sup> ~~droped~~ his pencil.

3. Use the base form after *did* or *didn't*.

She didn't <sup>know</sup> ~~knew~~ the answer.

Did your father <sup>come</sup> ~~came~~ to the U.S.?

4. Use the correct word order in a question.

Where did <sup>your mother go</sup> ~~go your mother~~?

What <sup>did your sister buy</sup> ~~bought your sister~~?

5. Use *be* with *born*. (Don't add *-ed* to *born*.) Don't use *be* with *died*.

Her grandmother <sup>was born</sup> ~~borned~~ in Russia.

She ~~was~~ died in the U.S.

Where <sup>was</sup> ~~did~~ your grandfather born?

Where <sup>did</sup> ~~was~~ your grandfather died?

6. Check your list of verbs for irregular verbs.

I <sup>brought</sup> ~~bringed~~ my photos to the U.S.

I <sup>saw</sup> ~~seen~~ the accident yesterday.

7. Use *be* with age.

My grandfather <sup>was</sup> ~~had~~ 88 years old when he died.

8. Don't confuse *was* and *were*.

Where <sup>were</sup> ~~was~~ you yesterday?

9. Don't use *did* in a question about the subject.

Who <sup>took</sup> ~~did take~~ my pencil?

10. Don't use *was* before *happened*.

What ~~was~~ happened to the airplane?

## Editing Quiz

Some of the shaded words and phrases have mistakes. Find the mistakes and correct them. If the shaded words are correct, write C.

A: Last week we <sup>had</sup> ~~have~~ an interesting homework assignment. We <sup>C</sup> ~~had~~ to <sub>(example)</sub>

~~wrote~~ about a famous person.  
<sub>(1)</sub>

B: Who ~~you wrote~~ about?  
<sub>(2)</sub>

A: I wrote about Yuri Gagarin.

B: Who's that?

A: He ~~was~~ the first person in space.  
<sub>(3)</sub>

B: ~~He was~~ an American?  
<sub>(4)</sub>

A: No, he ~~was~~ Russian.  
<sub>(5)</sub>

B: When ~~he went~~ into space?  
<sub>(6)</sub>

A: In 1961.

B: ~~Did he went~~ alone?  
<sub>(7)</sub>

A: Yes. But he ~~wasn't~~ the first living thing in space. There ~~was~~ fruit flies  
<sub>(8)</sub> <sub>(9)</sub>

and dogs in space before him. And later there ~~were~~ chimpanzees and  
<sub>(10)</sub>  
even turtles in space.

B: Is Gagarin still alive?

A: No. He ~~was died~~ in 1968.  
<sub>(11)</sub>

B: When ~~did he born~~?  
<sub>(12)</sub>

- A:** He born<sup>(13)</sup> in 1934. He had<sup>(14)</sup> only 34 years old when he died<sup>(15)</sup>. He never see<sup>(16)</sup> the moon landing. That was happened<sup>(17)</sup> in 1969, one year before he died<sup>(18)</sup>.
- B:** Who did walk<sup>(19)</sup> on the moon first? I forgetted<sup>(20)</sup> his name.
- A:** That was Neil Armstrong.
- B:** How did Gagarin died<sup>(21)</sup>?
- A:** He were<sup>(22)</sup> in a plane crash.
- B:** That's so sad.
- A:** Yes, it is. They named<sup>(23)</sup> a town in Russia after him.

## Lesson 8 Test/Review

### PART 1 Write the past tense of each verb.

**EXAMPLES** live lived    feel felt

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. eat _____   | 11. drink _____ |
| 2. see _____   | 12. build _____ |
| 3. get _____   | 13. stop _____  |
| 4. sit _____   | 14. leave _____ |
| 5. hit _____   | 15. buy _____   |
| 6. make _____  | 16. think _____ |
| 7. take _____  | 17. run _____   |
| 8. find _____  | 18. carry _____ |
| 9. say _____   | 19. sell _____  |
| 10. read _____ | 20. stand _____ |

### PART 2 Fill in the blanks with the negative form of the underlined verb.

**EXAMPLE** Lindbergh worked for the U.S. Mail Service. Earhart  
didn't work for the U.S. Mail Service.

1. There were trains in 1900. There \_\_\_\_\_ any airplanes.

2. The Wright brothers flew a plane in 1903. They \_\_\_\_\_ a plane in 1899.
3. Charles Lindbergh was an aviator. He \_\_\_\_\_ a president.
4. The Wright brothers invented the airplane. They \_\_\_\_\_ the telephone.
5. Wilbur Wright died of typhoid fever. He \_\_\_\_\_ in a plane crash.
6. Lindbergh went to Paris. Earhart \_\_\_\_\_ to Paris.
7. Lindbergh came back from his flight. Earhart \_\_\_\_\_ back from her last flight.
8. Goddard was born in the nineteenth century. He \_\_\_\_\_ in the twentieth century.
9. Goddard built a rocket. He \_\_\_\_\_ an airplane.
10. Sully lost one engine. He \_\_\_\_\_ both engines.

**PART 3** Read each statement. Write a *yes/no* question about the words in parentheses ( ). Write a short answer.

**EXAMPLE** Lindbergh crossed the ocean. (Earhart) (yes)

*Did Earhart cross the ocean? Yes, she did.*

---

1. Wilbur Wright became famous. (Orville Wright) (yes)

---

2. Lindbergh was an aviator. (Goddard) (no)

---

3. Lindbergh flew across the Atlantic Ocean. (Earhart) (yes)

---

4. Lindbergh was born in the U.S. (Goddard) (yes)

---

5. Goddard wrote about rockets. (the Wright brothers) (no)

---

6. The Russians sent a man into space. (the Americans) (yes)

---

7. Goddard died in 1945. (Wilbur Wright) (no)

---

8. The U.S. put men on the moon in 1969. (Russia) (no)

---

9. People laughed at Goddard's ideas in 1920. (in 1969) (no)

---

10. Sully landed the airplane in the river. (safely) (yes)

---

**PART 4** Write a *wh-* question about the words in parentheses ( ). An answer is not necessary.

**EXAMPLE** The Wright brothers became famous for their first airplane.  
(why/Lindbergh)

*Why did Lindbergh become famous?*

---

1. Earhart was born in 1897. (when/Lindbergh)

---

2. Lindbergh crossed the ocean in 1927. (when/Earhart)

---

3. Lindbergh got money for his flight. (how much)

---

4. Earhart wanted to fly around the world. (why)

---

5. Many people saw Lindbergh in Paris. (how many people)

---

6. Goddard's colleagues didn't believe his ideas. (why)

---

7. Wilbur Wright died in 1912. (when/Orville Wright)

---

8. A president examined Goddard's ideas. (which president)

---

9. Sully lost an engine. (how)

---

10. Someone made an emergency landing. (who)

---

# Expansion

## Classroom

### Activities

**1** In a small group or with the entire class, interview a student who recently immigrated to the U.S. Ask about his or her first experiences in the U.S.

**EXAMPLES** Where did you live when you arrived?  
Who picked you up from the airport?  
Who helped you in the first few weeks?  
What was your first impression of the U.S.?

**2** Find a partner from another country to interview. Ask questions about the circumstances that brought him or her to the U.S. and the conditions of his or her life after he or she arrived. Write your conversation. Use Exercise 26 as your model.

**EXAMPLE** A: When did you leave your country?  
B: I left Ethiopia five years ago.  
A: Did you come directly to the U.S.?  
B: No. First I went to Sudan.  
A: Why did you leave Ethiopia?

**3** Finish these statements five different ways. Then find a partner and compare your sentences to your partner's sentences. Did you have any sentences in common?

**EXAMPLE** When I was a child, I didn't like to do my homework.  
When I was a child, my parents sent me to camp every summer.  
When I was a child, my nickname was "Curly."

a. When I was a child, \_\_\_\_\_  
When I was a child, \_\_\_\_\_  
When I was a child, \_\_\_\_\_  
When I was a child, \_\_\_\_\_  
When I was a child, \_\_\_\_\_

b. Before I came to the U.S., \_\_\_\_\_  
Before I came to the U.S., \_\_\_\_\_  
Before I came to the U.S., \_\_\_\_\_  
Before I came to the U.S., \_\_\_\_\_  
Before I came to the U.S., \_\_\_\_\_



## Talk

### About It

- 1 Do you think space exploration is important? Why or why not?
- 2 Do you think there is life on another planet?
- 3 Would you want to take a trip to the moon or to another planet? Why or why not?

## Write

### About It

- 1 Write about your personal hero. You can write about a family member, friend, teacher, coworker, or someone you read about. Tell why you admire this person.
- 2 Write a paragraph about a famous person that you admire. Tell what this person did.

#### EXAMPLE

	Abraham Lincoln
	I really admire Abraham Lincoln. He was the 16th
	president of the U.S. He wanted every person to
	be free. At that time, there were slaves in the U.S.
	Lincoln wanted to end slavery...



For more practice using grammar in context, please visit our Web site.

