

عمادة التعليم الإلكتروني والتعليم عن بعد كلية الدراسات التطبيقية وخدمة المجتمع

جامعة الدمام  
UNIVERSITY OF DAMMAM

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English 101

Lecture (16)

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Unit  
**5**

# Growing up

***In Unit 5, you learn how to . . .***

- use the simple past in statements and questions (review).
- use time expressions to talk about the past.
- use *all, most, a lot of, a few*, etc.
- talk about memories of childhood, school, and your teenage years.
- correct yourself with expressions like *Wait, Actually*, and *I mean*.



# LESSON A

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*You will learn how to use the simple past*

# Childhood

*Isabel That's a great baseball shirt, Mei. Are you from Seattle?*

*Mei Um, kind of. I lived there, but I wasn't born there.*

*Isabel Oh, yeah? Where were you born?*

*Mei In São Paulo, actually.*

*Isabel São Paulo? Brazil?*

*Mei Yeah. My parents were born in Hong Kong, but they moved to São Paulo in 1986, just before I was born.*

*Isabel Wow. How long did you live there?*

*Mei Until I was six. Then we moved to the U.S.*

*Isabel To Seattle?*

*Mei Yeah. We lived there for ten years, and we came here to San Francisco about three years ago.*

*Isabel Huh. So did you grow up bilingual?*

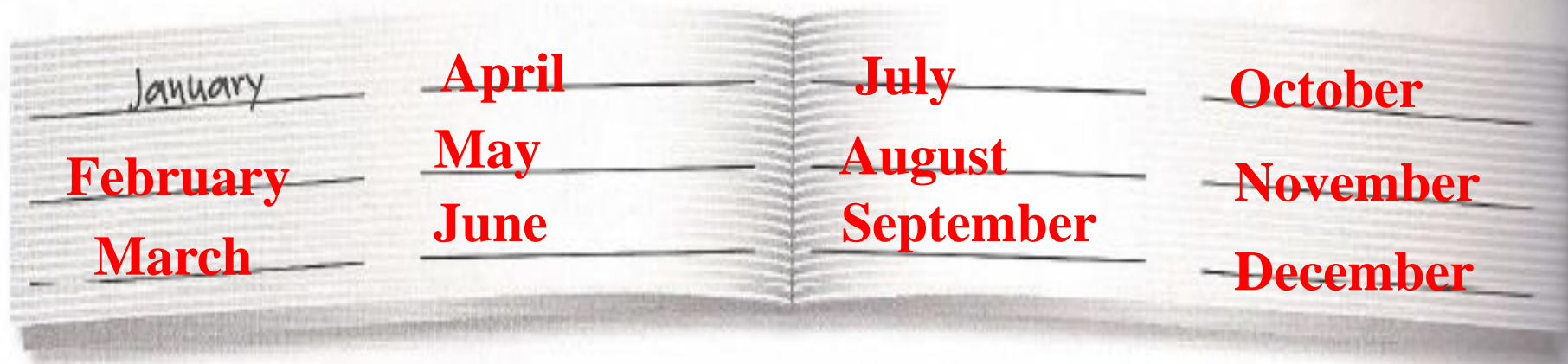
*Mei Well, we always spoke Chinese at home. I couldn't speak English until I went to school. And actually, I can still speak a little Portuguese.*



→ **B** Can you complete the sentences? Use the conversation above to help you.

1. Ling's family left Hong Kong **in** \_\_\_\_\_ 1986.
2. Ling lived in São Paulo **for** \_\_\_\_\_ six years.
3. Her family stayed there **until** \_\_\_\_\_ she was six.
4. They moved to Seattle. **then** \_\_\_\_\_ they came to San Francisco.
5. They moved to San Francisco three years **ago** \_\_\_\_\_ .

**A** Write the months in the correct order.





Write the years in numbers or words.

1. twenty ten      2010

2. nineteen oh-four      **1904**

3. two thousand eight      **2008**

4. nineteen seventy-seven      **1977**

5. 1982      nineteen eighty-two

6. 2006      **Two thousand six**

7. 2013      **Twenty thirteen**

8. 1998      **Nineteen ninety eight**

## 2 Grammar *be born; simple past (review); time expressions*

Where **were** you **born**?

I **was born** in São Paulo.

I **wasn't born** in Seattle.

Where **were** your parents **born**?

They **were born** in Hong Kong.

They **weren't born** in the U.S.

Did you live there **for a long time**?

Yes, (I did). I lived there **for six years**.

No, (I didn't). I didn't live there **long**.

How long did you live in São Paulo?

We lived there **until** I was six. **From** 1986 **to** 1992.

We didn't leave **until** 1992. **Then** we came to the U.S.

Did she move here **last year**?

Yes, (she did). She moved **in May**.

No, (she didn't). She moved **in 2002**.

When did they come here?

They came here about **three years ago**.

They came **when** Ling was sixteen.

### ... → **Saying years**

1906 = "Nineteen oh-six"

1988 = "Nineteen eighty-eight"

2007 = "Two thousand (and) seven"

2015 = "Twenty fifteen"

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# **The Simple Past Tense**

**Regular and irregular forms**



# The Simple Past Tense.

**The simple past tense describes actions and states that began and ended at a specific time in the past.**

**Example: I lived in France in 1980.**

**He was sick last week.**

**They were late yesterday.**

# FORM

There are regular verbs and irregular verbs.

- ◆ All regular past tense verbs end in “ed”

Regular: *study*                      *studied*

*live*                                      *lived*

*stay*                                      *stayed*

- ◆ Some verbs have irregular past tense forms:

Irregular:      *go*                      *went*

*be*                                      *was – were*

*do*                                      *did*

**These verbs don't follow any spelling rules.  
Irregular past verb forms must be learned.**



# Spelling of “ed” form

- ◆ Most verbs – add “ed”

Example:	walk	walk <b>ed</b>
	order	order <b>ed</b>

- ◆ Verbs that end in “e” – add only “d”

Example:	live	live <b>d</b>
	decide	decide <b>d</b>

- ◆ Verbs that end in consonant “y”- change y to i and add “ed”

Example:	study	studie <b>d</b>
	carry	carrie <b>d</b>

- ◆ Verbs that end in **CVC [stressed vowel]** double the last consonant

Example:	<u>shop</u>	shop <b>ped</b>
	<u>stop</u>	stop <b>ped</b>
	<u>permit</u>	permi <b>tted</b>
	<u>admit</u>	admi <b>tted</b>

**Do not double the last consonant if the last syllable is not stressed:**

<u>listen</u>	list <b>ened</b>
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# Negative Statements

- ◆ To form negative statements:  
**did** + not (didn't) + **base form**

Example: He **didn't** **call** me.

She **didn't** **study** French.

- ◆ Don't use **didn't** with the verb **TO BE**  
use **to be** + not:

Example: He wasn't there yesterday.

They weren't happy.



(+)	(-)	(?)
I played	I <u>didn't</u> play	Did I <u>play</u> ?
You played	You didn't play	Did you play?
He played	He didn't play	Did he play?
She played	She didn't play	Did she play?
It played	It didn't play	Did it play?
We played	We didn't play	Did we play?
They played	They didn't play	Did they play?

### Short answers:

When you go home?

- Yes, {I/we/you/he} **did**

Who **did** he speak to?

- No, {I/you/we/they} **didn't**

# The Simple Past Tense is used

**1. To talk about actions that happened at a specific time in the past. You state when it happened using a time expression (yesterday, last month):**

"Last year I took my exams".



**2. It can be used to describe events that happened over a period of time in the past but not now:**

"I lived in Asia for two years"



**3. It is also used to talk about habitual or repeated actions that took place in the past:**

"When I was a child we always went to the seaside on bank holidays."





# Time Phrases

**Some common time expressions used with the past tense are:**

yesterday

many years ago

a long time ago

before this year

at **that** time

for many years

in 19—

**last** night, Saturday, weekend, year...



# Time expressions:

## 1. For

Did you live there **for a long time**?

## 2. Until { up to a specific point in time.}

e.g. We lived here **until 1992/ February**.

## 3. From \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ {two points of time}

e.g. I stayed in Riyadh **from March to September**.

## 4. ago {time expression + ago}

e.g. My family moved to the UK **ten years ago**.

## 5. Then: (and then)

e.g. We lived in Brazil. **Then** we moved to the U.S.

e.g. We lived in Brazil, **and then** we moved to the U.S.

## 6. When: {conjunction} + clause with a specific point in time.

e.g. We left **when I was six**



# Yes/No questions & short answers

- ◆ To form **yes/no questions**, use:  
**did** + subject + **base form**

**Example:**     **Did** he **study** English last night?  
                  **Did** they **learn** to play the piano?

- ◆ To form **short answers** to yes/no questions, use:

**yes** + subject pronoun + **did**

Or

**no** + subject pronoun + **didn't**

**Example:** **Yes**, he **did**.  
                  **No**, they **didn't**.