

G time sequencers and connectors

V verb phrases

P word stress

## 1 GRAMMAR time sequencers and connectors

- a You're going to read a story called *One dark October evening*. Look at the photos. What do you think the story is about?
- b 2.16 Read the story once. Then complete it with a word or phrase from the list. Listen to the story and check.

After that   One evening in October   Suddenly   The next day  
Two minutes later   When



**H**annah met Jamie last summer. It was Hannah's birthday and she and her friends went to a club. They wanted to dance, but they didn't like the music, so Hannah went to speak to the DJ. "This music is awful," she said. "Could you play something else?" The DJ looked at her and said, "Don't worry, I have the perfect song for you."

<sup>1</sup> Two minutes later he said, "The next song is by Pink. It's called *Get the Party Started* and it's for a beautiful girl over there who's wearing a pink dress." Hannah knew that he was playing the song for her.

<sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Hannah and her friends left the club, the DJ was waiting for her at the door. "Hi, I'm Jamie," he said to Hannah. "Can I see you again?" So Hannah gave him her phone number.

<sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Jamie called Hannah and invited her to dinner. He took her to a very romantic French restaurant and they talked all evening. Although the food wasn't very good, they had a great time.

<sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Jamie and Hannah saw each other every day. Every evening when Hannah finished work they met at 5:30 in a coffee shop on Bridge Street. They were madly in love.

<sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Hannah was at work. As usual, she was going to meet Jamie at 5:30. It was dark and it was raining. She looked at her watch. It was 5:20! She was going to be late! She ran to her car and got in.

At 5:25 she was driving along Bridge Street. She was going very fast because she was in a hurry. <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, a man ran across the street. He was wearing a dark coat, so Hannah didn't see him at first. Quickly, she put her foot on the brake...

- c With a partner, read the story again and answer the questions.

- 1 Why did Hannah go and speak to Jamie?
- 2 Why did Jamie play *Get the Party Started*?
- 3 What happened when Hannah left the club?
- 4 What was the restaurant like?
- 5 Where did they go every evening after that?
- 6 What was the weather like that evening in October?
- 7 Why was Hannah driving fast?
- 8 Why didn't she see the man?

- d From memory, complete the sentences from the story with *so*, *because*, or *although*. Then check in the story.

- 1 She was going very fast \_\_\_\_\_ she was in a hurry.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ the food wasn't very good, they had a great time.
- 3 He was wearing a dark coat, \_\_\_\_\_ Hannah didn't see him at first.

- e **G p.128 Grammar Bank 2C**

- f Complete the sentences in your own words. Then compare with a partner.

- 1 We fell in love on our first date. Two months later...
- 2 I went to bed early last night because...
- 3 The weather was beautiful, so we decided...
- 4 It was really cold last night, and when I woke up this morning...
- 5 Although we didn't play well in the final...
- 6 I was driving on the road listening to the radio. Suddenly...

## 2 PRONUNCIATION word stress


### Stress in two-syllable words

Approximately 80% of two-syllable words are stressed on the first syllable.

Most two-syllable nouns, adjectives, and adverbs are stressed on the first syllable, e.g., *mother*, *happy*, *madly*. However, many two-syllable verbs and prepositions or connectors are stressed on the second syllable, e.g., *arrive*, *behind*, *before*.

- a Underline the stressed syllable in these words from the story.

a|cross af|ter a|gain a|long al|though aw|ful  
be|cause birth|day eve|ning in|vite per|fect quick|ly

- b  **2.20** Listen and check. Practice saying the words.
- c With a partner, invent a sentence using two or more of the words in a.

*After dinner, we walked home across the park.*

## 3 VOCABULARY & SPEAKING

### verb phrases


- a Make verb phrases with a verb from list 1 and a phrase from list 2. All the phrases are from the story.

*invite somebody to dinner*

- 1 invite  
have  
drive  
meet  
give  
take  
wait  
be  
play  
leave  
run

- 2 along Bridge Street  
somebody your phone number  
a song  
across the street  
in a hurry  
in a coffee shop  
for somebody  
the club (very late)  
somebody to dinner  
somebody to a restaurant  
a great time





- b Cover list 1. Try to remember the verb for each phrase.
- c  **2.16** Listen to the story of Hannah and Jamie again.
- d Work in pairs and use photos 1–6 in **1** to retell the story. Try to use connectors and the verb phrases in **3**.

**A** You're Jamie – tell the story for photos 1–3.

**B** You're Hannah – tell the story for photos 4–6.


*I met Hannah last summer. It was her birthday, and she came to the club with some friends...*

## 4 VIDEO LISTENING

- a There are two different endings to the story. Take a class vote. Do you want to know the happy ending or the sad ending?
- b  **2.21 / 2.22** What do you think happens in the ending you have chosen? Watch or listen once and check. Then watch or listen again.
- c  **Communication** If you chose the happy ending, answer the questions in **Happy ending p.103**. If you chose the sad ending, answer the questions in **Sad ending p.109**.



## 2A simple past: regular and irregular verbs

	regular	irregular  2.2
<input type="checkbox"/>	We <b>stayed</b> at a hotel last summer.	I <b>went</b> to Turkey twice last year.
<input type="checkbox"/>	He <b>didn't stay</b> with friends.	She <b>didn't go</b> to Thailand.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Did</b> you <b>stay</b> for the weekend?	<b>Did</b> you <b>go</b> to Montreal?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes, I <b>did</b> .	No, we <b>didn't</b> .
Wh <input type="checkbox"/>	Where <b>did</b> you <b>stay</b> ?	Why <b>did</b> you <b>go</b> ?


- We use the simple past to talk about finished actions that happened once or more than once in the past.
- The form of the simple past is the same for all persons.
- To make the simple past ☐ of regular verbs add -ed. See the spelling rules in the chart.
- Many common verbs are irregular in the ☐ simple past, e.g., go → **went**, see → **saw**. See **Irregular verbs** p.164.

- We use *didn't* + base form for negatives and *Did...* + subject + base form for questions.
- Remember:  
auxiliary, subject, base form, e.g., *Did you go out last night?* or question word, auxiliary, subject, base form, e.g., *Where did you go?*

### spelling rules for regular verbs

base form	past	spelling
work	worked	add -ed
stay	stayed	
like	liked	add -d if verb ends in e
study	studied	y → ied after a consonant
stop	stopped	if verb finishes in consonant-vowel-consonant, double the final consonant


## 2B past continuous: was / were + verb + -ing

At 8:45 last Saturday I **was walking** in the park.  2.11  
 The birds **were singing**. It **wasn't raining**.  
 A **Was** it **raining** when you got up? B No, it **wasn't**.  
 A What **were** you **doing** at 11 o'clock last night? B I **was watching** TV.

<input type="checkbox"/>	I / He / She / It	<b>was working.</b>	You / We / They	<b>were working.</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	I / He / She / It	<b>wasn't working.</b>	You / We / They	<b>weren't working.</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>Was</b> he <b>working</b> ?		<b>Yes</b> , he <b>was</b> . / <b>No</b> , he <b>wasn't</b> .	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>Were</b> they <b>working</b> ?		<b>Yes</b> , they <b>were</b> . / <b>No</b> , they <b>weren't</b> .	


- We use the past continuous to describe an action in progress at a specific moment in the past.
- We often use the past continuous to describe the situation at the beginning of a story, e.g., *In 1972, I was living in London.*

### simple past or past continuous?

We **were walking** in the gardens when he **took** a photo of us.  2.12  
 My sister **arrived** when I **was having** lunch.

- We often use the past continuous and the simple past together in the same sentence. We use the past continuous to talk about a longer action that was happening in the background when the shorter simple past action happened.

## 2C time sequencers

On their first date, they went to a restaurant.  2.17  
**After that** they started meeting every day.  
 On Thursday I had an argument with my boss.  
**The next day** I decided to look for a new job.  
 We sat down to eat. **Two minutes later** my phone rang.  
**When** I came out of the club, he was waiting for me.  
 The accident happened **when** I was crossing the road.


- We use time sequencers to say when or in what order things happen.
- We use *when* as a time sequencer and also to join two actions. *I **was watching** TV when the phone **rang**.* (two verbs joined by *when*)

### then, after that

The most common way of linking consecutive actions is with *then* or *after that*, but **NOT** *after*, e.g., *I got up and got dressed. **Then** / **After that** I made a cup of coffee.*  
**NOT** *After I made a cup of coffee.*


## connectors: because, so, but, although

### because and so

She was driving fast **because** she was in a hurry.  2.18  
 She was in a hurry, **so** she was driving fast.

- We use *because* to express a reason.
- We use *so* to express a result.

### but and although

She tried to stop the car, **but** she hit the man.  2.19  
**Although** she tried to stop the car, she hit the man.  
 She was very tired, **but** she couldn't sleep.  
 She couldn't sleep, **although** she was very tired.

- We use *but* and *although* to show a contrast.
- Although* can go at the beginning or in the middle of the sentence.

## 2A

### a Put the verbs in parentheses in the simple past.

Two summers ago we took (take) our vacation in Vancouver. We <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) there from San Francisco, but our car <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (break) down on the freeway, and we <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) the first night in Seattle. When we <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (get) to Vancouver, we <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to our hotel, but they <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not can) find our reservation, and they <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (be) full. We <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not know) what to do, but finally we <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (find) a bed and breakfast and we <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) there for the week. We <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (see) the botanical gardens and <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a lot of souvenirs. We <sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to go to Victoria, but we <sup>14</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) enough time and it <sup>15</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (be) too far away. The weather <sup>16</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) very good – it <sup>17</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (start) raining the day we <sup>18</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) Vancouver, and it never <sup>19</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (stop)!

### b Complete the questions in the simple past.

Where did you go on vacation last year?

We went to Orlando, Florida.

1 Wow! \_\_\_\_\_ a good time?  
Yes, we had a great time.

2 \_\_\_\_\_ with?  
I went with my family.

3 \_\_\_\_\_?  
We stayed in a hotel.

4 \_\_\_\_\_ the plane tickets  
\_\_\_\_\_?  
They cost about \$259 each.

5 \_\_\_\_\_ the weather like?  
It was hot and sunny.

6 \_\_\_\_\_ in the evening?  
We usually went out for dinner.

← p.15

## 2B

### a Complete the sentences with the verb in the past continuous.

I was eating dinner, so I didn't answer the phone. (eat)

1 I took this photo when we \_\_\_\_\_  
in Mexico. (travel)

2 He met his wife when he \_\_\_\_\_  
in Japan. (live)

3 \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ a coat  
when she went out? (wear)

4 The sun \_\_\_\_\_ when I went to work.  
(shine)

5 What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ at 7:30 last night? (do)

6 I \_\_\_\_\_ when you gave the  
instructions. (not listen)

7 They \_\_\_\_\_ TV when I arrived.  
(not watch)

8 It started to rain when we \_\_\_\_\_ in  
the park. (run)

### b Put the verbs into the simple past or past continuous.

She arrived when we were having dinner.  
(arrive, have)

1 I \_\_\_\_\_ my arm when I \_\_\_\_\_ soccer.  
(break, play)

2 \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ fast when the police  
\_\_\_\_\_ you? (drive, stop)

3 It \_\_\_\_\_ when we \_\_\_\_\_ the restaurant.  
(snow, leave)

4 I \_\_\_\_\_ the game because I \_\_\_\_\_.  
(not see, work)

5 When you \_\_\_\_\_ me, I \_\_\_\_\_ to my  
boss. (call, talk)

6 We \_\_\_\_\_ in the library when we \_\_\_\_\_.  
(study, meet)

7 \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ in Tokyo when they  
\_\_\_\_\_ their first baby? (live, have)

← p.17

## 2C

### a Put the sentences in the correct order.

- A ■ He explained that he was looking for a thief, and then he got on the bus.
- B ■ Then another man tried to do the same.
- C **1** Last week I was waiting for a bus.
- D ■ The next day, I saw the story on a local news website.
- E ■ When I asked the second man what he was doing, he told me that he was a police officer.
- F ■ A few seconds later, he got off the bus with the thief.
- G ■ The bus arrived, but suddenly a man ran in front of me and got on.
- H ■ After that, a police car came and took the thief away.

### b Complete the sentences with *so*, *because*, *but*, or *although*.

We couldn't find a taxi, so we walked home.

1 \_\_\_\_\_ it was very cold, she wasn't wearing a coat.

2 I woke up in the night \_\_\_\_\_ there was a noise.

3 I called him, \_\_\_\_\_ his cell phone was turned off.

4 \_\_\_\_\_ she's very nice, she doesn't have many friends.

5 There was nothing on TV, \_\_\_\_\_ I went to bed.

6 All the cafés were full \_\_\_\_\_ it was a holiday.

7 She wanted to be a doctor, \_\_\_\_\_ she failed her exams.

8 The garden looked very beautiful, \_\_\_\_\_ I took a photograph.

9 \_\_\_\_\_ the team played well, they didn't win.

← p.19