Units 1 to 4

- Reading Comprehension
- Simple Past Form (regular and irregular verbs) – affirmative, negative and interrogative forms.
- Auxiliary verb – Did/Didn’t

READING COMPREHENSION

Televsions show sounds and pictures. They get data from cables, discs, or over-the-air signals. They turn this data into sounds and images. People watch news and shows on them. You probably call them TVs.

John Baird made the first TV in 1925. It had one color. It could only show 30 lines. This was just enough room for a face. It didn’t work well, but it was a start.

The first TV station was set up in 1928. It was in New York. Few people had TVs. The broadcasts were not meant to be watched. They showed a Felix the Cat doll for two hours a day. The doll spun around on a record player. They were experimenting. It took many years to get it right.

By the end of the 1930s, TVs were working well. America got its first taste at the 1939 World’s Fair. This was one of the biggest events ever. There were 200 small, black and white TVs set up around the fair. The U.S. President gave a speech over the TVs. The TVs were only five inches big but the people loved it.

They wanted TVs. But World War II was going on during this time. Factories were busy making guns and bombs. When the war was over, TV spread across the country.

By 1948 there were 4 big TV networks in America. They aired their shows from 8 to 11 each night. Local shows were aired at other times. Most of the time, nothing was shown at all. TV was not “always on” like it is now.

Color TVs came out in 1953. They cost too much money for most. Also, shows were aired in black and white. By 1965, color TVs were cheaper. TV stations started airing shows in color. People had to switch if they wanted to see the shows.

Now most TVs are high-def. This means that they have many lines on them. This makes the image clear. TVs have come a long way since Baird’s 30 line set. High-def TVs have 1080 lines. There are state of the art sets called 4K TVs. These TVs have 3,840 lines. Some people watch TV in 3D. I wonder what they will come up with next. Smell-o-vision anyone?

(Adapted from Hello Teens)

1. Why did many families switch to color TVs in 1965?
   (A) Color TVs cost a lot of money.
   (B) Many shows were only shown in color.
   (C) Color TVs came out in 1965.
   (D) World War II ended and troops returned home.

2. Why was 1939 an important year for TV?
   (A) Many Americans were introduced to TV.
   (B) The first color TV was released.
   (C) The first TV station began broadcasting.
   (D) John Baird created the first TV.

Part II

SIMPLE PAST FORM

Examples: **Infinitive**  **Simple Past**

to live        lived

to go         went

1. Regular verbs – examples

   **Infinitive**  **Simple Past**

   to miss        missed
   to start       started
   to greet       greeted
Os verbos regulares recebem o sufixo *ed* no Simple Past e no Past Participle.

**2. Irregular verbs – examples**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Simple Past</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to lose</td>
<td>lost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to know</td>
<td>knew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to read</td>
<td>read</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Os verbos irregulares não seguem regra quanto à formação do *Simple Past* e do *Past Participle*. Por esta razão devem ser memorizados.

**a) Write the main forms of these regular verbs.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Simple Past</th>
<th>translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. to design</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. to remember</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. to travel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**b) Write the main forms of these regular verbs.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Simple Past</th>
<th>translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. to place</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. to like</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. to die</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**c) Write the main forms of these regular verbs.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Simple Past</th>
<th>translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. to fry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. to cry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. to study</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. to play</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**d) Write the main forms of these regular verbs.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Simple Past</th>
<th>translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. to drop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. to stop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. to fit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. to plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**e) Write the main forms of these regular verbs.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Simple Past</th>
<th>translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. to admit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. to control</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. to prefer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. to permit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Empregamos o *Simple Past tense* para expressar uma ação ocorrida em um tempo definido do *passado*.

**Examples:** Yesterday I *missed* the train to New York. //I *went* to Boston by bus last week.

1. **Simple past – affirmative form**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regular verb</th>
<th>Irregular verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infinitive</td>
<td>Simple past</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to miss</td>
<td>missed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>missed</td>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>went</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>missed</td>
<td></td>
<td>You</td>
<td>went</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>missed</td>
<td></td>
<td>He</td>
<td><strong>went</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>She</td>
<td><strong>went</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>It</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>missed</td>
<td></td>
<td>We</td>
<td><strong>went</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>missed</td>
<td></td>
<td>You</td>
<td><strong>went</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>missed</td>
<td></td>
<td>They</td>
<td><strong>went</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Este tempo verbal é muitas vezes acompanhado de:

- yesterday
- the day before yesterday
- year
- last
- month
- night
- two hours ago
- a week ago
- ten days ago
- etc.

*Last night* I met some friends’ at the club.

We had our breakfast **two hours ago**.

*Não esqueça de estudar a lista de verbos que está no final do livro Our Way 04.*

1. **Use the Simple Past Tense.**

   a) (to feel) I _________________________ more confident after some days.

   b) (to leave) He ____________________ home to live in Los Angeles.

   c) (to arrive) We ____________________ at 6 o’clock yesterday.

   d) (to do) The student ____________________ his homework before lunch.

   e) (to speak) She ____________________ English with the American family.

   f) (to lose) She ____________________ her voice last night.

   g) (to get) Henry ____________________ nervous because of the test.

   h) (to say) Alice ____________________ hello to me this morning.

   i) (to buy) Mr. Garner finally ________________ a new suit.

   j) (to drink) Paul __________________________ lemonade.

2. **Change from Simple Present to Simple Past.**

   a) Peter finally *begins* to understand me.

   b) They *want* to buy some fruit.

   c) I *prefer* to pay in cash.

   d) Some people *go* to England to study English.

   e) They *have to* develop their creativity.
f) He **plays** the piano at that restaurant.

---

g) Those young girls **wear** mini-skirts.

---

h) She **goes** to school by bus.

---

i) They **build** apartments.

---

j) We **eat** junk food.

---

**Negative and interrogative forms**

**Example:**

For three days I did not speak.

*Did* you speak after three days?

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Simple past</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to speak</td>
<td>spoke</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Negative**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>You</th>
<th>He</th>
<th>She</th>
<th>It</th>
<th>We</th>
<th>You</th>
<th>They</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>did not</td>
<td>did not</td>
<td>did not</td>
<td>did not</td>
<td>did not</td>
<td>did not</td>
<td>did not</td>
<td>did not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speak</td>
<td>speak</td>
<td>he</td>
<td>she</td>
<td>it</td>
<td>we</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>they</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Interrogative**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>You</th>
<th>He</th>
<th>She</th>
<th>It</th>
<th>We</th>
<th>You</th>
<th>They</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>did</td>
<td>did</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>she</td>
<td>it</td>
<td>we</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>they</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I speak?</td>
<td>you speak?</td>
<td>she</td>
<td>speak?</td>
<td>it</td>
<td>speak?</td>
<td>you speak?</td>
<td>they speak?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1. Na negativa e na interrogativa do **Simple Past**, usamos o auxiliar **did** para todas as pessoas. O verbo principal fica no infinitivo sem **to**.
2. Na forma interrogativa o auxiliar **did** antecede o sujeito.
3. Contração: **did** + not = **didn’t** → **I didn’t** speak.

---

3. **Change to negative form.**

1. You **paid** attention to her words.

---

2. The students **organized** the book in the library last week.

---

3. Debbie **lied** about her intentions.

---

4. Jane **wore** too much lipstick in her party.

---

5. We **tried** to understand you.

---

4. **Change to interrogative form.**

1. The students **understood** the lessons.

---

2. He **read** a book about computers.

---

3. His creative ideas **became** a hit.

---

4. That man **changed** the school rules.

---

5. Becky **expressed** her feelings to Paul.

---

**VERBO TO BE – Past Form**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Afirmativa</th>
<th>Negativa</th>
<th>Interrogativa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I was</td>
<td>I was not</td>
<td>Was I?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You were</td>
<td>You were not (you weren’t)</td>
<td>Were you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He was</td>
<td>He was not (he wasn’t)</td>
<td>Was he?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She was</td>
<td>She was not (she wasn’t)</td>
<td>Was she?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It was</td>
<td>It was not (it wasn’t)</td>
<td>Was it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We were</td>
<td>not (we weren’t)</td>
<td>Were we?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We were</td>
<td>You were not (you weren’t)</td>
<td>Were you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You were</td>
<td>They were not (they weren’t)</td>
<td>Were they?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They were</td>
<td>They were not (they weren’t)</td>
<td>Were they?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Supply the verb to be in the Past Form (affirmative).

a) Mary Ann ____________________________ my first girlfriend.
b) I ____________________________ in Rio in February.
c) That cat __________________________ sick last week.
d) We ____________________________ at John's house last weekend.
e) They ____________________________ on vacation last July.
f) You ____________________________ not a good student two years ago.
g) Jack and Bill ______________________ very good friends.
h) Jack ____________________________ at school last year.
i) She ____________________________ happy with the new dress.
j) They ____________________________ not in class yesterday.

6. Put the sentences into the negative and interrogative forms.

a) James and I were in New York last month.
   I: __________________________________________?
   N: __________________________________________

b) The birds were hungry.
   I: __________________________________________?
   N: __________________________________________

c) Bill was in his bedroom.
   I: __________________________________________?
   N: __________________________________________

THERE TO BE – PASSADO

There was: havia. É usado com substantivos no singular.
There were: havia. É usado com substantivos no plural.

7. Supply there was or there were.

a) _______________________________________ beautiful girls at the club last night.
b) _______________________________________ two blue hats on this table two hours ago.
c) _______________________________________ an Italian boy in my class last year.
d) _______________________________________ a party at school last Saturday.
e) _______________________________________ two famous artists at the hotel.
f) _______________________________________ nice pictures on that wall.

Don’t forget the interrogative Pronouns (– wh questions)

1. Who – quem?
2. Where – onde?
3. When – quando?
4. What – o que? Qual?
5. Which – Qual?
6. Whose – De quem?
7. How long – Quanto tempo?
8. How many – Quantos?
9. How much – Quanto?
10. How – Como?
Reading comprehension

1. B

2. A

Part 2
Designed- projetar/ remembered- lembrar/ travelled or traveled- viajar
Placed- situar/ liked- gostar/ died- morrer
Fried- fritar/ cried- chorar/ studied- estudar/ played- jogar, brincar, tocar
Dropped- cair/ deixar/ travelled or traveled- viajar
Admitted- admitir/ controlled- controlar/ preferred- preferir/ planned- planejar

1. a. felt; b. left; c. arrived; d. did; e. lost; f. got; h. said; i. bought; j. drank.

2. Peter finally began to understand me.

2. They wanted to buy some fruit.

3. I preferred to pay in cash.

4. Some people went to England to study English.

5. They had to develop their creativity.

6. He played the piano at that café.

7. Those young girls wore mini-skirts.

8. She went to school by bus.

9. They built apartments.

10. We ate junk food.

GABARITO

5. a. You didn’t pay attention to her words.
   b. The students didn’t organize the book in the library last week.
   c. Debbie didn’t lie about her intentions.
   d. Jane didn’t wear too much lipstick in her party.
   e. We didn’t try to understand you.

4. a. Did the students understand the lessons?
   b. Did he read a book about computers?
   c. Did his creative ideas become a hit?
   d. Did that man change the school rules?
   e. Did Becky express her feelings to Paul?

5. a. was/ b. was/ c. were/ d. were/ e. were/ f. were/ g. were/ h. was/ i. was/ j. were

   b. Were the birds hungry? / The birds weren’t hungry.
   c. Was Bill in his bedroom? / Bill wasn’t in his bedroom.

7. a. There were/ b. There were/ c. There was/ d. There was/ e. There were/ f. There were