Lesson 8

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?

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

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. 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 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 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.

1Aerodynamics is the branch of mechanics that deals with the motion of air and its effect on things.
2Reject means not accept.
3A replica is a copy of an original.
The Simple Past Tense of Regular Verbs

**EXAMPLES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>The Wright brothers started</strong> a bicycle business.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>They <strong>dreamed</strong> about flying.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They <strong>designed</strong> an airplane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The president <strong>offered</strong> them a contract.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXPLANATION**

To form the simple past tense of regular verbs, we add -**ed** to the base form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Base Form</strong></th>
<th><strong>Past Form</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>start</td>
<td>started</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dream</td>
<td>dreamed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>design</td>
<td>designed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>offer</td>
<td>offered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The past form is the same for all persons.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>The Wright brothers wanted to fly.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>They <strong>continued</strong> to study aerodynamics.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXERCISE**

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.\(^4\)
9. Orville lived to be 76 years old.

\(^4\)Typhoid is a serious infection causing a fever and often death.
# 8.2 Spelling of the Past Tense of Regular Verbs

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

## 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRONUNCIATION</th>
<th>RULE</th>
<th>EXAMPLES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/t/</td>
<td>Pronounce /t/ after voiceless sounds: /p, k, f, s, ŝ, ĉ/</td>
<td>jump—jumped, kiss—kissed, cook—cooked, wash—washed, cough—coughed, watch—watched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/d/</td>
<td>Pronounce /d/ after voiced sounds: /b, g, v, ř, ž, jˇ, m, n, ř, l, r/ and all vowel sounds.</td>
<td>rub—rubbed, name—named, drag—dragged, learn—learned, love—loved, bang—banged, bathe—bathed, call—called, use—used, care—cared, massage—massaged, free—freed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ad/</td>
<td>Pronounce /ad/ after /d/ or /t/ sounds.</td>
<td>wait—waited, add—added, hate—hated, decide—decided, want—wanted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

1. They **played** with kites.
2. They **dreamed** about flying.
3. They **studied** everything they could about flying.
4. They **started** a bicycle business.
5. They **used** the bicycle shop to design airplanes.
6. They **tried** to fly their first plane in 1899.
7. Their first plane **crashed**.
8. They **fixed** it.
9. In 1903, their plane **stayed** in the air for 12 seconds.
10. They **offered** their invention to the U.S. government.
11. The government **decided** to offer them a contract.

(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?

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

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 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.

1 Aviator means pilot.
# 8.4 Past Tense of *Be*

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXAMPLES</th>
<th>EXPLANATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subject</strong></td>
<td><strong>Was</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>was</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amelia</td>
<td>was</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The airplane</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subject</strong></td>
<td><strong>Were</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>were</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amelia and Charles</td>
<td>were</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>There</strong></td>
<td><strong>Was</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There</td>
<td>was</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>There</strong></td>
<td><strong>Were</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There</td>
<td>were</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To make a negative statement, put *not* after *was* or *were*.

I wasn’t here yesterday.
You weren’t in class yesterday.

The contraction for *was not* is *wasn’t*. The contraction for *were not* is *weren’t*.

### EXERCISE 5

**EXAMPLE**

Lindbergh and Earhart **were** very famous.

1. The Wright brothers _________ the inventors of the airplane.
2. The first airplane _________ in the air for 12 seconds.
3. Lindbergh and Earhart _________ aviators.
4. There _________ thousands of people in New York to welcome Lindbergh home.
5. Earhart _________ the first woman to fly across the Atlantic Ocean.
6. I _________ interested in the story about Earhart and Lindbergh.
7. _________ you surprised that a woman was a famous aviator?
9. We _________ happy to read about flight.
10. There _________ a celebration of 100 years of flight in 2003.
11. There _________ thousands of people at the celebration.
8.5 Uses of Be

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

**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.*

1. The train was common transportation in the early 1900s. (the airplane)

2. Earhart was from Kansas. (Lindbergh)

3. Lindbergh’s last flight was successful. (Earhart’s last flight)

4. Lindbergh’s plane was in the air for many hours. (the Wright brothers’ first plane)

5. The Wright brothers were inventors. (Earhart)

6. There were a lot of trains 100 years ago. (planes)

7. Lindbergh was born in the twentieth century. (the Wright brothers)

8. The 1903 flight at Kitty Hawk was successful. (the 2003 flight)
### Compare affirmative statements and questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Wh- Word</strong></th>
<th><strong>Was/Were</strong></th>
<th><strong>Subject</strong></th>
<th><strong>Was/Were</strong></th>
<th><strong>Complement</strong></th>
<th><strong>Short Answer</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>When</strong></td>
<td><strong>Was</strong></td>
<td>Amelia</td>
<td>was</td>
<td>born before 1903.</td>
<td>Yes, she was.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>was</strong></td>
<td>she</td>
<td></td>
<td>born in the U.S.?</td>
<td>In 1897.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Were</strong></td>
<td>Charles and Amelia</td>
<td>were</td>
<td>famous. inventors?</td>
<td>No, they weren’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>they</td>
<td></td>
<td>with Amelia.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Someone</td>
<td>was</td>
<td>with Amelia?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Who</td>
<td>was</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Many people</td>
<td>were</td>
<td>at the celebration.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>How many people</td>
<td>were</td>
<td>at the celebration?</td>
<td>Thousands.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Compare negative statements and questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Wh- Word</strong></th>
<th><strong>Wasn’t/Weren’t</strong></th>
<th><strong>Subject</strong></th>
<th><strong>Wasn’t/Weren’t</strong></th>
<th><strong>Complement</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why</strong></td>
<td><strong>wasn’t</strong></td>
<td>Air travel</td>
<td>wasn’t</td>
<td>safe 100 years ago.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>it</td>
<td></td>
<td>safe?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why</strong></td>
<td><strong>weren’t</strong></td>
<td>The Wright brothers</td>
<td>weren’t</td>
<td>afraid of flying.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>they</td>
<td></td>
<td>afraid?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 *why-* 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.

**EXAMPLE**

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

B: I *was* home. I *was* out of town.

A: Where *was* ?

B: In Washington, D.C.

A: *Was* alone?

(continued)
B: No, I _________. I was with my brother.
A: ___________ expensive?
B: No. Our trip wasn’t expensive at all.
A: Really? Why ___________ expensive?
B: The flight from here to Washington _________ cheap.
And we stayed with some friends in their apartment.
They _________ very helpful. They showed us a lot of beautiful
places in Washington. But my favorite place was the Air and
Space Museum.
A: ___________ a lot of people at the museum?
B: Yes, there were. It _________ very crowded. But it _________
wonderful to see the Wright brothers’ airplane and the airplane that
Lindbergh used when he crossed the Atlantic. Also it _________
interesting to see the spacecraft of the astronauts. We _________
bored for one minute in that museum.
A: How long _________ your flight to Washington?
B: It _________ 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 _________ just a dream of two brothers.
Can you believe it? There _________ 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXAMPLES</th>
<th>EXPLANATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I came to the U.S. by plane.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My flight took six hours.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I felt happy when I arrived.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many verbs are irregular in the past tense.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An irregular verb does not use the -ed ending.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 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 2 1/2 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 the error.”

Did You Know?
The first woman in space was a Russian, Valentina Tereshkova, in 1963.
### 8.8 List of Irregular Past Tense Verbs

#### Verbs with No Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bet—bet</td>
<td>hurt—hurt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cost—cost</td>
<td>let—let</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cut—cut</td>
<td>put—put</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fit—fit</td>
<td>quit—quit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hit—hit</td>
<td>shut—shut</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Final d Changes to t

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bend—bent</td>
<td>send—sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>build—built</td>
<td>spend—spent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lend—lent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Verbs with a Vowel Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>feel—felt</td>
<td>lose—lost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keep—kept</td>
<td>mean—meant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leave—left</td>
<td>sleep—slept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>break—broke</td>
<td>steal—stole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>choose—chose</td>
<td>speak—spoke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>freeze—froze</td>
<td>wake—woke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dig—dug</td>
<td>spin—spun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hang—hung</td>
<td>win—won</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blow—blew</td>
<td>grow—grew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>draw—drew</td>
<td>know—knew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fly—flew</td>
<td>throw—threw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sell—sold</td>
<td>tell—told</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shake—shook</td>
<td>mistake—mistook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take—took</td>
<td>lay—laid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tear—tore</td>
<td>wear—wore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>become—became</td>
<td>eat—ate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come—came</td>
<td>fall—fell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give—gave</td>
<td>lie—lay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forgive—forgave</td>
<td>run—ran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forget—forgot</td>
<td>get—got</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shoot—shot</td>
<td>stand—stood</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Miscellaneous Changes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>be—was/were</td>
<td>go—went</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do—did</td>
<td>have—had</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hear—heard</td>
<td>make—made</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

*7For an alphabetical list of irregular verbs, see Appendix D.*

*8There is a change in the vowel sound. Meant rhymes with sent.*

*9The past form of read is pronounced like the color red.*

*10Said rhymes with bad.*
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.

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 __________ them a flying toy.

1. They __________ a dream of flying.
2. They __________ interested in flying after seeing a flying toy.
3. They __________ many books on flight.

(continued)
4. They ________ bicycles.

5. They ________ the first airplane.

6. At first they ________ problems with wind.

7. They ________ some changes to the airplane.

8. They ________ for the first time in 1903.

9. Only a few people ________ the first flight.

10. President Theodore Roosevelt ________ about their airplane.

11. The airplane was an important invention because it ________ people from different places closer together.

12. Thousands of people ________ to North Carolina for the 100th anniversary of flight.

8.9 Negative Forms of Past Tense Verbs

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXAMPLES</th>
<th>EXPLANATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Lindbergh returned from his last flight.</td>
<td>For the negative past tense, we use didn’t + the base form for ALL verbs, regular and irregular.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Earhart didn’t return from her last flight.</td>
<td>Compare: returned—didn’t return</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. The Wright brothers flew in their airplane.</td>
<td>flew—didn’t fly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Goddard didn’t fly in his rocket.</td>
<td>built—didn’t build</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Goddard built rockets.</td>
<td>put—didn’t put</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. He didn’t build airplanes.</td>
<td>Remember: Put and a few other past-tense verbs are the same as the base form.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. The Russians put a woman in space in 1963.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. The Americans didn’t put a woman in space until 1983.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**EXERCISE 14**

**EXAMPLE**

Fill in the blanks with the negative form of the underlined words.

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.

OR

I didn’t study English before I came to the U.S. I didn’t have enough time.

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
2. register for English classes
3. rent an apartment
4. buy a car
5. get a Social Security card
6. go to the bank
7. visit a museum
8. see a relative
9. buy clothes
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
2. write a letter
3. go to the library
4. do laundry
5. buy groceries
6. use a phone card
7. buy a magazine
8. work hard
9. look for a job
10. rent a DVD
11. send e-mail
12. read a newspaper
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 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.

11A flock of birds is a group of birds that fly together.
8.10 Questions with Past-Tense Verbs

Compare affirmative statements and questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wh- Word</th>
<th>Did</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Complement</th>
<th>Short Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Did</td>
<td>he</td>
<td>landed</td>
<td>the plane</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where</td>
<td>did</td>
<td>he</td>
<td>land</td>
<td>at an airport?</td>
<td>No, he didn’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Did</td>
<td>The plane</td>
<td>lost</td>
<td>at an airport?</td>
<td>On the Hudson River.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How</td>
<td>did</td>
<td>it</td>
<td>lose</td>
<td>an engine?</td>
<td>Yes, it did.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Language Notes:
1. To form a yes/no question, use: 
   Did + subject + base form + complement
2. To form a short answer, use: 
   Yes, + subject pronoun + did.
   No, + subject pronoun + didn’t.
3. To form a wh- question, use: 
   Wh- word + did + subject + base form + complement

Compare negative statements and questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wh- word</th>
<th>Didn’t</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Complement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Why</td>
<td>Didn’t</td>
<td>he</td>
<td>didn’t go</td>
<td>to the airport.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>didn’t</td>
<td>he</td>
<td>go</td>
<td>back?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>back to the airport?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXERCISE
18

Read the questions and answer with a short answer.

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

1. Did the pilot return to the airport? 
2. Did he make the right decision? 
3. Did any of the passengers die? 
4. Did the plane go into the river? 
5. 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, (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.
2. ____ I enjoyed school.
3. ____ I got good grades in school.
4. ____ I got an allowance.\(^\text{12}\)
5. ____ I lived with my grandparents.
6. ____ I took music lessons.
7. ____ I had a pet.
8. ____ I lived on a farm.
9. ____ I played soccer.
10. ____ I studied English.
11. ____ I had a bike.
12. ____ I thought about my future.

\(^{12}\)An allowance is money children get from their parents, usually once a week.
### 8.11 Questions About the Subject

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Complement</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Someone</td>
<td>saved</td>
<td>the passengers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who</td>
<td>saved</td>
<td>the passengers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Something</td>
<td>happened</td>
<td>to Sully's plane</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What</td>
<td>happened</td>
<td>to Sully's plane</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A president</td>
<td>invited</td>
<td>Sully</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Which president</td>
<td>invited</td>
<td>Sully?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When we ask a question about the subject, we use the past-tense form, not the base form. We don’t use *did* in the question.

**Compare:**

Where *did* the pilot *land* the airplane?
Who *landed* the airplane?

When *did* the accident *happen*?
What *happened*?

---

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Who invented the airplane?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(the Wright brothers) / Goddard / Lindbergh)</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Which country sent the first rocket into space?
   *(the U.S. / China / Russia)*

2. Who walked on the moon in 1969?
   *(an American / a Russian / a Canadian)*

3. Who sent up the first rocket?
   *(the Wright brothers / Goddard / Lindbergh)*

4. Who disappeared in 1937?
   *(Earhart / Goddard / Lindbergh)*

5. Who won money for flying across the Atlantic Ocean?
   *(Earhart / Lindbergh / Goddard)*

6. Which president showed interest in the Wright brothers’ airplane?
   *(T. Roosevelt / Lincoln / Wilson)*

7. Which newspaper said that Goddard was a fool?

8. How many people died in Sully’s emergency landing?
   *(150 / 10 / no one)*

**ANSWERS TO EXERCISE 25:**

1. *(the Wright brothers)*
2. *(an American)*
3. *(Goddard)*
4. *(Earhart)*
5. *(The New York Times)*
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 ________ (I come) to the U.S. ten years ago. Where ________ (2 be) born?

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

A: Why ________ (5 move) to Guatemala?

B: In 1998, we ________ (6 lose) our home.

A: What ________ (7 happen)?
B: A major earthquake hit my town. Luckily, my family was fine, but the earthquake destroyed our home and much of our town. We went to live with cousins in Guatemala.

A: How long did you stay in Guatemala?

B: I stayed there for about three years. Then I came to the U.S.

A: What about your family? Did they come to the U.S. with you?

B: No. They waited until I found a job and saved my money. Then I brought them here later.

A: My parents didn’t come with me either. But my older brother did. I started to go to school as soon as I arrived.

B: Who supported you while you were in school?

A: My brother.

B: I went to school right away because I didn’t go to work. Then I had a grant and started to go to City College.

A: Why did you choose City College?

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

A: Me too.
## Summary of Lesson 8

### The Simple Past Tense

1. **Be**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>Was</strong></th>
<th><strong>Were</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>I</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>We</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>He</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>You</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>She</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>They</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>was in Paris</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There was a problem.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>Was</strong></th>
<th><strong>Were</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>He</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>They</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>She</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>It</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>were in Paris</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There were many problems.

### Other Verbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>REGULAR VERB (WORK)</strong></th>
<th><strong>IRREGULAR VERB (BUY)</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AFFIRMATIVE</strong></td>
<td>She worked on Saturday.</td>
<td>They bought a car.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NEGATIVE</strong></td>
<td>She didn’t work on Sunday.</td>
<td>They didn’t buy a motorcycle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YES/NO QUESTION</strong></td>
<td>Did she work in the morning?</td>
<td>Did they buy an American car?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHORT ANSWER</strong></td>
<td>Yes, she did.</td>
<td>No, they didn’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WH QUESTION</strong></td>
<td>Where did she work?</td>
<td>What kind of car did they buy?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NEGATIVE QUESTION</strong></td>
<td>Why didn’t she work on Sunday?</td>
<td>Why didn’t they buy an American car?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUBJECT QUESTION</strong></td>
<td>Who worked on Sunday?</td>
<td>How many people bought an American car?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Use the base form, not the past form, after to.

   buy
   I wanted to bought a new car.

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

   studied
   I studied for the last test.

   dropped
   He dropped his pencil.

3. Use the base form after did or didn’t.

   know
   She didn’t knew the answer.

   come
   Did your father came to the U.S.?

4. Use the correct word order in a question.

   your mother go
   Where did go your mother?

   did your sister buy
   What bought your sister?

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

   was born
   Her grandmother borned in Russia.

   She was died in the U.S.

   Where did your grandfather born?

   Where was your grandfather died?

6. Check your list of verbs for irregular verbs.

   brought
   I brought my photos to the U.S.

   saw
   I seen the accident yesterday.

7. Use be with age.

   was
   My grandfather had 88 years old when he died.

8. Don’t confuse was and were.

   were
   Where was you yesterday?
9. Don’t use did in a question about the subject.

Who 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 [had] an interesting homework assignment. We [had] to (example) wrote about a famous person.

B: Who [you] wrote about?

A: I wrote about Yuri Gagarin.

B: Who’s that?

A: He [was] the first person in space.

B: **He** was an American?

A: No, he was Russian.

B: When **he** went into space?


B: Did **he** went alone?

A: Yes. But he wasn’t the first living thing in space. There was fruit flies and dogs in space before him. And later there were chimpanzees and even turtles in space.

B: Is Gagarin still alive?

A: No. He was died in 1968.

B: **When** did he born?
A: He **born** in 1934. He **had** only 34 years old when he **died**. He never **see** the moon landing. That **was happened** in 1969, one year before he **died**.

B: Who did **walk** on the moon first? I **forgetted** his name.

A: That was Neil Armstrong.

B: How did Gagarin **died**?

A: He **were** in a plane crash.

B: That’s so sad.

A: Yes, it is. They **named** 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 ____________
2. see ____________
3. get ____________
4. sit ____________
5. hit ____________
6. make ____________
7. take ____________
8. find ____________
9. say ____________
10. read ____________
11. drink ____________
12. build ____________
13. stop ____________
14. leave ____________
15. buy ____________
16. think ____________
17. run ____________
18. carry ____________
19. sell ____________
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 flew a plane in 1899.
3. Charles Lindbergh was an aviator. He became a president.
4. The Wright brothers invented the airplane. They invented the telephone.
5. Wilbur Wright died of typhoid fever. He died in a plane crash.
7. Lindbergh came back from his flight. Earhart came back from her last flight.
8. Goddard was born in the nineteenth century. He was born in the twentieth century.
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)
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.