



Department of Medical Instrumentation Techniques

Engineering

English language

First stage

Lecture 3

Lecturer: Zainab Mohammed

Past Simple

We use the past tense to talk about:

- something that happened once in the past:

I met my wife in 1983.

We went to Spain for our holidays.

- something that happened several times in the past:

When I was a boy, I walked a mile to school every day.

We swam a lot while we were on holiday.

They always enjoyed visiting their friends.

- something that was true for some time in the past:

I lived abroad for ten years.

He enjoyed being a student.

She played a lot of tennis when she was younger.

- we often use expressions with ago with the past simple:

I met my wife a long time ago.

Affirmative:

Subject + v. (ed)

Ex:

- I met my wife in 1983.
- We left the city a long time ago

Negative:

We use didn't (did not) to make negative with the past simple:

Subject + did (not) + v. (base)

Ex:-

- They didn't go to Spain this year.
- We didn't get home until very late last night.
- I didn't see you yesterday.

Question:

We use did to make question with the past simple:

Did + Subject + v.(base) ... ?

- Did she play tennis when she was younger
 - Yes, she did
 - No, she didn't
- Did you live abroad?
- When did you meet your wife?
- Where did you go for your holidays?

Regular verbs = ed

Ex:

Play - played

Use - used

Like - liked

Irregular verbs:

Verb	Past simple
See	Saw
Go	Went
tell	told
Say	Said
Have	Had
Take	Took
Give	Gave
Get	Got
Can	Could
Make	Made
Do	Did
Buy	Bought
Fly	Flew

Exercise: choose the correct answer

1. I _____ to the mall after school.

(goed, gone, went)

2. My brother _____ a bear an hour ago.

(seen, saw, sees)

3. _____ Mike visit his grandmother last night?

(did, are, does)

4. Alex did not _____ last weekend.

(working, worked, work)

5. _____ you see Jody's new dog yesterday?

(Does, Did, Do)

6. What _____ you eat for lunch yesterday?

(do, did, does)

6. My family and I _____ in London when I was young. (lived, live, living)
7. We _____ some sandwiches and fresh fruit to eat for lunch yesterday. (buy, buys, bought)
8. They wanted to _____ a movie but there were no more tickets. (see, saw, seeing)
9. Did you have a good time? Yes, I _____
(had, did, have)
10. He didn't _____ me because I was behind the tree. (saw, see, sees)
11. Did you _____ lots of interesting photos on your holiday? (took, take, takes)
12. I wanted to _____, but I couldn't. I had to stay and help my friend. (went, go, going)

READING

Communication

- 1 How many different ways can people communicate?



- 2 Your teacher will give you some ideas to communicate, but you can't use words! Mime to your partner, and your partner has to guess what they are.
- 3 Read the text quickly and match the headings to the paragraphs.

A HISTORY OF COMMUNICATION

HOW WE COMMUNICATE

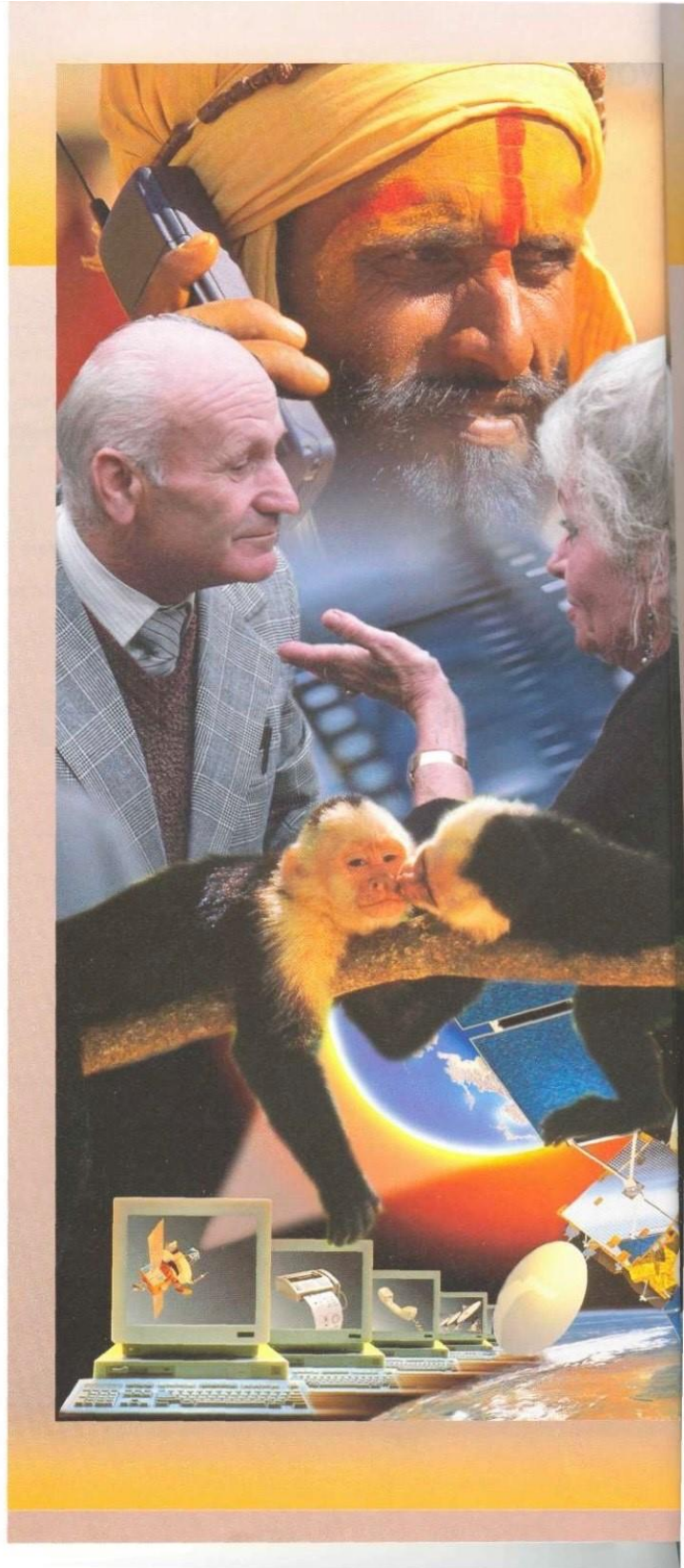
COMMUNICATION TODAY

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PEOPLE AND ANIMALS

- 4 Match the pictures on p11 to each of the four ancient societies in paragraph three.
- 5 Read the text again and answer the questions.
- 1 Which animals are mentioned? What can they do?
 - 2 What is special about human communication? What can we do?
 - 3 Which four forms of media are mentioned in the last paragraph?
 - 4 What is good and bad about information technology today?

What do you think?

- What can animals do that people can't?
- How do *you* like to communicate?
- What is happening in information technology now?



PEOPLE

the great communicators

We can communicate with other people in many different ways. We can talk and write, and we can send messages with our hands and faces. There is also the phone (including the mobile!), the fax, and e-mail. Television, film, painting, and photography can also communicate ideas.

Animals have ways of exchanging information, too. Bees dance and tell other bees where to find food. Elephants make sounds that humans can't hear. Whales sing songs. Monkeys use their faces to show anger and love. But this is nothing compared to what people can do. We have language – about 6000 languages, in fact. We can write poetry, tell jokes, make promises, explain, persuade, tell the truth, or tell lies. And we have a sense of past and future, not just present.

Communication technologies were very important in the development of all the great ancient societies:

- Around 2900 BC, paper and hieroglyphics transformed Egyptian life.
- The ancient Greeks loved the spoken word. They were very good at *public speaking, drama, and philosophy*.
- The Romans developed a unique system of government that depended on the Roman alphabet.
- In the 14th century, the printing press helped develop new ways of thinking across Europe.

Radio, film, and television have had a huge influence on society in the last hundred years. And now we have the Internet, which is infinite. But what is this doing to us? We can give and get a lot of information very quickly. But there is so much information that it is difficult to know what is important and what isn't. Modern media is changing our world every minute of every day.

