

Ray-Ban Stories

1) First, watch this advertisement for 'Ray Ban Stories'.

Would you like to buy a pair? Why/Why not?

'Ray-Ban Stories: the new way to capture, share & listen'

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qlSv4FUjE84>

2) Now watch Mark Zuckerberg and Rocco Basilico introduce the product.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w328hm5KUkc>

'Ray-Ban Stories'

Listen again and answer these comprehension questions.

- a) How much does the basic model cost?
- b) How many cameras does it have?
- c) Does it record sound as well?
- d) How many videos can you save on the internal memory?
- e) How many photos can you save on the internal memory?
- f) How many style variations does Ray-Ban Stories offer?
- g) How many different frames are available?
- h) How many colours are available?
- i) How many different kinds of lenses are available?
- j) How do you charge the battery?
- k) Where do you edit your videos?
- l) Ray-Ban Stories V Google Glass? Which is better? Why?



Rocco Basilico



In September 2021, Rocco Basilico and Mark Zuckerberg unveiled Ray-Ban Stories, a joint venture from Facebook and EssilorLuxottica, Ray-Ban's parent company.

The EssilorLuxottica group was founded by Leonardo Del Vecchio in 2013. Basilico has been its Chief Wearables Officer since 2020, but also CEO of Oliver Peoples, the group's luxury brand which is based in America, with a turnover of approximately 90 million euros.

Basilico is an Economics graduate from the Catholic University of the Sacred Heart of Milan. He is Italian, the first child of Nicoletta Zampillo, current wife of the founder of Luxottica, Leonardo Del Vecchio, and of the banker and financier Paolo Basilico.

Rocco Basilico joined EssilorLuxottica in 2013 and became the CEO of Oliver Peoples in 2016. By 2017, he had been listed by 'Forbes' magazine as one of the top '30 under 30' innovators in Art & Style.

The collaboration that resulted in the Facebook-EssilorLuxottica smart glasses was instigated by Basilico.

"It all started with an email I wrote to Mark Zuckerberg, introducing myself. He replied very quickly, after a couple of days. In Italy I would have said it was a bit slow but, considering that he's the founder of Facebook Anyway, the real turning point was the meeting between the creative teams from the two companies. We spent several days together, as if it were a workshop, and we decided about 90% of what the product was going to be. On some things we have been very firm: we did not want to compromise the style and design of an iconic model like the Wayfarer and at the same time do something that you can wear for several hours. We approached the project in a very serious way, which directly involved the two founders. EssilorLuxottica is not a tech company but we have a history of innovation. As for protecting the privacy of our customers, don't worry: we have consulted with the experts and, in Facebook, we have a partner who knows this field better than anyone. There is an LED in the glasses which lights up when you record and you can see it immediately. With your smartphone, it's not so obvious."

Smart glasses won't replace the smartphone, according to Basilico, at least not in the near future.

"What WILL happen is that there will be more and more wearable devices. We want to continue our partnership with Facebook, develop new technologies to help people enjoy a better eyewear experience. This is just the first step. The next one could be augmented reality; we are already working on it. I don't see it as a short-term goal but as part of our business."

READING: study the article on Rocco Basilico and make notes on the following.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a) His current position | b) His family background | c) His education and training |
| d) His work experience | e) Current projects | f) Future plans |

WRITING

a) Now write a short biography of your CEO and/or Chairman.

b) Explain why your product and/or services are better than your competitors'.

THE SIMPLE PAST: to describe finished actions, states or events in the past

FORM

There are regular verbs, irregular verbs and special cases

i) REGULAR VERBS

INFINITIVE: to work

+	I <u>worked</u>	We <u>worked</u>
	You <u>worked</u>	You <u>worked</u>
	He <u>worked</u>	They <u>worked</u>
-	I <u>didn't</u> work	We <u>didn't</u> work
	You <u>didn't</u> work	You <u>didn't</u> work
	She <u>didn't</u> work	They <u>didn't</u> work
?	Did I work ?	Did we work ?
	Did you work ?	Did you work ?
	Did it work ?	Did they work ?

SPELLING

INFINITIVE	PAST	INFINITIVE	PAST
Play	Played	Stop	Stopped
Enjoy	Enjoyed	Plan	Planned
Like	Liked	Prefer	Preferred
Die	Died	Occur	Occurred
Study	Studied	Enter	Entered
Try	Tried	Limit	Limited
Travel	Travelled	Bow	Bowed
Patrol	Patrolled	Fax	Faxed

ii) IRREGULAR VERBS

INFINITIVE: to have

+	I had	We had
	You had	You had
	He had	They had
-	I didn't have	We didn't have
	You didn't have	You didn't have
	She didn't have	They didn't have
?	Did I have ?	Did we have ?
	Did you have ?	Did you have ?
	Did it have ?	Did they have ?

iii) SPECIAL CASES

HAVE GOT

CAN

TO BE

+	I had got	I could	I was	We were
	You had got	You could	You were	You were
	He had got	He could	He was	They were
-	I hadn't got	I couldn't	I was not	We weren't
	You hadn't got	You couldn't	You weren't	You weren't
	She hadn't got	She couldn't	She wasn't	They weren't
?	Had I got ?	Could I ?	Was I ?	Were we ?
	Had you got ?	Could you ?	Were you ?	Were you ?
	Had he got ?	Could she ?	Was it ?	Were they ?

'Spain is very popular for tourists from Britain. Here, in Majorca, Carol Beer is the friendly tour guide for Sunsearchers Holidays'

1) Watch this video-clip

<https://www.dailymotion.com/video/x38nj3>

Little Britain Abroad - Carol Beer Part 1 of 3

2) THE PRONUNCIATION OF PAST TENSE FORMS:

-st, -t, -d + ed = / ɪd /

-s, -sh, -ch, -x, -f, -gh, -p, -k + ed = / t /

-b, -v, -l, -m, -n, -ay, -ee, -i, -y, -r, -g, -ge + ed = / d /

Study the pronunciation rules shown above, then read the passage below aloud.

Mr and Mrs Brown **arrived** at Majorca airport. They **walked** through the terminal, **collected** their luggage and **looked** for their coach. They **spotted** Carol Beer, the tour guide for Sunsearchers Holidays, holding a sign with the company's name on it. They **tried** to read it but the writing was very small.

Mr Brown **smiled** and said, "Good morning" to Carol but she **seemed** very unfriendly.

Mr and Mrs Brown **entered** the 'Sunsearchers' coach and **started** their journey to the hotel.

On the coach, the passengers **relaxed**. Carol **welcomed** them to Spain and **invited** them to come to her if they had any questions or problems. Suddenly Mrs Brown felt travel sick and said that she **wanted** to vomit, so Mr Brown **asked** Carol to halt. The driver **stopped** and Mr and Mrs Brown **climbed** out of the coach.

Mrs Brown **vomited** and Carol **ordered** the driver to drive away, leaving Mr and Mrs Brown behind. Mr Brown **shouted** and **protested**, the driver **braked** and Carol **jettisoned** their suitcases, which **landed** on the tarmac.

The tour guide **abandoned** Mr and Mrs Brown by the side of the road and the coach **continued** on its journey. The audience **laughed** and **laughed**.

Un esempio di memorizzazione "a recitazione": i verbi irregolari

I fonemi passano dalla memoria a breve termine all'archivio fonologico di lunga durata del cervello tramite un processo che potremmo chiamare "a recitazione" (dall'inglese "rehearsal" (Williams & Burden 1997: 16).

Cerca di memorizzare questi gruppi di verbi irregolari ripetendoli ad alta voce a gruppi di tre o quattro, sfruttando la similitudine tra i suoni e il loro ritmo per fissarli nella tua memoria. A questo punto, copri la seconda e/o terza colonna e metti alla prova la tua conoscenza controllando se, leggendo la forma all'infinito, sei in grado di ricordare le forme corrispondenti per le altre due colonne.

INFINITIVE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	INFINITIVE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
Cut	Cut	Cut	Ring	Rang	Rung
Shut	Shut	Shut	Sing	Sang	Sung
Put	Put	Put	Swim	Swam	Swum

Let	Let	Let	Sink	Sank	Sunk
Set	Set	Set	Shrink	Shrank	Shrunk
Spread	Spread	Spread	Drink	Drank	Drunk

Hit	Hit	Hit	Run	Ran	Run
Quit	Quit	Quit	Come	Came	Come
			Become	Became	Become
Cost	Cost	Cost	Begin	Began	Begun

INFINITIVE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	INFINITIVE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
Know	Knew	Known	Buy	Bought	Bought
Grow	Grew	Grown	Fight	Fought	Fought
Blow	Blew	Blown	Bring	Brought	Brought
Throw	Threw	Thrown	Think	Thought	Thought
Fly	Flew	Flown	Seek	Sought	Sought
Draw	Drew	Drawn	Teach	Taught	Taught
Withdraw	Withdrew	Withdrawn	Catch	Caught	Caught

INFINITIVE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	INFINITIVE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
Make	Made	Made	Break	Broke	Broken
Lay	Laid	Laid	Wake	Woke	Woken
Pay	Paid	Paid	Speak	Spoke	Spoken
			Freeze	Froze	Frozen

Say	Said	Said	Take	Took	Taken
Read	Read	Read	Shake	Shook	Shaken
Lead	Led	Led	Fall	Fell	Fallen
Meet	Met	Met			

Sell	Sold	Sold	Give	Gave	Given
Tell	Told	Told	Forgive	Forgave	Forgiven
Hold	Held	Held	Forget	Forgot	Forgotten

Have	Had	Had	Write	Wrote	Written
Hear	Heard	Heard	Ride	Rode	Ridden
			Rise	Rose	Risen
Find	Found	Found	Drive	Drove	Driven
Bind	Bound	Bound			

INFINITIVE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
Stand	Stood	Stood
Understand	Understood	Understood

INFINITIVE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
Choose	Chose	Chosen
Steal	Stole	Stolen
Eat	Ate	Eaten

Bite	Bit	Bitten
Hide	Hid	Hidden
Forbid	Forbade	Forbidden

INFINITIVE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
Keep	Kept	Kept
Creep	Crept	Crept
Sleep	Slept	Slept
Sweep	Swept	Swept

INFINITIVE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
Wear	Wore	Worn
Tear	Tore	Torn
Swear	Swore	Sworn
Show	Showed	Shown

Spend	Spent	Spent
Send	Sent	Sent
Bend	Bent	Bent
Lend	Lent	Lent
Mean	Meant	Meant

See	Saw	Seen
Lie	Lay	Lain

INFINITIVE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
Shine	Shone	Shone
Win	Won	Won
Hang	Hung	Hung

Feel	Felt	Felt
Deal	Dealt	Dealt
Build	Built	Built

INFINITIVE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
Be	Was/Were	Been
Go	Went	Gone/Been
Do	Did	Done

Get	Got	Got
Shoot	Shot	Shot

Lose	Lost	Lost
Leave	Left	Left
Light	Lit	Lit

Sit	Sat	Sat
Stick	Stuck	Stuck
Strike	Struck	Struck

VIDEO COMPREHENSION:

'BBC extracts for speakout pre-intermediate - unit 3'
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HLTdg39sQOY>

1) What is the presenter's favourite city ?

2) What did she do at 10.00 ?

3) What did she do at 11.00 ?

4) What did she do at 13.00 ?

5) What did she do at 16.00 ?

6) What did she do at 18.00 ?

7) What did she do at 22.00 ?

WRITING: Now think of the last time you went to a foreign city and write an account of one day that you spent there.

41 Irregular verbs crossword 1

Complete the crossword by filling in the past tense of the verbs in the sentences below (see example):

ACROSS

- 1 My sister ... married on April 26th 1980.
- 2 David ... very well at the party.
- 3 He slipped on a banana skin and ... his leg.
- 4 Do you know who ... the book 'How Green was my Valley'?
- 5 I was late, so I ... all the way.
- 6 He ... off a wall and hurt himself.
- 7 My cousin ... for Great Britain in the Olympic Games when he was only 16.
- 8 I ... three rabbits last weekend.
- 9 We ... to Spain last summer.
- 10 Who ... you to play the guitar, Sally?

DOWN

- a I'm sorry, but I ... to post that letter you gave me.
- b He ... the ball to me.
- c It was cold, so he ... the window.
- d I ... a whole bottle of champagne on my last birthday.
- e A police car ... me on the motorway.
- f I ... a very interesting book last weekend.
- g I ... until 11 o'clock this morning.
- h We had a lovely time in Greece. The weather was really beautiful. In fact, the sun ... all the time.
- i I ... ill this morning so I decided not to go to work.
- j A dog ... her as she was walking through the park

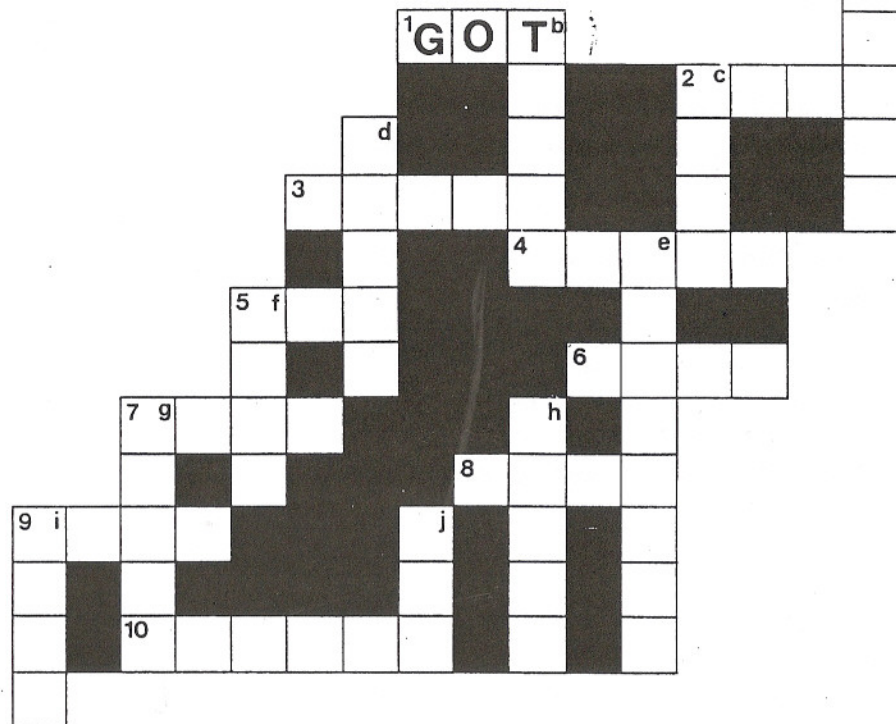
GET
SING
BREAK

WRITE
RUN
FALL

SWIM
SHOOT
FLY
TEACH

FORGET
THROW
SHUT
DRINK
OVERTAKE
READ
SLEEP

SHINE
FEEL
BITE



47 Irregular verbs crossword 2

Complete the crossword by filling in the past tense of the verbs in the sentences below (see example):

ACROSS

- 1 It was so cold last November that the canal ...
- 2 The police finally ... the bank robbers after chasing them for several hours.
- 3 I ... up at 6.30 this morning.
- 4 Mr and Mrs Brown ... from London to Manchester last weekend.
- 5 The child ... his mother's hand as they crossed the road.
- 6 We ... in the park all afternoon.
- 7 We ... up at least fifty balloons for the party.
- 8 My parents ... £35,000 for their house.
- 9 He was so tired that he ... down for a while on the bed.
- 10 Björn Borg ... the ball into the net.

DOWN

- a She ... a long, white evening-dress to the party.
- b I ... a £5 note on my way to work this morning.
- c We ... English all the time when we were on holiday.
- d He ... his wife at a disco.
- e The child ... her finger while playing with a knife.
- f The thieves ... in the doorway until the police had gone past.
- g He ... his girlfriend a ring for her birthday.
- h The teacher ... a map of Spain on the blackboard.
- i My cousin ... an actor in 1964.
- j I thought you ... you would help me.
- k My brother ... his boat himself.

FREEZE

CATCH

WAKE

DRIVE

HOLD

SIT

BLOW

PAY

LIE

HIT

WEAR

FIND

SPEAK

MEET

CUT

HIDE

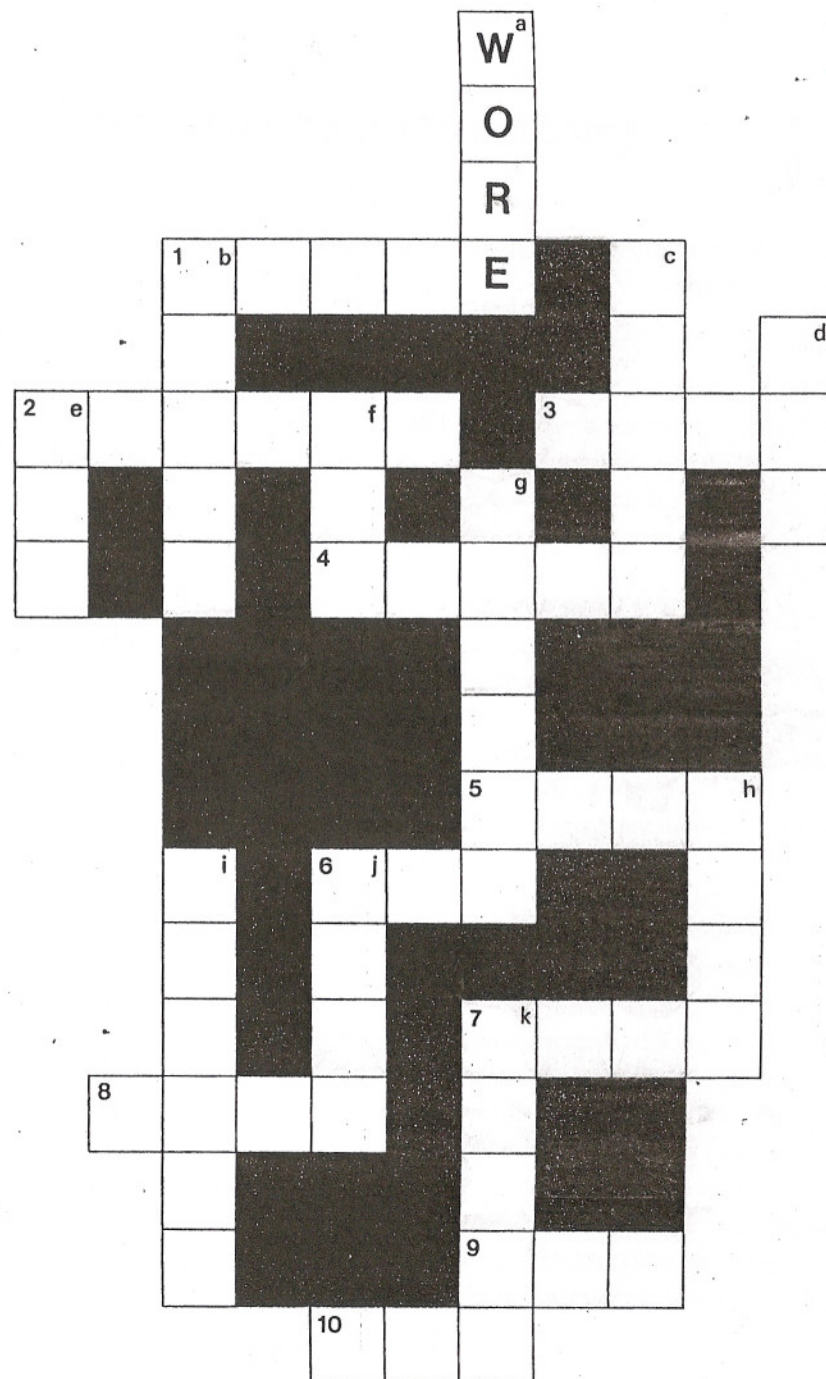
BUY

DRAW

BECOME

SAY

BUILD



WH- Questions in the Past

WHO wrote the James Bond novels?

WHICH famous detective played the violin?

WHAT caused the 2020 Olympic Games to be cancelled?

WHERE did Columbus land in 1492?

WHEN did Neil Armstrong land on the moon?

WHY did Marco Polo travel to China?

HOW did Freddie Mercury die?

THE WORLD ACCORDING TO GOOGLE

'The world according to Google'

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sJw085jaaTA>

- 1) According to the report, approximately how many people use the Google search engine every month?
- 2) How much are Larry Page and Sergey Brin worth?
- 3) Where did Larry Page meet Sergey Brin?
- 4) Who designed the Google logo?
- 5) When did Google become a successful business?
- 6) How did their search engine make money?

Discussion: How does Google make money now ?

QUICK REVIEW Adjectives with *very, really, quite, too*

Think of three places you went to last year. Work in pairs. Tell your partner about the places. Use adjectives with *very, really, quite* and *too*: *I went to Istanbul last year. It was really beautiful.*

Vocabulary and Speaking

The internet

- 1 a Choose the correct verbs in these sentences about the internet. Then check in **VOCABULARY 6.1** p140.

- Do you use/send the internet every day?
- How many emails do you go/send every day?
- How many emails do you get/chat every day?
- When did you last chat/read a blog?
- Do you download/go videos or music onto your computer?
- When did you last go/send online?
- Do you get/have a favourite website?
- Do you send/chat to your friends online?
- Which places in your town or city have/download WiFi?
- Which search engine do you usually write/use?

b Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions. Ask follow-up questions if possible.

Reading and Speaking

- 2 a Before you read, check these words/phrases with your teacher.

launch	computer science	build (past: built)
a cheque	a bank account	a billionaire

b Read the article about the Google Guys. Match headings a–d to paragraphs 1–4.

- Starting the business
- How Page and Brin met
- The internet before 1998
- Building a new search engine

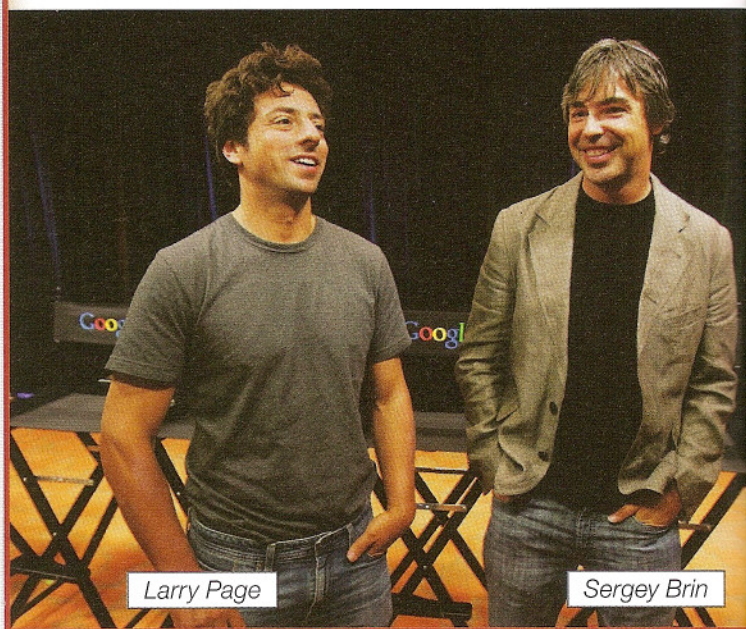
c Read the article again. Tick the true sentences. Correct the false sentences.

difficult

- Before 1998 it was easy to find things on the internet. *F*
- Page and Brin first met in 1997.
- They had a lot of cheap computers in their room.
- They built Google when they were students.
- Google was the first name for their search engine.
- Page and Brin became billionaires in 2004.

THE Google GUYS

- 1 What did we do before Google? In the early days of the internet, search engines weren't very good and it wasn't easy for people to find the information they wanted. Then in 1998, Larry Page and Sergey Brin launched the Google search engine. Suddenly it was easy to find the right website in seconds.



Larry Page

Sergey Brin

HELP WITH GRAMMAR

Past Simple (3): negative

- 3 Complete the rules with words from these sentences.

Search engines weren't very good.

They didn't like each other at first.

- To make the Past Simple negative of the verb *be*, we use *wasn't* or _____.
- To make the Past Simple negative of all other verbs, we use _____ + infinitive.

GRAMMAR 6.1 p141

- 4 a Find six more Past Simple negatives in the article.

b Work in pairs. Compare answers.

- 5 **CD2** 17 **PRONUNCIATION** Listen and practise.

They didn't like each other at first.

- 2 So how did it all begin? Page and Brin met in 1995 when they started studying computer science at Stanford University in California. They didn't like each other at first, but they became friends when they shared a room together at university.
- 3 While Page and Brin were at Stanford, they got a lot of cheap computers and started to build a new search engine in their room. At first they called it BackRub, but they weren't happy with the name so they changed it to Google. They didn't finish their course and left Stanford in 1997.
- 4 Page and Brin wanted to start a business together, but they didn't have any money. At first their families and friends helped them. Then in August 1998 a businessman wrote a cheque to Google Inc for \$100,000. But Page and Brin didn't get the money for a month because they didn't have a bank account. Six years later they were billionaires!

- 6 a Tick the sentences that are true for you. Make the other sentences negative.

- 1 I got lots of emails yesterday.
I didn't get lots of emails yesterday.
- 2 I watched a DVD on my computer last Saturday.
- 3 I used the internet every day last week.
- 4 I downloaded a lot of music last weekend.
- 5 I got a new laptop last year.
- 6 I chatted online with a friend last night.

- b Work in pairs. Compare sentences. How many are the same?

Listening and Speaking

- 7 a **CD2** 18 Listen to a radio interview with the writer, Wes Clark. Put these people, places and things in the order you hear them.

Michigan State University Wes Clark's new book 1
Russia Sergey's mother Maryland University
Larry's parents Sergey's father

- b Listen again. Answer the questions.

- 1 Did Sergey leave Russia in 1978?
- 2 Did his father teach mathematics?
- 3 Were Sergey and his father at the same university?
- 4 Did Larry go to Maryland University?
- 5 Did his parents teach computer science?
- 6 Was Larry at the same university as his parents?

HELP WITH GRAMMAR Past Simple (3): yes/no questions and short answers

- 8 Fill in the gaps in these *yes/no* questions and short answers with *did* or *didn't*.

- 1 A Did Sergey leave Russia in 1978?
B Yes, he _____. / No, he _____.
- 2 A _____ his parents teach computer science?
B Yes, they _____. / No, they _____.

GRAMMAR 6.2 p141

- 9 a Make *yes/no* questions with these words.

- 1 in 1994 / Sergey and Larry / meet / Did ?
Did Sergey and Larry meet in 1994?
- 2 they / at first / each other / Did / like ?
- 3 Sergey / Did / Maryland University / go to ?
- 4 Larry's parents / teach / mathematics / Did ?
- 5 study / Sergey / Did / computer science ?
- 6 launch / Google / in 1999 / Sergey and Larry / Did ?

- b **CD2** 19 **PRONUNCIATION** Listen and practise the questions in 9a and the short answers. Copy the stress.

Did Sergey and Larry meet in 1994?

- c Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in 9a.

Get ready ... Get it right!

- 10 Write *yes/no* questions with *you* and these ideas. Use these verbs.

go play have read
watch (x2) go to (x2)

- 1 shopping last weekend?
Did you go shopping last weekend?
- 2 a good book last month?
- 3 sport on TV last weekend?
- 4 a concert last month?
- 5 tennis or football last week?
- 6 a DVD last weekend?
- 7 the cinema last week?
- 8 dinner at home last night?

- 11 a Ask other students your questions. Find one person who did each thing. Ask follow-up questions.

- b Tell the class two things about the people you talked to.

Beata went shopping last weekend.
She bought a new laptop.

1) Watch the following video.

'Unit 2 Hustle'

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GJOe7mBLPao>

2) THE PRONUNCIATION OF PAST TENSE FORMS:

-st, -t, -d + ed = / ɪd /

-s, -sh, -ch, -x, -f, -gh, -p, -k + ed = / t /

-b, -v, -l, -m, -n, -ay, -ee, -i, -y, -r, -g, -ge + ed = / d /

Study the pronunciation rules shown above, then read the passage below aloud.

This is the story of a British criminal who **travelled** to Brazil and **burgled** a house in Rio De Janeiro. He **waited** until it was dark, then he **climbed** over the wall, **walked** through the garden and **entered** the house. He **located** a valuable painting hanging on the wall, he **removed** it from its frame with a knife and **inserted** the canvas into a cardboard tube. Then a pet monkey **started** screeching and **alerted** the security staff. The burglar **crossed** the garden again and **escaped** over the wall. He **wasted** no time and **travelled** to the airport as soon as he could, **checked** in his luggage, **smuggled** the painting onto the plane and **relaxed** in First Class. When the flight **landed** at Heathrow Airport, the Customs staff **identified** him and **stopped** him. He **accompanied** them to the Customs area where they **searched** him, his luggage and his clothes. They **discovered** nothing incriminating, so he **asked** them if he could leave. The Customs Officer **agreed** to let him go but **ordered** his men to follow him to see where he **intended** to go and what **happened** next.

The internet VOCABULARY 6.1

- 1 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of these verbs.

use chat use read
get send go have (x2)
download (x2)



- 1 I use the internet for about six hours every day.
- 2 Last night I _____ online to buy some concert tickets.
- 3 I like _____ blogs about other people's holidays.
- 4 Do you _____ a favourite website?
- 5 I never buy CDs because I _____ music onto my MP3 player instead.
- 6 My son _____ to his friends online for about three hours a day.
- 7 I always _____ the same search engine.
- 8 I sometimes _____ videos onto my laptop so I can watch them on the train.
- 9 Excuse me. Does this café _____ WiFi?
- 10 I _____ you an email yesterday. Did you _____ it?

- 2 Read about Jeff Bezos and Amazon.com. Put the verbs in the Past Simple.

www.internetbillionaires.com/jeffbezos

The World's Bookshop

Jeff Bezos ¹ was (be) born in 1964 in New Mexico, USA, and when he ² _____ (be) a child he ³ _____ (work) on his parents' farm. Jeff ⁴ _____ (go) to Princeton University and ⁵ _____ (study) electrical engineering and computer science. After he ⁶ _____ (leave) university he ⁷ _____ (work) on Wall Street in New York, but he ⁸ _____ (want) to start his own internet company.

He ⁹ _____ (have) the idea for Amazon in the car when he and his wife ¹⁰ _____ (be) on a long drive from New York to Seattle in 1994. At first he ¹¹ _____ (call) the company Cadabra, but then he ¹² _____ (change) the name to Amazon, after the river in Brazil. Amazon ¹³ _____ (sell) its first book in July 1995, and by September it ¹⁴ _____ (have) sales of \$20,000 a week. At first Amazon only ¹⁵ _____ (sell) books, then in 1998 it ¹⁶ _____ (start) selling CDs. Now you can buy almost anything on Amazon – DVDs, video games, computers, software, TVs, clothes and things for the house. The company sells over \$10 billion of products a year, and he is now a billionaire.

Past Simple (3): negative GRAMMAR 6.1

- 3 Tick the true sentences. Make the other sentences negative.

- 1 Jeff Bezos was born in New Mexico, USA. ✓
- 2 He went to Stanford University. He didn't go to Stanford University.
- 3 He studied electrical engineering and computer science. _____
- 4 He worked in Los Angeles. _____
- 5 He had the idea for Amazon on a plane. _____
- 6 Amazon was the first name for the website. _____
- 7 Amazon sold its first book in July 1995. _____
- 8 The website started selling CDs in 1996. _____

Past Simple (3): yes/no questions and short answers

GRAMMAR 6.2

4 Make questions with these words.

1 Born / Jeff Bezos / Was / 1966 / in ?

Was Jeff Bezos born in 1966?

2 Jeff Bezos / Did / Princeton University / go to ?

3 study / he / Did / university / at / physics ?

4 the idea / Did / in the car / have / he / for Amazon ?

5 the first name / Cadabra / for the website / Was ?

6 its first book / sell / June 1995 / Amazon / in / Did ?

7 start / 1998 / in / Amazon / selling / Did / CDs ?

5 Read the article about Jeff Bezos again. Then write the short answers to the questions in 4.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| 1 <u>No, he wasn't.</u> | 5 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 6 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 7 _____ |
| 4 _____ | |

Review: Past Simple

6 Correct these sentences.

went

- I ~~go~~ to the cinema last night.
- Where was you born?
- What time did you started work?
- He stop work at ten last night.
- Where they were last night?
- I didn't watched TV yesterday.
- When was he born?
- I not play tennis last weekend.

6B

Changing technology

Mobile phones and TVs VOCABULARY 6.2

1 Fill in the gaps with these words.

send get GPS channel TV programme apps
battery charge record turn on turn off

- I usually send about thirty texts a day.
- What time is your favourite _____ on?
- Can you _____ the TV? There's a good film on at 9.00.
- Don't forget to _____ the TV before you go to bed.
- I need to buy a new _____ for my mobile.
- Did you _____ the text I sent you yesterday?
- Which _____ is *The Simpsons* on?
- I've got about fifty _____ on my mobile.
- I sometimes _____ films so I can watch them again.
- Excuse me. Where can I _____ my phone?
- I've got _____ on my mobile. I often use it when I'm in the car.

Past time phrases VOCABULARY 6.3

2 a Fill in the gaps with *ago*, *last* or *in*.

- I was born in 1994.
- I went on holiday _____ year.
- I went to a party three weeks _____.
- My birthday is _____ January.
- I watched a lot of TV _____ night.
- I left school _____ 2008.
- I had breakfast six hours _____.
- I went to the cinema _____ week.
- My parents were born _____ the seventies.
- I did some sport _____ weekend.
- I went shopping two days _____.
- I bought my mobile two years _____.

b Tick the sentences in 2a that are true for you.



Type	Private
Industry	Conglomerate
Founded	February 1970;
Founders	Richard Branson Nik Powell
Headquarters	Ladbroke Grove London, England
Area served	Worldwide
Key people	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Peter Norris (Chairman)• Josh Bayliss (CEO)
Products	Banking Books Commercial aviation Commercial spaceflight Consumer electronics Films Health care Internet Jewellery Mobile phones Music Radio Rail Transport Retail Travel
Revenue	▼£16.6 billion
Number of employees	Approximately 71,000
Website	www.virgin.com

Student A

Richard Branson, the man behind the famous Virgin brand, is one of the UK's most successful businessmen. He was born in ¹ _____ (Where?) in 1950. He started publishing a students' magazine ² _____ (When?) and opened his first record shop in Oxford Street, London, when he was 20. In ³ _____ (When?) he started Virgin Records and the company's first album, *Tubular Bells* by Mike Oldfield, sold over five million copies. The company continued to be successful and he sold the Virgin Music Group for ⁴ _____ (How much?) in 1992.

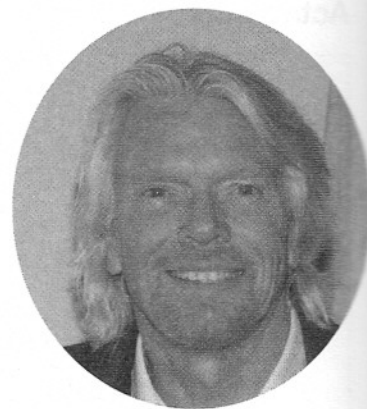
But Richard Branson was never happy having only one business. In ⁵ _____ (When?) he started Virgin Atlantic Airways and in 1997 he started a train company called Virgin Rail. There are now over 200 Virgin companies around the world, selling mobile phones, internet services, cola,

wine, cars, books and holidays. In 1983 The Virgin Group made ⁶ _____ (How much?). In 2002 it made over £4 billion.

However, Richard Branson doesn't spend all his time working.

In 1986 he sailed ⁷ _____ (Where?)

in the fastest ever time. Also in 1987 he crossed the Atlantic in a hot air balloon – and became the first person ever to do this. In 2003 he bought ⁸ _____ (What?) for his staff to use because he wanted them to share in the company's success. And Richard Branson's next project? His new company, Virgin Galactic, sells holidays in space!



Student B

Richard Branson, the man behind the famous Virgin brand, is one of the UK's most successful businessmen. He was born in Surrey, England, in ^a _____ (When?). He started publishing a students' magazine when he was sixteen and he opened his first record shop in ^b _____ (Where?), when he was 20. In 1973 he started Virgin Records and the company's first album, *Tubular Bells* by Mike Oldfield, sold ^c _____ (How many?) copies. The company continued to be successful and he sold the Virgin Music Group for \$1 billion in ^d _____ (When?).

But Richard Branson was never happy having only one business. In 1984 he started Virgin Atlantic Airways and in ^e _____ (When?) he started a train company called Virgin Rail. There are now over 200 Virgin companies around the world, selling mobile phones, internet services, cola, wine, cars, books and holidays. In 1983 The Virgin Group

made £50 million. In 2002 it made ^f _____ (How much?).

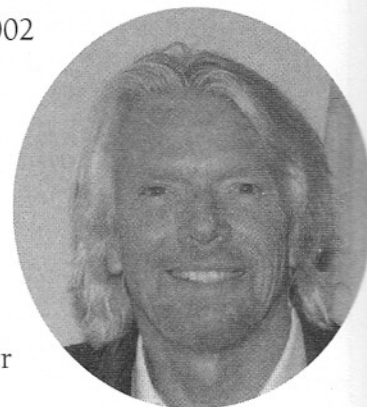
However, Richard Branson doesn't spend all his time working.

In 1986 he sailed across the Atlantic Ocean in the fastest ever time. Also in 1987 he crossed the Atlantic

^g _____ (How?) – and became the first person ever to do this.

In 2003 he bought an island near Australia for his staff to use because ^h _____

(Why?). And Richard Branson's next project? His new company, Virgin Galactic, sells holidays in space!



THE PRESENT PERFECT

FORM

+ I **have** **just** arrived
You **have** **failed** the exam
It **has** **started** raining

We **have** **had** lunch
You **have** **worked** hard
They **have** **already** left

— I **haven't** **finished** **yet**
You **haven't** **been** to China
He **hasn't** **seen** 'Star Wars'

We **haven't** **slept**
You **still** **haven't** **phoned** her
They **haven't** **gone** far

? **Have** I **missed** anything ?
Have you **graduated** **yet** ?
Has it **stopped** snowing ?

Have we **arrived** **yet** ?
Have you **ever** **been** to Brazil ?
Have they **got** engaged ?

USE

We use the Present Perfect

- (i) to talk about the present result of a past action.
- (ii) to talk about an action or event which occurred in the immediate past.
- (iii) to talk about an action or event which began in the past and has lasted until now.
- (iv) to talk about actions or events occurring in an unfinished period of time.

GRAMMAR REFERENCE

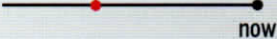
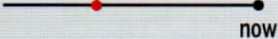
Present perfect and past simple

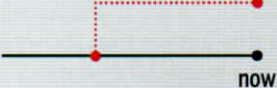

Form

Present perfect	Past simple
has/have + past participle <i>I have worked here for five years.</i>	verb + -ed <i>I worked here two years ago.</i>

Use

Use both the present perfect and the past simple to talk about the past in different situations.

Present perfect	Past simple
<p>To talk about finished actions or events when the speaker does not say, ask or know when it happened. (The time <u>is</u> not specified.)</p> <p><i>We've already done this.</i> <i>I haven't seen him, I'm afraid.</i></p> <p>???</p> 	<p>To talk about finished actions or events when the speaker says, asks or knows when something happened. (The time <u>is</u> specified.)</p> <p><i>I met him last Saturday.</i> <i>When did he leave?</i></p> <p>last Saturday</p> 

<p>To talk about actions or events that took place in a time period that has not finished, e.g. <i>up to now, today, this year.</i></p> <p><i>We've manufactured this product for over three years.</i> <i>How long have you been here?</i></p> 	<p>To talk about actions or events that took place in a finished time period.</p> <p><i>She worked here for five years, from 1999 to 2004.</i></p> <p>five years</p> 
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<p>We often use the adverbs <i>just</i>, <i>yet</i> and <i>already</i> with the present perfect.</p> <p>We use <i>just</i> to show an action happened in the very recent past.</p> <p>We use <i>yet</i> in negative sentences and questions to talk about something that hasn't happened but you expect will happen.</p> <p>We use <i>already</i> to emphasize an action happened sooner than expected or planned.</p>	<p>We usually use time words and phrases with the past simple, e.g. <i>yesterday, last week, last year, in 2011, three years ago, when I arrived.</i></p>
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1 Underline the correct words in *italics* to complete the sentences.

- I *booked* / *have booked* the hotel yesterday.
- Have* / *Did* you ever been to India?
- I live in London now, but I *have lived* / *lived* in Paris from 2010 to 2012.
- I *haven't seen* / *didn't see* him recently.
- Last year, I *have changed* / *changed* jobs.
- Have* / *Did* you go to the meeting last week?
- He *hasn't arrived* / *didn't arrive* yet.
- I *asked* / *I've asked* for this report three times already this week!

2 Complete the sentences with the past simple or present perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

- Anna has worked (work) here for ages. She still does the same job.
- The sales office closed (close) down over a month ago.
- The Managing Director organized (just / organize) a meeting with all line managers.
- He called (you / call) him back yet?
- What time she arrived (she / arrive)?
- I don't think we met (ever / meet) before, have we?
- We took (not / take) the opportunity when we had the chance.
- Things improved (not / improve) that much since he took over.
- He spoke (you / ever / speak) to the CEO?
- You know a lot about this company. How long you've worked (you / work) here?

3 Complete the conversation with the words from the list.

already just yet

- A The presentation is in two minutes and I still haven't seen Caroline ¹ yet.
- B Actually, she's ² just arrived – I saw her car arrive a few minutes ago.
- A Great. And our speaker has ³ already set up in the conference room, so I think we're ready to start once Caroline comes up ...
- C Sorry I'm late. The traffic was terrible!

- 1 Look at this chart for a project. What kind of information does it give about the project? Does your company use similar charts for managing projects?

Office relocation

STAGE	DATE								
	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8	WEEK 9
	11-17	18-24	25-31	1-7	8-14	15-21	22-28	29-5	6-12
1 Confirm equipment requirements									
2 Equipment costings									
3 Place order with office supplier									
4 Send plans to depts for review									
5 Collate feedback and finalize plans									
6 Packing and delivery									
7 Unpacking									
8 New equipment arrives									
9 Install									

- 2 ▶ 3.2 A company is relocating its office from an old building to some modern premises. Listen to a meeting between Judith (the project manager) and somebody on the team (Dawud). Use the chart in 1 to help you answer questions 1-3.

- What is the purpose of the meeting?
- Which stages on the chart are completed?
- Which week is it on the chart?

- 3 ▶ 3.2 Listen again. Underline the verbs in *italics* that you hear.

- I *agreed* / 've *agreed* the approximate equipment costings with finance.
- Did you *place* / Have you *placed* the order for the equipment yesterday?
- Did anyone *give* / Has anyone *given* their feedback?
- Everyone *replied* / has *replied* before the deadline.

- 4 Answer the questions in the *Language point*.

LANGUAGE POINT

Do your answers in 3 use the past simple or present perfect? Match each sentence in 3 with explanations a or b.

- We use the present perfect to talk or ask about an action in the past where the time is not specified: _____, _____
- We use the past simple to talk or ask about an action in the past where the time is specified: _____, _____

Look at three more sentences from the meeting with the present perfect tense. Complete explanations 1-3 with the adverbs in **bold**.

Some departments *haven't sent* their requirements **yet**.

I've **already** received everyone's feedback.

I've **just** emailed them another reminder.

- We use _____ to show the action happened in the very recent past.
- We use _____ in negative sentences and questions to talk about something that hasn't happened but you expect it will happen.
- We use _____ to emphasize the action happened sooner than expected.

Tip | The present perfect and past simple

In conversation, we often ask a question using the present perfect and then answer with extra information using the past simple:

Has everyone *sent* their feedback?

Yes, they **have**. And overall they **were** very positive.

- 5 ▶ 3.3 Look at the chart in 1 again and read a later phone conversation between Judith and Dawud. Write the verbs in brackets in the past simple or present perfect and choose the correct adverb in *italics*. Then listen and check your answers.

Dawud Hello?

Judith Hi, Dawud. Just calling to see how things are going. ¹ _____ the new equipment _____ (arrive) ²*just / yet*?

Dawud No, it hasn't, but I've ³*just / yet* called the supplier and the truck ⁴ _____ (leave) the warehouse this morning. It'll be here around four o'clock.

Judith ⁵ _____ they _____ (deliver) everything else on schedule?

Dawud Yes, they did. We ⁶ _____ (unpack) most of the boxes ⁷*already / just*.

» For more exercises, go to **Practice file 3** on page 111.

- 6 Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions about this schedule for an office relocation project. Use the past simple, present perfect and adverbs (*already, just, yet*) in your questions and answers.

Example: A Have you ordered the headed stationery?

B Yes, I have. I sent it yesterday. (OR) Yes, I've already sent it.

Task	Done?	Additional information
Order headed stationery	✓	Sent order yesterday
Order new furniture	✓	Furniture has arrived
Send new address cards to clients	✓	Sent this morning
Issue staff with new badges	✗	To do

- 7 Work with a partner. Talk about a project or task you are working on and say what you have or haven't done.