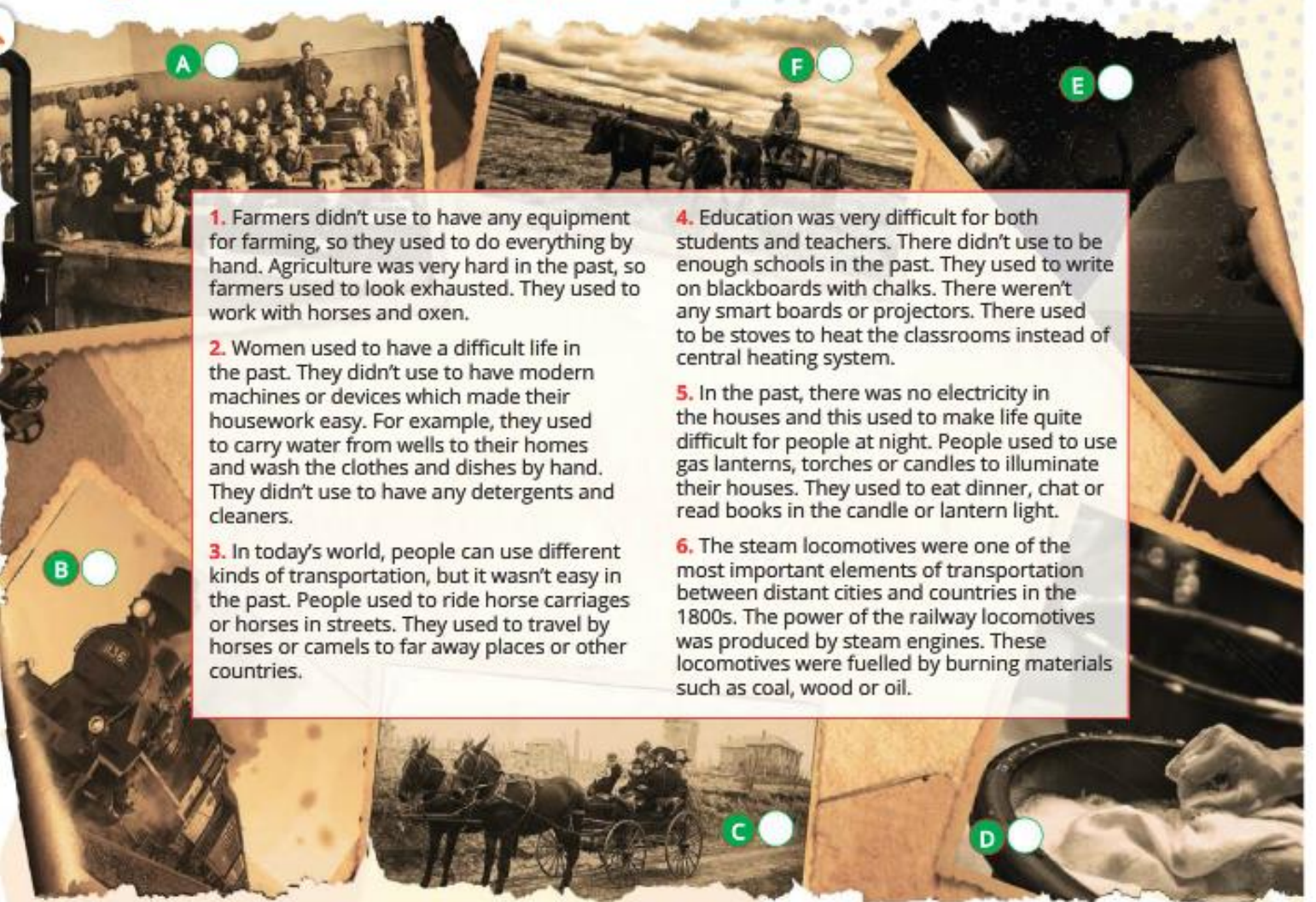


**UNIT 3**  
**HARD TIMES**



1 Read the text and match the paragraphs with the pictures.



1. Farmers didn't use to have any equipment for farming, so they used to do everything by hand. Agriculture was very hard in the past, so farmers used to look exhausted. They used to work with horses and oxen.

2. Women used to have a difficult life in the past. They didn't use to have modern machines or devices which made their housework easy. For example, they used to carry water from wells to their homes and wash the clothes and dishes by hand. They didn't use to have any detergents and cleaners.

3. In today's world, people can use different kinds of transportation, but it wasn't easy in the past. People used to ride horse carriages or horses in streets. They used to travel by horses or camels to far away places or other countries.

4. Education was very difficult for both students and teachers. There didn't use to be enough schools in the past. They used to write on blackboards with chalks. There weren't any smart boards or projectors. There used to be stoves to heat the classrooms instead of central heating system.

5. In the past, there was no electricity in the houses and this used to make life quite difficult for people at night. People used to use gas lanterns, torches or candles to illuminate their houses. They used to eat dinner, chat or read books in the candle or lantern light.

6. The steam locomotives were one of the most important elements of transportation between distant cities and countries in the 1800s. The power of the railway locomotives was produced by steam engines. These locomotives were fuelled by burning materials such as coal, wood or oil.

2 Match the given words with the definitions.

**A equipment**   **B carriage**   **C chalk**   **D lantern**   **E agriculture**   **F frustrated**

- 1. the work and methods of growing crops and looking after animals that are used as food for people
- 2. a lamp with a candle, gas flame or electric bulb, and typically having a handle by which it may be carried or hung
- 3. the things that are used for a particular activity or purpose
- 4. a vehicle with wheels that is pulled by a horse
- 5. being annoyed because things are not happening in the way that you want, or in the way that they should
- 6. a small stick of soft, white rock that is used for writing and drawing

3 Read the passage and tick (✓) the pictures related to the text.

Technology and inventions have been a powerful force in the development of civilization. We use technology and inventions to make life easier. Life has changed and it is completely different than it was in the past. Let's go back to the long-ago times and try to understand how life looked like in those times.

First of all, people weren't able to travel so much as they do nowadays. People used to travel by vehicles which were very slow and uncomfortable like horse carriages. Travelling from one place to another had been hard and dangerous, so their journeys took a long time.

They used to work very hard with the primitive tools. Besides, the conditions of life were hard and tiring. What I mean is that, for instance, there weren't bathrooms in many houses or they were outside and people couldn't afford different facilities.



The XIX century is often called the century of inventors and scientists. Alexander Bell invented the telephone; Thomas Edison invented the light bulb. Scientists invented aeroplanes, cars and others means of transport. The gramophone changed people's understanding of music entirely. Modern medicines and vaccinations were also developed. People started to communicate using telephones and telegraphs, so life standards increased. Today, people use computers, television, and the Internet, so they can reach whatever they need. They travel a lot thanks to modern means of transportation.

In short, here is no doubt that things have differed greatly between the past and the present in many aspects of life, and this difference has caused the development of human civilization and has changed patterns of life.

4 Read the passage again and write True (T) or False (F).

1. We have many technological devices in today's life. \_\_\_\_
2. People used to travel far distances easily in the past. \_\_\_\_
3. People used to afford many facilities in the past. \_\_\_\_
4. The invention of the gramophone affected music in a serious manner. \_\_\_\_
5. As technology has developed, people's standard of living has risen. \_\_\_\_
6. The XX century is often called the century of inventors and scientists. \_\_\_\_
7. Lots of things are reachable thanks to the Internet and different communication devices. \_\_\_\_
8. There used to be modern medicine and vaccines in the past. \_\_\_\_
9. Horse carriages were fast and comfortable in the past. \_\_\_\_
10. People can travel more today than they used to. \_\_\_\_



**5** Listen to the dialogue between Jane and her grandmother and circle the best alternative.

1. Jane will prepare homework about - - - -.
  - a) her experiences in life
  - b) fun activities now and then
  - c) some past habits and lifestyles
2. Jane's grandmother was born - - - -.
  - a) and raised in a crowded place
  - b) in a small town near the city
  - c) when she was eighty-two years old
3. Jane's grandmother lived on a farm in the past which - - - -.
  - a) she didn't do many chores by hand
  - b) had modern farming on their fields
  - c) was in a green village by the forest
4. There was no electricity in the past, but - - - -.
  - a) they used to have electrical devices
  - b) it was good help at home
  - c) they used to have candles or gas lanterns
5. Jane's grandmother used to travel - - - -.
  - a) by horses or horse carriages
  - b) buses and cars
  - c) far cities using modern vehicles
6. Jane feels very lucky - - - -.
  - a) so she spends the evenings at home
  - b) to live in the modern age
  - c) because she misses the old days



**6** Listen to the dialogue again and write True (T) or False (F).

1. Jane had an interview with her grandmother about the old days. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Jane's grandmother lived with her parents and two brothers. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Grandmother doesn't think life was so difficult in the past. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Jane's grandmother had to do housework by hand because there weren't any electrical devices. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Jane's grandmother's family used to have pretty modern agriculture equipment. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Jane's grandmother said there used to be more cars in the past than today. \_\_\_\_\_
7. People used to travel by cars or buses to nearby places in the past. \_\_\_\_\_



## USED TO

- ✓ **"used to" yapısı geçmişteki alışkanlıkları ifade etmek için kullanılır.**

Steve used to spend a lot of money on PC games, but these days he doesn't.  
(Steve bilgisayar oyunlarına çok para harcardı ama bugünlerde harcamaz.)

Laura used to roller skate when she was younger, but now, she doesn't.  
(Laura küçükken paten kayardı ama şimdi kaymaz.)

- ✓ **Geçmişte gerçek olan ama şu anda olmayan durumları tanımlarken kullanılır.**

My father used to be overweight when he was thirty-five years old.  
(Babam 35 yaşındayken aşırı kiloluydu.)

We used to live in Vienna, but we moved to Berlin in 2017.  
(Eskiden Viyana'da yaşıyorduk ancak 2017 yılında Berlin'e taşındık.)

This shop used to be a hairdresser's in the past, but now, it's a pharmacy.  
(Bu dükkan eskiden bir kuafördü ama şimdi bir eczane.)

- ✓ **Geçmişte tekrar eden olayları anlatmak için kullanılır.**

I used to go climbing with a group of friends at weekends, but I don't go anymore.  
(Hafta sonları bir grup arkadaşım ile tırmanmaya giderdim ama artık gitmiyorum.)

Linda and her husband used to go to the theatre a lot, but now, they don't.  
(Linda ve kocası tiyatroya çok giderdi ama şimdi gitmiyorlar.)

## Affirmative (+)

| Subject           | used to | verb |                          |
|-------------------|---------|------|--------------------------|
| I / He / She / It | used to | walk | to work in the mornings. |
| We / You / They   |         |      |                          |

## Negative (-)

| Subject           | did not use to | verb |                          |
|-------------------|----------------|------|--------------------------|
| I / He / She / It | did not use to | walk | to work in the mornings. |
| We / You / They   |                |      |                          |

## Question (?)

| Did | Subject           | use to | verb |                          |
|-----|-------------------|--------|------|--------------------------|
| Did | I / he / she / it | use to | walk | to work in the mornings? |
|     | we / you / they   |        |      |                          |

## Short Answers

|      | Subject           |         |
|------|-------------------|---------|
| Yes, | I / he / she / it | did.    |
|      | we / you / they   |         |
| No,  | I / he / she / it | didn't. |
|      | we / you / they   |         |

I used to spend all my money on chocolate when I was a child.  
(Çocukken tüm paramı çikolataya harcardım.)

I didn't use to spend all my money on chocolate when I was a child.  
(Çocukken tüm paramı çikolataya harcamazdım.)

A: Did you use to spend all your money on chocolate when you were a child?  
(Çocukken tüm paramı çikolataya harcar mıydın?)

B: Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.  
(Evet, harcardım. / Hayır, harcamazdım.)

My son used to watch a lot of cartoons.  
(Oğlum çok fazla çizgi film seyrederdi.)

My son didn't use to watch a lot of cartoons.  
(Oğlum çok fazla çizgi film seyretmezdi.)

A: Did your son use to watch a lot of cartoons?  
(Oğlun çok fazla çizgi film seyreder miydi?)

B: Yes, he did. / No, he didn't.  
(Evet, seyrederdi. / Hayır, seyretmezdi.)



7 Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of "used to". (Positive or negative)

1. My daughter \_\_\_\_\_ like eating bananas when she was a little kid, but she loves it a lot now.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ drink milk every morning in the past, but I don't drink it anymore.
3. Mrs. Morgan \_\_\_\_\_ make a cake for her children every weekend, but she doesn't make cakes anymore.
4. My uncle, Tony \_\_\_\_\_ have a moustache six months ago, but he has got a moustache now.
5. Melissa \_\_\_\_\_ have short hair two years ago, but she has very long hair now.
6. My father \_\_\_\_\_ drive to work in the mornings, but now, he always walks.
7. My parents \_\_\_\_\_ work so hard until they opened their own restaurant a few years ago. Now, they are even busy at nights and on weekends.

8 Complete the sentences with the correct form of "used to" and the verbs in the box.

walk play have get up like watch

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ playing chess when I was at high school, but now, it's my favorite pastime.
2. Sharon \_\_\_\_\_ early in the mornings when she was at university because she had to catch the morning classes.
3. Most women \_\_\_\_\_ a sewing machine at home in the past, so they could sew clothes for family members.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ any musical instruments when I was a child, but I'm able to play the flute, guitar and violin now.
5. Mark \_\_\_\_\_ basketball matches on TV, but now, he never misses the NBA games at weekends.
6. There weren't enough means of transportation in the past, so we \_\_\_\_\_ to go to the nearby places.

9 Read the answers and ask questions according to the underlined words.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
I used to play in the park when I was 5.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
I used to do my homework with my mother.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
People used to travel by horse carriage in the old times.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
Yes, my sister used to drink a lot of milk when she was a baby.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
I used to go to bed at 9:30 when I was a child.



## A Sparkling Scientist

Thomas Alva Edison was America's greatest inventor and a great businessman. His inventions contributed to modern life. The phonograph, the motion pictures, and the long-lasting practical electric light bulb were some of his inventions. He was a sparkling scientist.

When Thomas Edison was a little boy, he came back home from school and gave a paper to his mom. He said to her, "Mother, my teacher sent this paper to you to read it carefully. What does it say?" She read the letter aloud with tears in her eyes:

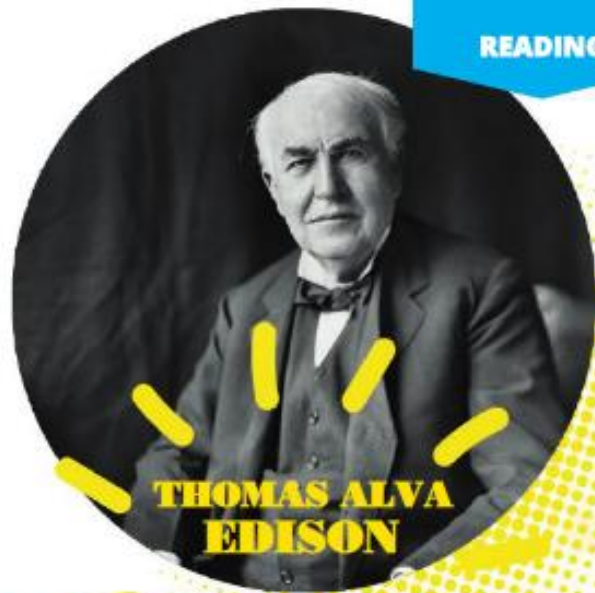
"Your son is a genius. This school is not the right place for him, and there are no efficient teachers to train him. So, please train him yourself." Many years later, after Edison's mother died, he saw a folded piece of paper in the drawer. It was the same letter that his childhood teacher wrote to his mother that day. Edison opened the letter and read,

"School cannot allow your son to attend classes anymore, he is mentally impaired. He is suspended from school."

Edison became emotional. Then he wrote these words in his diary:

"Thomas Alva Edison was a mentally deficient child, whose mother turned him into the genius of the century." Edison's path to success was full of difficulties and obstacles.

Thomas Edison had a hearing problem since his childhood. When he was seven years old, he set up a small laboratory in the cellar of their house, where he performed small experiments. His teacher called him retarded; he was taken out of the school at the age of 8. His mother who was also a school teacher taught him to read and write. He sold newspapers to the passengers along the Grand Trunk Railroad line. When he was 21 years old, he got a job as a telegraph operator. He invented lots of new things such as the monograph, telegraph systems, the phonograph and mimeograph. He failed almost 10,000 times before inventing the light bulb. However, every time someone asked him about his failure, he replied that he had not failed, but found 10,000 ways to know why it didn't work. Edison successfully perfected the incandescent lamp, making it practical for commercial use. He also developed a wireless telegraph system between moving trains and stations. In his 40s, Thomas Edison proved he was one of the world's greatest inventors, as well as being a successful businessman. His development of the electric light bulb brought him his greatest fame.



### 10 Read the passage about the success story of Thomas Edison and answer the questions.

1. What did Thomas Edison's teacher send to his mother?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. When did Thomas Edison find that letter again?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Why was Thomas Edison suspended from school?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. How did Thomas Edison feel when he read the real letter?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What kind of a health problem did he have?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. What did he use to say about his failures to invent the light bulb?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. How did Thomas Edison become so popular?

\_\_\_\_\_

### 11 Match the following words from the passage with their synonyms.

- |                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| 1) obstacle        | <input type="checkbox"/> A) mentally impaired        |
| 2) to be suspended | <input type="checkbox"/> B) extremely intelligent    |
| 3) genius          | <input type="checkbox"/> C) basement                 |
| 4) die             | <input type="checkbox"/> D) to be sent out of school |
| 5) fame            | <input type="checkbox"/> E) pass away                |
| 6) cellar          | <input type="checkbox"/> F) difficulty               |
| 7) retarded        | <input type="checkbox"/> G) insufficient             |
| 8) deficient       | <input type="checkbox"/> H) popularity               |

## THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

- ✓ **Geçmişte belli bir zamanda başlamış ve devam etmekte olan olayları anlatırken kullanılır.**

I was watching an important discussion program on TV at this time yesterday.  
(Dün bu saatlerde televizyonda önemli bir tartışma programı izliyordum.)

They were sunbathing at 2 p.m. on the beach and having fun together.  
(Onlar öğlen 2'de sahilde güneşleniyor ve birlikte eğleniyorlardı.)

- ✓ **Geçmişte aynı anda devam etmekte olan iki eylemi anlatmak için kullanılır.**

While I was trying to finish my school project, my mother was cooking in the kitchen.  
(Okul projemi bitirmeye çalışırken annem mutfakta yemek pişiriyordu.)

My brother and I were playing chess in the living room while my father was reading a newspaper.  
(Babam gazete okurken erkek kardeşim ve ben oturma odasında satranç oynuyorduk.)

- ✓ **Geçmişte devam etmekte olan bir eylemi bölen, kesen başka bir eylemi ifade etmekte kullanılır.**

My mother was vacuuming the living room when the electricity went off.  
(Elektrik kesildiğinde annem oturma odasını süpürüyordu.)

When I heard the noise coming from the street, I was reading a novel by the window.  
(Sokaktan gelen gürültüyü duyduğumda pencerenin kenarında bir roman okuyordum.)

- ✓ **Geçmişte belli bir zamandaki havayı, atmosferi ifade ederken kullanılır.**

As I was walking to work this morning, the shop owners were opening their shops.  
(Bu sabah işe yürürken dükkân sahipleri dükkânlarını açıyordu.)

When we arrived at the small central town, it was getting dark.  
(Küçük merkez şehre vardığımızda hava kararıyordu.)

## Affirmative (+)

| Subject           | was / were | verb (+ing) |                                  |
|-------------------|------------|-------------|----------------------------------|
| I / He / She / It | was        | doing       | homework when the doorbell rang. |
| We / You / They   | were       |             |                                  |

## Negative (-)

| Subject           | was not (wasn't)<br>were not (weren't) | verb (+ing) |                                  |
|-------------------|--|-------------|----------------------------------|
| I / He / She / It | wasn't                                 | doing       | homework when the doorbell rang. |
| We / You / They   | weren't                                |             |                                  |

## Question (?)

| Was<br>Were | Subject           | verb (+ing) |                                  |
|-------------|-------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|
| Was         | I / he / she / it | doing       | homework when the doorbell rang? |
| Were        | we / you / they   |             |                                  |

## WH Question (?)

|   |
|---|
| A: What were you doing when the doorbell rang?              |
| B: I was doing my homework.                                 |
| A: Where were you going when I saw you yesterday afternoon? |
| B: I was going to the library.                              |

## Short Answers

|      | Subject           |          |
|------|-------------------|----------|
| Yes, | I / he / she / it | was.     |
|      | we / you / they   | were.    |
| No,  | I / he / she / it | wasn't.  |
|      | we / you / they   | weren't. |





## THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE

- ✓ Geçmişte belirli bir zamanda tamamlanmış eylemleri ifade ederken kullanılır.

## Affirmative (+)

|      |         |                      |            |
|------|---------|----------------------|------------|
| I    | walked  | to school            | yesterday. |
| You  | visited | the museum           |            |
| We   | played  | video games          |            |
| They | swam    | in the pool          |            |
| He   | went    | to the shopping mall |            |
| She  | broke   | the china vase       |            |

## Negative (-)

|      |        |       |                      |            |
|------|--------|-------|----------------------|------------|
| I    | didn't | walk  | to school            | yesterday. |
| You  |        | visit | the museum           |            |
| We   |        | play  | video games          |            |
| They |        | swim  | in the pool          |            |
| He   |        | go    | to the shopping mall |            |
| She  |        | break | the china vase       |            |

## Question (?)

|     |      |       |                      |            |
|-----|------|-------|----------------------|------------|
| Did | I    | walk  | to school            | yesterday? |
|     | you  | visit | the museum           |            |
|     | we   | play  | video games          |            |
|     | they | swim  | in the pool          |            |
|     | he   | go    | to the shopping mall |            |
|     | she  | break | the china vase       |            |

## Short Answers

|      |  |         |
|------|--|---------|
|      | Subject                                |         |
| Yes, | I / he / she / it /<br>we / you / they | did.    |
| No,  | I / he / she / it /<br>we / you / they | didn't. |

## Time Expressions

yesterday / ago / last / the day before yesterday

## THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE and THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

- ✓ İngilizcede *The Simple Past Tense* ile *The Past Continuous Tense* sıklıkla tek bir cümle olarak birlikte kullanılır.
- ✓ *The Past Continuous Tense* geçmişte daha uzun, devam eden, tamamlanmamış eylemleri anlatmakta kullanılır. *The Simple Past Tense* ise daha kısa ve başka bir eylemi bölen, araya giren eylemlerde kullanılır.
- ✓ Her iki cümleyi tek cümlede birleştirip kullanmak için "when, while, as, just as" kullanılır.

When: at that time (o zaman, o sırada)

While / as: during that time (-iken)

NOT 1: *The Past Continuous Tense* ile durum bildiren (stative verbs) fiiller (know, want, love etc.) kullanılmaz.

We were good friends. We knew each other very well.

(Biz iyi arkadaştık. Birbirimizi çok iyi tanırdık.)

NOT 2: "Just as" anlam olarak "while" ve "as" gibidir ancak bir olayı bölen, araya giren diğer olaya tam olduğu sırada anlamı vermektedir.

Just as I was leaving the office, I realized that I hadn't turned off the lights.

(Ofisten ayrılırken ışıkları söndürmediğimi farkettim.)

WHEN + Simple Past, Past Continuous  
Past Continuous + WHEN + Simple Past

When I got up this morning, my mother was making a toast for breakfast.

(Sabah uyandığımdaya annem kahvaltı için tost yapıyordu.)

Sara's brother was playing video games when she came home at 7 p.m. yesterday.

(Sara dün akşam 7'de eve geldiğinde erkek kardeşi video oyunları oynuyordu.)

WHILE + Past Continuous, Simple Past  
Simple Past + WHILE + Past Continuous

While I was walking along the street, it suddenly started to rain.

(Sokakta yürürken aniden yağmur yağmaya başladı.)

John burnt his hand while he was cooking in the kitchen.

(John mutfakta yemek pişirirken elini yaktı.)

12 Circle the correct options.

1. My brother **was riding** / **rode** his bike when he **broke** / **was breaking** his leg.
2. While I **drove** / **was driving** on the main road, a police officer **was stopping** / **stopped** me.
3. As the waiter **was taking** / **took** the orders of the customer, he stumbled and **was falling** / **fell**.
4. When the electricity suddenly **went** / **was going** off, the lift **was stopping** / **stopped** and I couldn't see anything.
5. While my mother **ironed** / **was ironing** the clothes, my father **did** / **was doing** the washing up.
6. You **talked** / **were talking** to someone at the bus stop when I **saw** / **was seeing** you yesterday.
7. Just as I **was leaving** / **left** home, I **was remembering** / **remembered** that I didn't take my wallet.
8. The driver **went** / **was going** too fast when he **crashed** / **was crashing** the pole.

13 Put the verbs in brackets into "Simple Past" or "Past Continuous Tense".

1. While the skillful racer \_\_\_\_\_ (ride) his motorcycle in the forest, he \_\_\_\_\_ (crash) into a tree.
2. While Mrs. Carter \_\_\_\_\_ (water) the flowers in the garden, she \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) the meal on the cooker and burnt it.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a shower when you \_\_\_\_\_ (phone) me at 2:30 in the afternoon.
4. Everybody \_\_\_\_\_ (sunbathe) on the beach when they \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) someone calling for help.
5. My wife \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) some lemonade while I \_\_\_\_\_ (work) on the laptop.
6. When the Math teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (enter) the classroom in a hurry, everyone \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) to each other.
7. While the tourists \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) the old castle, they \_\_\_\_\_ (take) lots of photos.
8. Linda \_\_\_\_\_ (drop) and \_\_\_\_\_ (do) the washing up.

14 Join the sentences by using "when" or "while."

1. George fell and got injured seriously. He was playing football with his friends.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Pamela burnt her favorite blouse. She was ironing it in the bedroom.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. I was building a new model plane in my room. My brother Kevin helped me.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. I woke up at half past seven this morning. My father was leaving home.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Jack was cooking meat on the barbecue. His wife was setting the table for lunch.

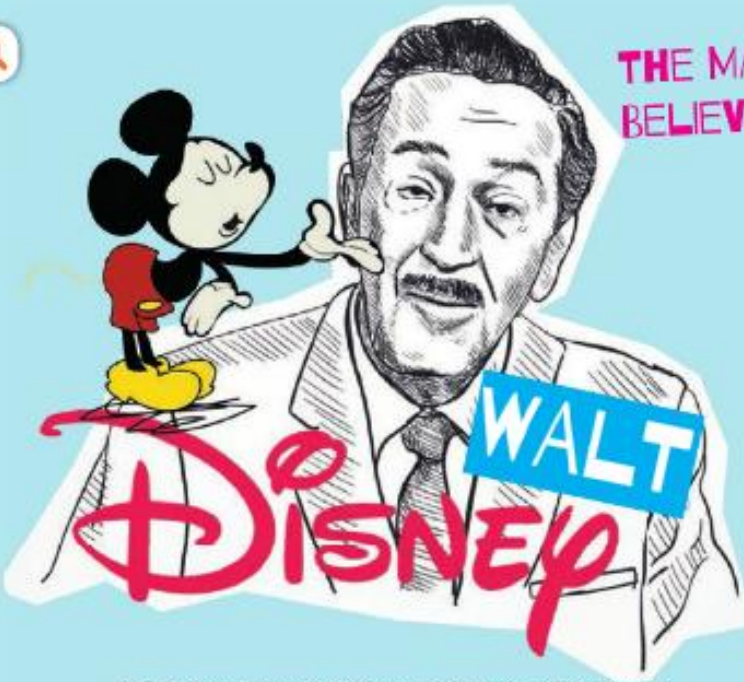
\_\_\_\_\_

6. Mr. Bell was carrying the shopping bags to his car. He remembered that he forgot one bag on the table.

\_\_\_\_\_



## THE MAN WHO BELIEVED IN DREAMS



Walt Disney was a famous film producer and creator of a series of animated films that made him worldwide famous. Walter Disney was born on December 5, 1901 in Chicago. He worked as a newspaper boy to support his family and didn't have much time for school.

Walt Disney always wanted to become an actor, but later decided to draw comic strips for a newspaper. He created advertisements for newspapers and magazines for a while. He went to many studios

with his drawings in Hollywood because he wanted to be in the motion picture business. But nothing worked out and every studio turned him down because they thought his drawings wouldn't be successful. He met a cartoonist, Ubbe Iwerks, and they decided to start their own company. He finally founded Disney Brother's Studio with his brother, Roy and Ubbe Iwerks. He created the character "Mickey Mouse". Ubbe Iwerks drew the character and Walt himself voiced the character. It became the most popular cartoon character in the industry. Then, characters turned into reality with the release of Disney toys, caps and dresses which became popular. Walt Disney later on worked on the idea of Disneyland which became a real success for his company. The first Disneyland opened on July 17, 1955, in Anaheim, California. Walt Disney was a Doctor of Fine Arts, a winner of 7 Emmy Awards and 22 Academy Awards (Oscars). Additionally, he was awarded with the highest civilian award of the U.S. government - The Presidential Medal of Freedom.

Walt Disney died on December 15, 1966. It wasn't easy, but Walt believed in his dreams and reached a great success.

### 15 Read the passage and answer the questions.

1. How did Walter Disney become worldwide famous?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Why didn't he get enough time for school?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Did the studios in Hollywood accept his drawings?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Who did Walt Disney found a company with?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What became popular in the cartoon industry?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. When did he open the first Disneyland?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 16 Read the passage again and circle the correct words.

1. Walt Disney always wanted to become an **actor** / **animator**, but later decided to draw comic strips.
2. He sold **cold water** / **newspaper** to support his family when he was young.
3. He created advertisements for **TV channels** / **newspapers and magazines** for a while.
4. His characters turned into reality with the release of Disney **books** / **toys**.
5. He came up with the idea of Disneyland which is a really **success** / **disappointment** for his company.
6. Walt Disney died on 15 **November** / **December** 1966.

# Cardiff Crash

Man, 70, dies after  
after hit by stolen  
car at cemetery.



The incident happened on Northern Avenue at about 12:00. A man died and two others were taken to the hospital after being hit by a stolen car outside a cemetery. One of the eyewitnesses called the emergency service at around midday after the incident outside Cardiff Cemetery. The Wales Central Ambulance Service said three people were taken to Cardiff Royal Victoria Hospital for treatment, but one of them lost his life before they reached the hospital.

The deceased has been named as 70-year-old Aaron Taylor. The perpetrator who is around 30 years old is being accused of offences, like causing death because of dangerous driving.

Chief Inspector Gary Raymond said, "Three men were struck by a stolen blue van outside the city cemetery just after midday. 70-year-old Aaron Taylor sadly passed away and two other men are still being treated in hospital. Their conditions are described as serious." He also said, "We received a call informing that there was a serious crash on the Northern Avenue. The police station is near the scene, so we got there within a few minutes. Eyewitnesses have told me that a funeral had just finished and local people from the community were making their way home when this car collided with three pedestrians and a grey car. Then, the driver ran away, but we are trying to find and arrest him as soon as possible."

17 Read the passage and match the following words with their definitions.

- |                |                          |  |
|----------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1) incident    | <input type="checkbox"/> | A. to die  |
| 2) cemetery    | <input type="checkbox"/> | B. to hit each other with force, usually while moving  |
| 3) deceased    | <input type="checkbox"/> | C. something that you do to try to cure an illness or injury, especially something suggested or done by a doctor |
| 4) treatment   | <input type="checkbox"/> | D. a ceremony for burying the body of a dead person  |
| 5) arrest      | <input type="checkbox"/> | E. a person who is walking and not travelling in a vehicle.  |
| 6) pass away   | <input type="checkbox"/> | F. an event, especially one that is bad or unusual   |
| 7) witness     | <input type="checkbox"/> | G. to take sb. to a police station to ask questions about a crime s/he might have committed                      |
| 8) funeral     | <input type="checkbox"/> | H. a place where dead people are buried  |
| 9) collide     | <input type="checkbox"/> | I. someone who sees an accident or crime   |
| 10) pedestrian | <input type="checkbox"/> | J. someone who has died  |



**18** Read the passage again and answer the questions.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Where did the accident occur?<br>_____                 | 4. Who lost his life in the accident?<br>_____             |
| 2. How many people were injured in the accident?<br>_____ | 5. When did the police arrive at the crime scene?<br>_____ |
| 3. Who called the ambulance?<br>_____                     | 6. Were the police able to catch the criminal?<br>_____    |

**19** Read again and write True (T) or False (F).

1. There was only one witness who saw the accident. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The blue stolen car hit three pedestrians after the funeral. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Nobody informed the police about the crash. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The police couldn't arrive at the crime scene in a short time. \_\_\_\_\_
5. An old man called Aaron Taylor has died on the way to the hospital. \_\_\_\_\_
6. The suspect ran away, but the police caught him in a short time. \_\_\_\_\_

**20** Listen to the investigation dialogue between the police officer and the eyewitness and complete the conversation.

**Policeman:** I understand you were one of the key witnesses of the accident.

**Witness :** Yes, I was.

**Policeman:** (1) \_\_\_\_\_? Was it a man or a woman?

**Witness :** Yes, I did. It was a man.

**Policeman:** (2) \_\_\_\_\_?

**Witness :** He was of medium height and he was a well-built man. He was around 30 years old.

**Policeman:** (3) \_\_\_\_\_?

**Witness :** He was wearing a black T-shirt and blue jeans. He was also wearing a baseball cap and sunglasses. He had a moustache and a beard.

**Policeman:** (4) \_\_\_\_\_?

**Witness :** I'm not sure, but he was carrying a briefcase.

**Policeman:** (5) \_\_\_\_\_?

**Witness :** Yes, he was very fast. He couldn't take the curve and crashed into three people. It was terrible.

**Policeman:** (6) \_\_\_\_\_?

**Witness :** Just the driver. I didn't see anyone else.

**Policeman:** What did the driver of the car do after the crash?

**Witness :** He got out of the vehicle at once and ran away.

**Policeman:** (7) \_\_\_\_\_?

**Witness :** I was just there, opposite the cemetery.

**Policeman:** (8) \_\_\_\_\_?

**Witness :** He went left.

**Policeman:** (9) \_\_\_\_\_?

**Witness :** Danny Winston.

**Policeman:** OK. Thank you for your help.

**Witness:** You're welcome.

SCORE

**A Match the prizes with the given sentences. (6x3 = 18 pts.)**

1. Grammy Awards  2. Pulitzer   
 3. The Nobel Prize  4. Golden Bear   
 5. Emmy Awards  6. The Oscar

- A. It's the highest prize for the best film at the International Berlin Film Festival.  
 B. It is the most prestigious award for an achievement in science.  
 C. An American award for TV productions.  
 D. It's an award for achievements in newspaper, magazine and journalism.  
 E. Those awards are an international recognition of excellence in cinematic achievements.  
 F. It's an award to recognize achievements in the music industry.

**B Write the names of the awards in activity 1 under each picture. (4x3 = 12 pts.)**



**C Fill in the blanks with "when" or "while". (5x4 = 20 pts.)**

1. I was doing shopping at the supermarket \_\_\_\_\_ you called me yesterday.  
 2. Martin had a car accident \_\_\_\_\_ he was driving on the high way two days ago.  
 3. \_\_\_\_\_ Tim was trying to lift the heavy packet, his friends made fun of him.  
 4. My friends were still having the chemistry exam \_\_\_\_\_ I left the classroom.  
 5. Nick had hard times \_\_\_\_\_ he was preparing for the university exam.

**D Choose the correct options. (5x3 = 15 pts.)**

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ spinach when I was a child, but I love it now.  
 a) didn't use to hate b) use to hate c) used to hate  
 2. There \_\_\_\_\_ a shopping mall here last year, but there is a huge one now.  
 a) use to be b) used to be c) didn't use to be  
 3. My father \_\_\_\_\_ very hard in the past, so we couldn't see him so much.  
 a) used to work b) didn't use to work c) use to work  
 4. When I was young and lived with my parents, I \_\_\_\_\_ with housework. I tidied up the kitchen.  
 a) use to help b) used to help c) didn't use to help  
 5. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ her teachers while they were lecturing, but she could get good grades.  
 a) used to listen b) didn't use to listen c) use to listen

**E Choose the correct preposition and complete the sentences. (5x3 = 15 pts.)**

from - in - on - to - against

1. You shouldn't be exposed \_\_\_\_\_ direct sunlight especially midday in summer.  
 2. Mr. Gordon fought \_\_\_\_\_ cancer for years and finally, he got rid of it.  
 3. She wanted to specialize \_\_\_\_\_ architecture, so she analyzed modern building trends.  
 4. I relied \_\_\_\_\_ my scholarship from a company when I was at university.  
 5. He suffered \_\_\_\_\_ hearing deficiency during his childhood.

**F Complete the sentences with the verbs in the form of simple past or past continuous. (5x4 = 20 pts.)**

1. Mr. Foster \_\_\_\_\_ (wash) his car behind the house when it \_\_\_\_\_ (start) to rain suddenly.  
 2. When my best friend \_\_\_\_\_ (call) me at 2 p.m., I \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to finish my project work of \_\_\_\_\_ Physics.  
 3. While Mrs. Byron \_\_\_\_\_ (vacuum) the floors, the electricity suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ (go) off.  
 4. Walter \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) to the bus stop near their house when he \_\_\_\_\_ (find) a banknote in the street.  
 5. Arthur \_\_\_\_\_ (come) into the room while I \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) to my counselor at school on the phone.