

Can and can't (1)

Look at the pictures and say what they can or can't do. Use these words: *climb trees, juggle, lift the weights, play the violin, walk on his hands*



▶ He can walk on his hands.

- 1 3
- 2 4

Giving and refusing permission (2)

A policeman is telling you what the signs mean. What does he say?

Use *can* and *can't* and these verbs: *drop, go, have, park, play, smoke, turn*



Policeman:

- ▶ You can't go this way.
- ▶ You can park here.
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Complete each sentence with one of these nouns plus *is* or *are*.

crowd days inches politics staff toast

- 1 I think that really boring.
- 2 Six half a foot.
- 3 Three or four enough time to see most of Amsterdam.
- 4 Tea and all I usually have for breakfast.
- 5 The full of people who don't support the tax increase.
- 6 The school allowed to bring their own children to the school.

9 Be: Past Simple

1 We form the Past Simple of **be** like this:

POSITIVE		
Singular	I was	
	you were	
	he/she/it was	
Plural	We/you/they were	
NEGATIVE		
	FULL FORM	SHORT FORM
Singular	I was not	I wasn't
	you were not	you weren't
	he/she/it was not	he/she/it wasn't
Plural	we/you/they were not	we/you/they weren't
QUESTIONS		
Singular	Was I	} right?
	Were you	
	Was he/she/it	
Plural	Were we/you/they	right?

Here are some examples with **was** and **were**:

I was in New York last week.

We were at home yesterday evening.

They weren't late this morning.

Was it a good film?

2 Look at these examples of how we use the Past Simple of **be**:

► **was/were** + facts about the past:

John F. Kennedy was an American president.

Our first house was in the centre of town.

A: *Were your answers correct?*

B: *No, they were all wrong!*

Paula wasn't at the party.

► **was/were** + place and time:

	+ PLACE	+ TIME
<i>We were</i>	<i>in Spain</i>	<i>in June.</i>
<i>She wasn't</i>	<i>at home</i>	<i>last night.</i>

George and Joanna weren't in London at

the weekend. They were in Brighton.

Steve and Mary were here at six o'clock.

► **was/were** + adjective (e.g. **cold**, **tired**):

It was cold yesterday.

They were tired after the journey.

The train was late again this morning.

A: *Were your exams easy?*

B: *The first exam was easy, but the second one wasn't.*

Practice

A Complete the sentences using **was** or **were**.

► Today I am happy but yesterday I *was* sad.

1 Now Jane is at home but last week she on holiday.

2 Today it's raining but yesterday it sunny.

3 This year there is a jazz festival here and last year there a pop festival.

4 Today Mr Brown is at work but yesterday he ill.

5 These days there are houses here but a hundred years ago there trees.

6 Today I feel fine but yesterday I in bed all day.

7 My mother is a manageress now but she just a shop assistant last year.

8 Today is Saturday and we are at home, but yesterday we at school.

9 This summer we are staying at home but last summer we in Greece.

10 Today Tina and Jack are tired because yesterday they at the gym.

B Mary spent last weekend in Madrid. Ask her some questions using *was* or *were*.

- ▶ (your hotel/good?) *Was your hotel good?*
- 1 (your room/comfortable?)
- 2 (the weather/nice?)
- 3 (the streets/full of people?)
- 4 (the shops/expensive?)
- 5 (the city/exciting at night?)
- 6 (the museums/interesting?)
- 7 (the people/friendly?)
- 8 (your flight/OK?)

C George and Sally have been married for fifty years. They are talking about their first house. Use *wasn't* or *weren't* with George's word and *was* or *were* with one word from the box to complete their conversation.

new	Italian	big	green	cheap	old	bad
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- ▶ George: The house was warm.
Sally: No, it *wasn't warm, it was cold.*
- 1 George: The garden was small.
Sally: No, it
- 2 Sally: The neighbours were French.
George: No, they
- 3 George: The living-room was red.
Sally: No, it
- 4 Sally: Our first chairs were expensive.
George: No, they
- 5 George: The kitchen was old.
Sally: No, it
- 6 George: The local shops were good.
Sally: No, they

D Put *was*, *wasn't*, *were* or *weren't* in the gaps in these conversations.

Peter: ▶ *Was* Paul at work today?

Julie: No, he (1) in the office. I think he's sick.

Henry: (2) you in South America last year?

Steve: Yes, I (3) in Bolivia on business, and then my wife and I (4) in Brazil for a holiday.

Paula: Philip and I (5) at home in London last week. We (6) at Mike's house in Cornwall. It was lovely there. Do you know Mike?

Jane: Yes, I (7) at Mike's party in Oxford in the summer. (8) you there?

Paula: No, we weren't there. Philip and I (9) in Portugal in the summer.

Read and translate the Text

Mechanics is the science which describes and predicts the conditions of rest or motion of bodies under the action of forces. It can be applied science, not an abstract or pure one. It is to be noted that mechanics is the foundation of most engineering sciences and is an indispensable prerequisite to their study. Fundamental concepts of mechanics are the following:

- **SPACE.** It is associated with the notion of the position of a point P given in terms of three coordinates measured from a reference point of origin.
- **TIME.** The definition of an event requires specification of the time and position at which it occurred.
- **MASS.** It is used to characterize and compare bodies, e.g., response to Earth's gravitational attraction and resistance to changes in translational motion.
- **FORCE** represents the action of one body on another. A force is characterized by its point of application, magnitude, and direction, i.e., a force is a vector quantity.

In Newtonian Mechanics space, time and mass are absolute concepts independent of each other. Force, however, is not independent of the other three. The force acting on a body is related to the mass of the body and the variation of its velocity with time.

Mechanics can be divided into sub-disciplines:

1. Statics is the study of forces in the absence of changes in motion or energy.
2. Dynamics is the branch of mechanics that deals with both motion and force together. Dynamics may be broken down into kinematics and kinetics. Kinematics is the study of motion without regard to the forces or energies that may be involved. It is the simplest branch of mechanics. Kinetics deals with the forces and moments involved in making the body move along with the measurement of various parameters describing the motion.