QualityTime-ESL Podcasts

Oral Grammar Exercises to Learn English or Perfect Your Skills

Pack 1-5.2 Scripts

Version for Mobile Devices (free)

Audio available on iTunes or on www.qualitytime-esl.com

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QualityTime-ESL Podcasts

An Introduction to Scripts for Mobile Devices Podcasts 1-5.2

Hi! I am Marianne Raynaud, and my goal is to help serious learners improve their level of spoken English. QualityTime-ESL podcasts are aimed at people who have the basic vocabulary but have difficulty expressing themselves orally. The key is to listen to language that you understand and repeat this language or to listen to a stimulus and then transform it according to a model. In each podcast we work on one or two of the basic structures you need to feel comfortable when speaking English. Both QualityTime-ESL Podcasts and our other series Your English start off with very easy exercises, but they soon become far more challenging—even for learners who have studied English for many years. Doing oral exercises is far more difficult than doing the same in writing. The advantage of these PDF files is that students can listen to a podcast and open a window on a mobile device to see the script at the same time. This can be reassuring for many learners whatever their level.

Podcasts can be downloaded free of charge on http://www.qualitytime-esl.com, or much faster directly on iTunes. Search for “Marianne Raynaud”. Thus, students can work at home or in class (with their smart phones or tablets) at no additional cost.

It is best to do the exercises WITHOUT looking at the scripts. However, some students may feel more comfortable having the scripts to refer to at least at the beginning of each podcast. Additional scripts for mobile devices can be purchased at our store.

Teachers may be interested in the ZIP FILES with all the scripts, self-tests and worksheets. By completing the worksheets, students will remember more easily the structures they have practiced. Worksheets are best corrected in oral pair work using one transcript for each pair as explained in “QualityTime-ESL: The Digital Resource Book”. Teachers can also have their students do lab work (with mobile devices) or oral pair work in pairs to see if they have practiced outside of class. Self-Tests after every five episodes enable learners to evaluate their speaking skills on their own as they progress. The zip file for teachers contains DOC files so notes or translations in the students’ native language can easily be added. Please have a look at Your English (a variety of topics) and 5-Minute TOPs (song lyrics.) Both will help increase active vocabulary through repetition and memory exercises.

“QualityTime-ESL” presents...

QT-ESL Podcast No. 1
The Verb “To Be” (Basic Tenses)

Hi! I am Marianne Raynaud, and I am here to help you improve your level of spoken English. Today we will be working on the verb “to be”, and we will be reviewing the different tenses.

Listen and repeat.

I am
You are
He is
She is
It is
We are
They are

Now I will say the pronoun and you will say the present tense. Listen to the examples.

I say: I
You say: I am.
I say: You
You say: You are.

Now you go on. Be sure to speak BEFORE I give the right answer.

I
I am
You
You are
He
He is
She
She is
It
It is
We
We are
They
They are

The verb “to be”: The simple past tense Listen and repeat.

I was
You were
He was
She was
It was
We were
They
were

Now I will say the present tense and you will give me the simple past tense:

I say: I am
You say: I was
I say: You are
You say: You were

Now you go on. Be sure to speak BEFORE I give the right answer.

I am
I was
He is
He was
It is
It was
They
They are
You are
She is
We are
We were
You were
She was
We were
were

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Now listen and repeat:

Yesterday I was very happy.  
Yesterday you were a kind friend.  
Yesterday he was at the theater.  
Yesterday she was with my daughter.

Yesterday it was very pleasant here.  
Yesterday we were very late.  
Yesterday they were on time.

Now listen to the following examples:

I say: I am very happy.  
You say: Yesterday I was very happy.

I say: You are a very kind friend.  
You say: Yesterday you were a very kind friend.

I say: He is at the theater.  
You say: Yesterday he was at the theater.

I say: She is with my daughter.  
You say: Yesterday she was with my daughter.

Now you go on. Be sure to speak BEFORE I give the right answer.

I am very happy.  
Yesterday I was very happy.  
You are a very kind friend.  
Yesterday you were a very kind friend.

He is at the theater.  
Yesterday he was at the theater.

She is with my daughter.  
Yesterday she was with my daughter.

The verb “to be”: The future tense. Listen and repeat.

I will be  
You will be  
It will be  
They will be

Now I will say the present tense and you will give me the future tense:

I say: I am  
You say: You will be

You say: I will be  
I say: He is

I say: You are  
You say: He will be

Now you go on. Be sure to speak BEFORE I give the right answer.

I am  
I will be  
You are  
You will be

He is  
He will be  
She is  
She will be

It is  
It will be  
We are  
We will be

They are  
They will be

Now listen and repeat:

Tomorrow I will be very happy.  
Tomorrow you will be at work.  
Tomorrow he will be at the theater.  
Tomorrow she will be with my daughter.

Tomorrow it will be very pleasant here.  
Tomorrow we will be very late.  
Tomorrow they will be on time.

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Now listen to the following examples:

I say: I am very happy.  
You say: I am very happy.

I say: You are at work.  
You say: You are at work.

I say: Tomorrow you will be at work.  
You say: Tomorrow you will be at work.

I say: He is at the theater.  
You say: Tomorrow he will be at the theater.

Now you go on. Be sure to speak BEFORE I give the right answer.

I am very happy.  
Tomorrow she will be with my daughter.

You are at work.  
It is very pleasant here.

Tomorrow you will be at work.  
Tomorrow it will be very pleasant here.

He is at the theater.  
We are very late.

Tomorrow he will be at the theater.  
Tomorrow we will be very late.

She is with my daughter.  
They are on time.

Now just listen and repeat:

Today we have been working on the verb “to be”. This may seem very easy, especially when you read the script. But when you speak, it is not always easy to avoid mistakes with this verb and its tenses. We want you to be able to use the verb “to be” correctly without any hesitation. Remember, “Practice makes perfect!” By practicing regularly you will learn verbs, tenses and structures perfectly. If you practice QualityTime exercises for just 10 minutes every day, you will definitely improve your speaking skills. Please do these exercises WITHOUT consulting the written materials. If you are really interested in speaking correct English, you will get used to practicing these structures and these verbs without making any mistakes.

That is the end of today's podcast. We will soon be back with more exercises and short texts to repeat. Thank you all for listening and don't forget to keep smiling!
Hi! I’m Marianne Raynaud, and I’m here to help you improve your level of spoken English.

Today we will be working on the verb "to have", and we will be reviewing the different tenses. This may seem very easy, especially when you read the script. But when you speak, it is not always easy to avoid mistakes with this verb and its tenses. We want you to be able to use the verb “to have” correctly without any hesitation.

The present tense. Listen and repeat:

I have  You have (one)  She has  We have
You have (many)  He has  It has  They have

Now I will say the pronoun and you will say the present tense. Listen to the examples.


Now you go on. Be sure to speak BEFORE I give the right answer.

I …  He …  It …  They …
I have  He has  It has  They have
You …  She …  We …
You have  She has  We have

The simple past tense. Listen and repeat.

I had  You had (many)  (Also: She had)  We had
You had (one)  He had  (Also: It had)  They had

Now I will say the present tense and you will give me the simple past tense:

I say: I have  I say: You have
You say: I had  You say: You had

Now you go on. Be sure to speak BEFORE I give the right answer.

I have  You have  He has  She has
I had  You had  He had  She had
QT-ESL Podcast No. 2 The verb “To Have” – All Tenses (Cont.)

It has       We have       They have
It had       We had       They had

Now listen and repeat:

A very pleasant surprise
I have a very pleasant surprise.
A visit from a friend
You have a visit from a friend.
Dinner in a restaurant
He has dinner in a restaurant.
A call from her daughter
She has a call from her daughter.

Now continue repeating. This time we will use the past tense.

Yesterday I had a very pleasant surprise.
Yesterday you had a visit from a friend.
Yesterday he had dinner in a restaurant.
Yesterday she had a call from her daughter.

Now answer “Yes” to the following questions. Here are some examples:

I say: Did you really have a very pleasant surprise?
You say: Yes, I really had a very pleasant surprise.
I say: Did you really have a visit from a friend?
You say: Yes, I really had a visit from a friend.
I say: Did he really have dinner in a restaurant?
You say: Yes, he really had dinner in a restaurant.

Now you go on and answer “yes” to the following questions. Be sure to speak BEFORE I give the right answer.

Did you really have a very pleasant surprise?
Yes, she really had a call from her daughter.
Did it really have great importance?
Yes, it really had great importance.
Did you really have a visit from a friend?
Did you really have a good time?
Did he really have dinner in a restaurant?
Yes, we really had a good time.
Did they really have a test at school?
Did she really have a call from her daughter?
Yes, they really had a test at school.

The future tense. Listen and repeat.

I will have       She will have       They will have
You will have     We will have

Now I will say the present tense and you will give me the future tense. Here is an example.

I say: I have       I say: You have
You say: I will have  You say: You will have

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QT-ESL Podcast No. 2 The verb “To Have” – All Tenses (Cont.)

Now you go on. Be sure to speak BEFORE I give the right answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I have</th>
<th>He will have</th>
<th>We have</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I will have</td>
<td>She has</td>
<td>We will have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You have</td>
<td>She will have</td>
<td>They have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You will have</td>
<td>It has</td>
<td>They will have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He has</td>
<td>It will have</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now listen and repeat:

Tomorrow I will have a very pleasant surprise.
Tomorrow you will have a visit from a friend.
Tomorrow he will have dinner in a restaurant.
Tomorrow she will have a call from her daughter.
Tomorrow it will have great importance.
Tomorrow we will have a good time.
Tomorrow they will have a test at school.

Now listen to the following examples:

I say: Yesterday I had a very pleasant surprise.
You say: Tomorrow I will have a very pleasant surprise.
I say: Yesterday you had a visit from a friend.
You say: Tomorrow you will have a visit from a friend.
I say: Yesterday he had dinner in a restaurant.
You say: Tomorrow he will have dinner in a restaurant.
I say: Yesterday she had a call from her daughter.
You say: Tomorrow she will have a call from her daughter.
I say: Yesterday it had great importance.
You say: Tomorrow it will have great importance.
I say: Yesterday we had a good time.
You say: Tomorrow we will have a good time.
I say: Yesterday they had a test at school.
You say: Tomorrow they will have a test at school.

Now you go on giving the future tense. Be sure to speak BEFORE I give the right answer

Yesterday I had a very pleasant surprise.  
Tomorrow I will have a very pleasant surprise.  
Yesterday you had a visit from a friend.  
Tomorrow you will have a visit from a friend.  
Yesterday he had dinner in a restaurant.  
Tomorrow he will have dinner in a restaurant.  
Yesterday she had a call from her daughter.  
Tomorrow she will have a call from her daughter.  
Yesterday it had great importance.  
Tomorrow it will have great importance.  
Yesterday we had a good time.  
Tomorrow we will have a good time.  
Yesterday they had a test at school.  
Tomorrow they will have a test at school.

Now just listen and repeat.

That was easy, but it is still difficult to speak English correctly. My aim is to understand others and to be clearly understood whenever I speak. I will have a 10-minute workout of “Linguistic Gymnastics” every day and soon I will be good at spoken English. In the past I had difficulties, but in the future I will not have any problems. I will be able to improve my level of English. I have exercises to do very often. This is hard work, but I will soon be ready to speak English easily. That will be very pleasant. I will have a very good time!

That is the end of today’s podcast. We will soon be back with more exercises and even short texts to repeat. Thank you all for listening and don't forget to keep smiling!

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“QualityTime-ESL” presents...

QT-ESL Podcast No. 3

“The Simple Present and Simple Past”

Hi! I’m Marianne Raynaud, and I’m here to help you improve your level of spoken English.

Today we will be working on “the simple present and simple past”. If you don’t know the meaning of the verbs we are using, stop and look them up in your dictionary before you begin.

The first group of verbs we will be using today are:

Stay
Clean
Move
Believe
Try
Prepare

Let us work on the present tense in the third person singular: “He”. Remember to pronounce the last “s” correctly. I mean <s> as in <stays>. Repeat <stays>.

Listen to the examples:

I say: I stay
You say: He stays
I say: I clean
You say: He cleans
I say: I move
You say: He moves

Now you go on in the same way. Be sure to speak BEFORE I give the right answer.

I stay
He stays
I clean
He cleans
I move
He moves
I believe
He believes
I try
He tries
I prepare
He prepares

The simple past forms of these verbs are regular. You add “ed”, which you pronounce <d>. Repeat <d>.

Listen and repeat:

Stay, stayed
Clean, cleaned
Move, moved
Believe, believed
Try, tried
Prepare, prepared

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QT-ESL Podcast No. 3 The verb “Simple present and Simple Past” (Cont.)

Now listen to the examples. Remember the simple past and the present perfect forms of these verbs are regular. You just add “ed”, which you pronounce <d>.

I say: I stay
You say: I stayed, I have stayed
I say: I clean
You say: I cleaned, I have cleaned
I say: I move
You say: I moved, I have moved

Now you do it. Remember to speak BEFORE I give the right answer.

I stay
I stayed, I have stayed
I clean
I cleaned, I have cleaned
I move
I moved, I have moved
I believe
I believed, I have believed
I try
I tried, I have tried
I prepare,
I prepared, I have prepared

Now let us try the same thing with a different group of verbs. Listen and repeat.

Paint
Hate
Contribute
Taste
Carry
Sort

Let us first work on the present tense in the third person singular with “she”. Now listen to the examples.

I say: I paint
You say: She paints
I say: I hate
You say: She hates
I say: I contribute
You say: She contributes

Now you do the same thing. Be sure to speak BEFORE I give the right answer.

I paint
She paints
I hate
She hates
I contribute
She contributes
I carry
She carries
I sort
She sorts

The simple past forms of these verbs are regular. You just add “ed” or “d”, but you pronounce the ending <id>. Repeat <id>. This is the case of verbs ending in “t”, “d” “te” or “de”. Listen and repeat.

Paint, painted
Hate, hated
Contribute, contributed
Taste, tasted
Carry, carried
Sort, sorted

Remember the simple past and the present perfect forms of these verbs are regular. You just add “ed” or “d”, but you pronounce the ending <id>. Repeat <id>. Listen to the examples.

I say: I paint
You say: I painted, I have painted
I say: I contribute
You say: I contributed, I have contributed

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Now you go on in the same way.

I paint
I painted, I have painted
I contribute
I contributed, I have contributed
I hate
I hated, I have hated
I taste
I tasted, I have tasted
I carry,
I carried, I have carried
I sort,
I sorted, I have sorted

Now let us give the simple past of the verbs from both these groups. Here is the example.

I say: stay
You say: I stayed, I have stayed
I say: I paint
You say: I painted, I have painted
I say: I hate
You say: I hated, I have hated

Now you do same thing. Be sure to speak BEFORE I give the right answer.

I stay
I stayed, I have stayed
I paint
I painted, I have painted
I hate
I hated, I have hated
I clean
I cleaned, I have cleaned
I move
I moved, I have moved
I contribute
I contributed, I have contributed
I taste
I tasted, I have tasted
I believe
I believed, I have believed
I carry
I carried, I have carried
I try
I tried, I have tried
I prepare
I prepared, I have prepared
I sort,
I sorted, I have sorted

Very good! Now just listen and repeat.

In the first two podcasts I worked on two essential verbs: the verb “to be” and the verb “to have”. Today I have worked on the simple past and the present perfect of some regular verbs. I know in some cases you add the sound <d> as in <moved>. In other cases you add the sound <id> as in <tasted>. Next time I will study some of the most usual irregular verbs. By practicing seriously I will learn to use these verbs perfectly. If I practice QualityTime-ESL exercises for just 10 minutes every day, I will definitely improve my speaking skills. Learning to speak a foreign language is difficult but not impossible. I am certain I will improve my level of spoken English in the very near future.

That is the end of today’s podcast. We will soon be back with more exercises and even short texts to repeat. Thank you all for listening. Bye for now and don’t forget to keep smiling!
Hi! I’m Marianne Raynaud, and I’m here to help you improve your level of spoken English.

Today we will be working on the simple past of irregular verbs. If you don’t know the meaning of these verbs, stop and look them up in your dictionary.

The first group of verbs we will be using today are:

Read  See  Say
Write  Tell  Think

Now I will give the infinitive and the simple past. Just listen and repeat:

Read     Write     Tell     Think
Read (pronounce like the color <red>) Wrote    Told    Thought

Now I will say the verbs in the infinitive and you will say the simple past. Examples:

I say: read.         You say: wrote
You say: read.       I say: see
I say: write         You say: saw

Now you go on. Be sure to speak BEFORE I give the right answer.

Read     Write     See     Tell     Say     Think
Read     Wrote     Saw     Told     Said     Thought

Now listen and repeat.

an article on the Internet      a wonderful movie      something I regret
an email to a friend            a funny story          the cost of the project

Go on repeating after me.

I read an article on the Internet.
I wrote an email to a friend.
I saw a wonderful movie.

I told a funny story.
I said something I regret.
I thought about the cost of the project.

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Now repeat some more but start each sentence with “yesterday”.

Yesterday I read an article on the Internet.  Yesterday I told a funny story.
Yesterday I wrote an email to a friend.  Yesterday I said something I regret.
Yesterday I saw a wonderful movie.  Yesterday I thought about the cost of the project.

Now listen to the following examples.

I say: read an article on the Internet.
You say: Yesterday I read an article on the Internet.
I say: write an email to a friend.
You say: Yesterday I wrote an email to a friend.
I say: see a wonderful movie.
You say: Yesterday I saw a wonderful movie.

Read an article on the Internet.  Tell a funny story.
Yesterday I read an article on the Internet.  Yesterday I told a funny story.
Write an email to a friend.  Say something I regret.
Yesterday I wrote an email to a friend.  Yesterday I said something I regret.
See a wonderful movie.  Think about the cost of the project.
Yesterday I saw a wonderful movie.  Yesterday I thought about the cost of the project.

Now you go on. Be sure to speak BEFORE I give the right answer.

Please notice that the simple past tense is easy, because it is the same for all persons, singular or plural. Listen to the following examples with the verb “to hear”:

I say: I
You say: I heard something interesting last night.
I say: You
You say: You heard something interesting last night.
I say: He
You say: He heard something interesting last night.

Now you go on in the same way. Be sure to speak BEFORE I give the right answer.

I heard something interesting last night.  She heard something interesting last night.
You heard something interesting last night.  We heard something interesting last night.
He heard something interesting last night.  They heard something interesting last night.

Now let’s try the same thing with another group of verbs.

Feel  Catch  Take  Sing  Eat  Drink
Listen and repeat:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feel</th>
<th>Caught</th>
<th>Sing</th>
<th>Ate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Felt</td>
<td>Take</td>
<td>Sang</td>
<td>Drink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catch</td>
<td>Took</td>
<td>Eat</td>
<td>Drank</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now I will say the verbs in the infinitive and you will say the simple past. Listen to the examples.

I say: feel.
You say: felt.

I say: catch.
You say: caught.

Now you do the same. Be sure to speak BEFORE I give the right answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feel</th>
<th>Catch</th>
<th>Take</th>
<th>Sing</th>
<th>Eat</th>
<th>Drink</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Felt</td>
<td>Caught</td>
<td>Took</td>
<td>Sang</td>
<td>Ate</td>
<td>Drank</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now I will give you the present continuous tense, and you will give me the simple past. Listen to the examples:

I say: He is feeling ill.
You say: He felt ill yesterday, too.
I say: She’s catching a bus.
You say: She caught a bus yesterday, too.
I say: I am taking a bath.
You say: I took a bath yesterday, too.

Be sure to speak BEFORE I give the right answer:

He is feeling ill.
You are singing a song.
You sang a song yesterday, too.
He felt ill yesterday, too.
We are eating a big lunch.
She’s catching a bus.
They are drinking a glass of beer.
She caught a bus yesterday, too.
They drank a glass of beer yesterday, too.
I am taking a bath.
I took a bath yesterday, too.

Now just listen and repeat.

Today I have been working on the simple past of some irregular verbs. The simple past is used much more often than any other past tense. Moreover, the irregular verbs are the ones that are used the most of all in English. I know you have to learn them by heart. I also know that by practicing regularly I will learn them perfectly. If I practice QualityTime-ESL exercises for just 10 minutes every day, I will definitely improve my speaking skills. I must try to do these exercises WITHOUT consulting the written script. If I am really interested in speaking correct English, I will need to learn how to use these verbs and their tenses perfectly.

That is the end of today’s podcast. We will soon be back with more exercises and short texts to repeat. Thank you all for listening and don't forget to keep smiling!
“QualityTime-ESL” presents…

QT-ESL Podcast No. 5

“The Simple Past of Irregular Verbs” Part 2

Hi! I’m Marianne Raynaud, and I’m here to help you improve your level of spoken English.

Today we will continue working on the simple past of irregular verbs. If you don’t know the meaning of these verbs, stop and look them up in your dictionary.

Today we will be working with the following verbs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Become</th>
<th>Choose</th>
<th>Hit</th>
<th>Split</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Begin</td>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>Hurt</td>
<td>Spread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Break</td>
<td>Cut</td>
<td>Put</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buy</td>
<td>Forget</td>
<td>Shut</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some irregular verbs are easy because they have the same form in the simple past as in the infinitive. Three of these verbs end in the letters “ut”, but be careful because the pronunciation is not always the same.

Listen and repeat.

Cut
Yesterday I cut a piece of bread.
Hurt
Yesterday he hurt his back.
Put

Other irregular verbs also have the same form in the simple past as in the infinitive. Listen and repeat.

Hit
Yesterday he hit the ball very far.
Spread
Yesterday they spread the news.

Split
Yesterday we split the work.
Cost
Yesterday this book cost $10.

Be careful with these verbs. The simple present, which indicates what we do every day is the same as the simple past except the 3rd person singular, which takes an “s”. To avoid any confusion you should indicate the time by using an adverb such as yesterday, two hours ago, last week, last Thursday for the simple past and every day, usually, regularly, very often etc.
QT-ESL Podcast No. 5: “The Simple Past of Irregular Verbs” Part 2 (Cont.)

Listen to the following examples.

I say: I cut a piece of bread every day. You say: I cut a piece of bread yesterday, too.

I say: He hurts his back very often. You say: He hurt his back yesterday, too.

Now you go on in the same way. Speak before I give the right answer.

I cut a piece of bread every day. He cuts a piece of bread every day.
I cut a piece of bread yesterday, too. He cut a piece of bread yesterday, too.
He hurts his back very often. He hurt his back very often.
He hurt his back yesterday, too. He hurt his back yesterday, too.
We put on our coats every morning. We put on our coats every morning.
We put on our coats yesterday, too. We put on our coats yesterday, too.
They shut the door when they go out. They shut the door when they go out.
They shut the door yesterday, too. They shut the door yesterday, too.

Let us work on one more group of irregular verbs. Listen and repeat.

Listen and repeat the following infinitives and simple past tenses:

Become Begin Break Choose Think
Begin  Begin  Break  Choose  Think
Became  Began  Broke  Choose  Thought

Choose
Chose (Pronounce <chOse> like the letter “O”) Repeat “chose”
Forget  Forgot  Think  Thought

Now I will say the verbs in the infinitive and you will say the simple past.

Examples:
I say: become You say: became

Now you go on. Be sure to speak BEFORE I give the right answer.

Become  Begin  Break  Buy
Became  Began  Broke  Bought

Choose
Chose (Pronounce <chOse> like the letter “O”)
Forget  Forgot  Think  Thought

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QT-ESL Podcast No. 5: “The Simple Past of Irregular Verbs” Part 2 (Cont.)

Now listen and repeat.

Become a member of your club  Buy a new telephone
Begin a new job  Choose the right answer
Break my glasses  Forget to take my medicine

Now go on repeating.

Yesterday I became a member of your club.  Yesterday I bought a new telephone.
Yesterday I began a new job.  Yesterday I chose the right answer.
Yesterday I broke my glasses.  Yesterday I forgot to take my medicine.

Please notice that the simple past is easy, because it is the same for all persons, singular or plural. Listen and repeat.

Yesterday I began a new job.  We …
He …  Yesterday we began a new job.
Yesterday he began a new job.  You …
They …  Yesterday you began a new job.
Yesterday they began a new job.

Now let’s do a transformation exercise. Listen to the following examples:

I say: become a member of your club.  You say: Yesterday I became a member of your club.
You say: Yesterday I began a new job.
I say: break my glasses.  You say: Yesterday I broke my glasses.

Now you go on. Be sure to speak before I give the right answer.

… become a member of your club  … buy a new telephone
Yesterday I became a member of your club.  Yesterday I bought a new telephone.
… begin a new job  … choose the right answer.
Yesterday I began a new job.  Yesterday I chose the right answer.
… break my glasses  … forget to take my medicine.
Yesterday I broke my glasses.  Yesterday I forgot to take my medicine.

Now just listen and repeat.

That was perhaps easier than last time, but it is still difficult to speak correctly particularly with all these irregular verbs. My aim is to understand others and to be clearly understood whenever I speak. I promise myself to do 10 minutes a day of “Linguistic Gymnastics” to improve my level of English. I began only a short time ago. I became a QualityTime-ESL student. I chose to work on my English by doing these exercises regularly. This is hard work, but I will soon be able to speak English without difficulty. When I have time, I will look at the list of irregular verbs and learn all of their past tenses.

This is the end of today’s podcast. We will soon be back with more exercises and short texts to repeat. Thank you all for listening. Bye for now and don't forget to keep smiling!
Hi! I am Marianne Raynaud from QualityTime-ESL. You are going to test yourself on the first five podcasts. You will do your own evaluation of your speaking skills. It is easy. You just need a piece of paper. If your answer is correct, you will give yourself one point. If your answer is not correct, you will mark nothing on your paper. The best way and the right way to do this self-test is not to stop the podcast. If you are not satisfied at the end, you can go back and do the self-test again.

There are two parts to the test. You will listen to examples. Each example will only be given once. You will answer BEFORE I give the right answer and mark a point if your answer is correct.

PART 1 (The total number of points is 20.)

Example No. 1 (Points: 3)

I say: I am
You say: I was

Now you go on ....
I am You are He is
I was You were He was

Example No. 2 (Points: 3)

I say: I am very happy.
You say: Yesterday I was very happy.

Now you go on …
She is with my daughter. Yesterday it was very pleasant here.
Yesterday she was with my daughter. We are very late.
It is very pleasant here. Yesterday we were very late

Example No. 3 (Points: 2)

I say: He is at the theater.
You say: Tomorrow he will be at the theater.
QT-ESL Podcast No. 5.1 Self-Test for Podcasts 1-5 Part 1 (Cont.)

Now you go on …
  I am very happy. They are on time.
  Tomorrow I will be very happy. Tomorrow they will be on time.

Example No. 4 (Points: 3)

I say: I have
You say: I had

Now you go on …
  He has It has They have
  He had It had They had

Example No. 5 (Points: 3)

I say: Did you really have a very pleasant surprise?
You say: Yes, I really had a very pleasant surprise.

Now you go on …
  Did he really have dinner in a restaurant? Yes, we really had a good time.
  Yes, he really had dinner in a restaurant. Did they really have a test at school?
  Did you really have a good time? Yes, they really had a test at school.

Example No. 6 (Points: 3)

I say: Yesterday you had a visit from a friend.
You say: Tomorrow you will have a visit from a friend.

Now you go on …
  Yesterday we had a good time. Yesterday she had a call from her
did not say daughter.
  Tomorrow we will have a good time. Tomorrow she will have a call from her
did not say daughter.
  Yesterday it had great importance. Tomorrow it will have great importance.

Example No. 7 (Points: 3)

I say: I stay
You say: I stayed, I have stayed

Now you go on …
  I move I painted, I have painted
  I moved, I have moved I contribute
  I paint I contributed, I have contributed

That is the end of part 1 of self-test 1. Now count the number of points you got. There is a maximum of 20 points. If you think you did well, write down your score. If you are not satisfied you can do this part of the test again. When you have finished part 1, go on to part 2.
Hi! I’m Marianne Raynaud from QualityTime-ESL. You are going to do part 2 of Self-Test 1. Don’t forget the best way and right way to do this self-test is not to stop the podcast. If you are not satisfied at the end, you can go back and do the self-test again. Remember to answer before I give the right answer and mark a point if your answer is correct. Good luck!

PART 2 (Total Points: 20)

Example No. 8 (Points: 4)

I say: read.
You say: read.
I say: write
You say: wrote

Now you go on.

Read
Read
See
Saw

Tell
Told
Think
Thought

Example No. 9 (Points: 4)

I say: read an article on the Internet.
You say: Yesterday I read an article on the Internet.

Now you go on.

Write an email to a friend.
Yesterday I wrote an email to a friend.
Tell my daughter a story.
Yesterday I told my daughter a story.

Say something I regret.
Yesterday I said something I regret.
Think about a project.
Yesterday I thought about a project.
Example No. 10: (Points: 4)

I say: He is feeling ill.
You say: He felt ill yesterday, too.

Now you go on.

She’s catching a bus. I cut a piece of bread every day.
She caught a bus yesterday, too. I cut a piece of bread yesterday, too.
You are singing a song. He hurts his back very often.
You sang a song yesterday, too. He hurt his back yesterday, too.

Example No. 11 (Points: 4)

I say: become
You say: became

Now you go on

Begin Buy
Began Bought
Break Choose
Broke Chose

Example No. 12 (Points: 4)

I say: begin a new job.
You say: Yesterday I began a new job.

Now you go on.

Become a member of your club Yesterday I bought a new telephone.
Yesterday I became a member of your club. Choose the right answer.
Break my glasses Yesterday I chose the right answer.
Yesterday I broke my glasses. Forget to take my medicine.
Buy a new telephone Yesterday I forgot to take my medicine.

That is the end of part 2 of self-test 1. Now count the number of points you got for the two parts. There is a maximum of 40 points. If you think you did well, write down your score. If you are not satisfied you can do the test again.
I hope to see you soon for the continuation of our podcasts. Bye for now and don't forget to keep smiling!