

THEME 3 HARD TIMES

FUNCTIONS

1. Describing events happening at the same time in the past
2. Explaining people's habits in the past

LANGUAGE SKILLS and LEARNING OUTCOMES

Listening

E11.3.L1.Students will be able to recognize vocabulary indicating the sequence of events in a recorded text/video.

E11.3.L2. Students will be able to identify the events happening at the same time in the past in a recorded text/video.

Pronunciation

E11.3.P1. Students will be able to differentiate between rising and falling intonation.

Speaking

E11.3.S1. Students will be able to talk about past habits.

E11.3.S2. Students will be able to talk about a personal experience in the past.

Reading

E11.3.R1. Students will be able to answer the questions about a text on people's habits and experiences in the past.

E11.3.R2. Students will be able to analyze a short story (plot, setting, climax, characters etc.) to summarize it.

E11.3.R3. Students will be able to identify thesis statement, topic sentences, supporting points and examples in a given sample essay about a challenge.

Writing

E11.3.W1. Students will be able to complete the missing parts of a short story with their own words.

SAMPLE USAGE

As there was no electricity, people used to use candles at home.

A couple of decades ago, people used to wash their clothes in river.

My brother was riding his bike when he broke his leg.

As/While I was driving in India a few years ago, I found myself in the tiger area.

When my grandparents were young, there were no mobile phones.

THEME 3 HARD TIMES VOCABULARY

Student's Book

Hard Times : Zor zamanlar
All coming up roses : İşler yolunda
Deal with : Başa çıkmak
Fail : Başarısız olmak
Hope : Ümit
Prize : Ödül
Chemistry : Kimya
Specialize : Uzmanlaşmak
Depend on : Bağlı olmak
Expose : Maruz bırakmak
Secondary school : Ortaokul
Education : Eğitim
Experiment : Deney
Illiterate : Okuma yazma bilmeyen, cahil
Repair : Tamirat, iyileştirme
Introvert : İçine kapanık
Move forward : İlerlemek, yol almak
Sum up : Özetlemek
Racism : Irkçılık
Disability : Engellilik
Poverty : Yoksulluk
Reduce : Azaltmak
Attempt : Girişim
Challenge : Meydan okuma
Come across : Karşılaşmak
Achieve : Başarmak
Inspiring : İlham veren
Suffer : Acı çekmek
Drop out of : Okulu bırakmak
Pursue : Takip etmek
Promising : Geleceği parlak
Relativity : İzafiyet
Overcome : Üstesinden gelmek
Fall on hard times : Zor günler yaşamak
Make ends meet : Geçimini sağlamak
Pursue your dreams : Hayallerini takip etmek
Hit rock bottom : Dibe vurmak
Misery : Sefalet
Keep up : Sürdürmek, yetiştirmek
Blind : Görme engelli
Diagnose : Teşhis etmek
Inspire : İlham vermek
Lose : Kaybetmek
Obstacle : Engel
Reach : Ulaşmak
Courage : Cesaret
Curiosity : Merak
Determination : Kararlılık
Imagination : Hayal gücü
Length : Uzunluk
Barefoot : Yalın ayak

Represent : Temsil etmek
Private : Özel
Statuette : Küçük heykel
Nomination : Adaylık
Televisé : Yayınlamak
Trophy : Kupa, ödül
Solid : Tam, sağlam
Ups and downs : İniş çıkışlar
Toddler : Yeni yürüyen çocuk
Raise : Yetiştirmek
Get rid of : Kurtulmak
Squeeze : Sıkmak
Prescribe : Reçete yazmak
Ointment : Merhem
Embarrassed : Utanmış, mahcup
Make fun of : Alay etmek
Soap : Sabun
Pimple : Sivilce
Herbal medicine : Bitkisel ilaç
Advice : Tavsiye etmek
Medication : İlaç
Cyber addiction : Sanal bağımlılık
Bullying : Fiziksel şiddet
Disorder : Bozukluk
Sibling rivalry : Kardeş rekabeti
Dormitory : Yurt, yatakhane
Pressure : Baskı
Pain in the neck : Baş belası
Chain reaction : Zincirleme reaksiyon
Keep in mind : Akılda tutmak
Tough : Zorlu, çetin
Verbally : Sözlü olarak
Humiliate : Aşağılamak
Judge : Yargılamak
Troublesome : Sıkıntı, sorun
Self-esteem : Öz saygı
Annoying : Rahatsız edici
Nightmare : Kabus
Counsellor : Danışman
Workbook
Recover : İyileşmek
Beat : Yenmek
Famine : Açlık
Achieve : Başarmak
Publish : Yayınlamak
Fiction : Kurgu
Admire : Hayran olmak
Afford : Parası yetmek
Laundry room : Çamaşırhane
Reject : Reddetmek
Pile up : Birikmek

THEME 3 HARD TIMES VOCABULARY EXERCISES

A. Guess the meanings of the underlined idioms and choose the correct option.

1. When John lost his job, he *fell on hard times* and sold his house.
a. He had a difficult life because he was short of money.
b. He had to work in difficult conditions.
2. I used to work part time to *make ends meet* when I was at university.
a. I didn't use to have any money.
b. I could hardly afford my needs.
3. If you want something so much, you should *pursue your dreams* and take action.
a. Just wait and don't do anything.
b. Do your best to make your dreams come true.
4. I didn't ask any help from my family until I *hit rock bottom*. It was a mistake.
a. I reached the worst possible point.
b. I felt happy to achieve my goals.

B. Complete the sentences using the following words

suffer / drop out of / overcome / inspire / obstacles / actions

1. If you want to make your dreams come true, clear the _____ on your way.
2. Children _____ from poor health conditions during the wars.
3. Science magazines usually _____ children to be curious scientists.
4. Martin had to _____ the course since he couldn't afford it anymore.
5. You can easily _____ your problems with the help of your friends.
6. The people who make a difference aren't scared of taking up _____.

C. Guess the meanings of the underlined idioms and choose the correct options.

1. It's quite usual to have *ups and downs* in our lives. We can't always be happy.
a. We can have good and bad times. b. We need to stay positive.
2. My boss used to be a real *pain in the neck*. He usually made us work at the weekend.
a. He created a happy atmosphere at work. b. He caused annoyance and unhappiness.
3. Horrible events happened in a *chain reaction* after the war. Each disaster caused another one.
a. The events made people unhappy. b. Each event affected the next one.
4. Don't laugh at or *make fun of* my hair! I know it looks terrible today.
a. Don't make a joke of my hair. b. Don't tell me to do my hair.

D. Complete the sentences with the correct phrasal verbs. Make necessary changes.

recover from / depend on / expose to / specialize in / fight against

1. You can _____ your family in difficult times. They will always be there to help you.
2. It's not easy to work at war zones as a journalist since you have to _____ the danger.
3. It usually takes a long time to _____ heart operations as they are very risky.
4. Doctors may themselves _____ high risk of infection at hospitals if they aren't careful enough.
5. Nobel Prize awarded women generally _____ Literature and Social Sciences.

E. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

racism / illiteracy / poverty / disability / failure

1. The government has opened a great number of schools in order to decrease the rate of _____.
2. Lorna was disappointed by her _____ during the experiments.
3. _____ is legally and morally incorrect and sadly it has caused wars.
4. Every year millions of people emigrate to richer countries to escape from _____.
5. Bill can't walk but he doesn't let his _____ prevent him from going to school.

F. Match the situations with the idioms.

fall on hard times / make ends meet / pursue your dreams / hit rock bottom

1. He has always wanted to be a scientist since his childhood. So, he's doing his best to achieve his goal.
2. The country became poor and the people had extremely difficult lives during the war.
3. He was completely depressed when he lost his job and house.
4. You're spending more than you earn. You should learn how to manage your money.

G. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

get rid of / prescribe / apply / embarrass / humiliate / criticise / bully

1. My parents often _____ me in public by calling me “my little pumpkin”.
2. I hope I won’t _____ myself during my performance. I don’t want to look like an idiot.
3. You should _____ sunscreen before you swim if you don’t want to get sunburnt.
4. How can I _____ acne? I don’t want it on my face anymore.
5. Hector, who was a big annoying boy, used to _____ me when I was at middle school.
6. The doctor didn’t want to _____ antibiotics. He just recommended some rest.
7. I used to _____ myself more often but I’ve made peace with myself now.

H. Read the dialogue and complete the sentences with the correct idioms. Make necessary changes.

chain reaction / ups and downs / pain in the neck / make fun of

Mike: Hello, Mr Spector. Can I have a word with you?

Mr Spector: Sure, Mike. What’s the problem?

Mike: It’s about my brother, Kevin. He is a real (1) _____. He always tries to make me annoyed and unhappy.

Mr Spector: Do you want to tell me all about it?

Mike: He’s always wearing my T-shirts and using my computer without my permission. What’s more, he’s always (2) _____ me in front of my friends at school. It’s embarrassing! I don’t want my friends to laugh at me anymore. Unfortunately, this is not even the real problem!

Mr Spector: What do you mean?

Mike: I can’t concentrate on my exams. It’s like a (3) _____. When I feel stressful and depressed, I don’t want to study. If I don’t study hard, I won’t be able to succeed in the final exams. We all have (4) _____ in life. But I wonder when these bad times will go away!

Mr Spector: Don't worry. We'll ...

THEME 3 HARD TIMES VOCABULARY EXERCISES ANSWER KEY

A. Guess the meanings of the underlined idioms and choose the correct option.

1. a
2. b
3. b
4. a

B. Complete the sentences using the following words

1. obstacles
2. suffer
3. inspire
4. drop out of
5. overcome
6. action

C. Guess the meanings of the underlined idioms and choose the correct options.

1. a
2. b
3. b
4. a

D. Complete the sentences with the correct phrasal verbs. Make necessary changes.

1. depend on
2. fight against
3. recover from
4. expose to
5. specialize in

E. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

1. illiteracy
2. failure
3. racism
4. poverty
5. disability

F. Match the situations with the idioms.

1. pursue your dreams
2. fall on hard times
3. hit rock bottom
4. make ends meet

G. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

1. embarrass
2. humiliate
3. apply
4. get rid of
5. bully
6. prescribe
7. criticise

H. Read the dialogue and complete the sentences with the correct idioms. Make necessary changes.

1. pain in the neck
2. making fun of
3. chain reaction
4. ups and downs

THEME 3 HARD TIMES GRAMMAR

PAST SIMPLE TENSE

We use past simple tense

- **to talk about states that happened and finished at a specific time in the past.**

Last week we were in İstanbul and visited İstanbul Toy Museum with my grandmother.

- **to list a series of completed actions in the past. These events follow each other.**

First I finished my homework and then I went out to get some fresh air.

- **to describe habits which stopped in the past.**

She worked part-time after school when she was younger.

Affirmative

I / He / She / It watched a film yesterday.

We / You / They heard a terrible noise last night.

Negative

I / He / She / It didn't watch a film yesterday.

We / You / They didn't hear a terrible noise last night.

Interrogative

Did I / he / she / it watch a film yesterday?

Did we / you / they hear a terrible noise last night?

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

We use the past continuous

- **to state an action happening at a particular time in the past.**

We were watching an important match on TV at this time yesterday.

- **to talk about two events in progress at the same time in the past.**

While my mother was watching a soap opera on TV, I was trying to finish my school project.

- **to express a past action in progress interrupted by another past action.**

When the electricity went off, I was vacuuming the living room.

- **to describe the atmosphere at a particular time in the past.**

As I was passing through the park, the children were playing and their mothers were chatting.

Affirmative

Subject was / were Verb (+ing)

I / He / She / It was watching a film when you called me.

We / You / They were watching a film when you called me.

Negative

Subject was not (wasn't) were not (weren't) Verb (+ing)

I / He / She / It wasn't watching a film when you called me.

We / You / They weren't watching a film when you called me.

Interrogative

Was / Were Subject Verb (+ing)

Was I / he / she / it watching a film when you called me?

Were we / you / they watching a film when you called me.

PAST SIMPLE AND PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

- We often use the simple past tense and the past continuous tense together in a sentence.
- We use the past continuous tense for the longer, unfinished action and the simple past tense for the shorter, interrupting action.
- We use **when, while, as, just as** to join the sentences.

when = at that time

while / as = during that time

While / as + past continuous, past simple

While I was trying to put my baby to sleep, the doorbell rang.

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

Someone knocked the door while the teacher was checking our exam papers.

When + past simple, past continuous

When I saw Sue, I was waiting for the bus.

- We also use the past continuous with “**while**” to talk about two actions in progress at the same time in the past.

My mother was chopping the meat while I was peeling the potatoes.

- We use the simple past tense with “**when**” to say that one thing happened after another.

When my father arrived, we had our dinner. (First my father arrived and then we started to have our dinner).

Attention: We don't use the past continuous tense with stative verbs (know, want, love etc...)

They were good friends. They knew each other well.

Attention: “**Just as**” has similar meaning with **while** and **as**, but if the interrupting, shorter event happens right after the longer one, we prefer **just as** instead of **as** or **while**.

Just as I was leaving home, I realised that I had forgotten my car key.

USED TO

We use “used to”

- to talk about our past habits.

Sharon used to spend a lot of money on clothes but these days she doesn't.

- for things that were true in the past but are not true anymore.

This building used to be a bookstore in the past but now it is a florist's.

Affirmative

Subject + Used to + Verb

I / He / She / It / We / You / They used to be shy in the past.

Negative

Subject + Did not use to + Verb

I / He / She / It / We / You / They didn't use to be shy in the past.

Interrogative

Did + Subject + Use to + Verb

Did I / he / she / it / we / you / they use to be shy in the past?

THEME 3 HARD TIMES GRAMMAR EXERCISES

A. Choose the correct option which has the similar meaning.

1. I went back to school when I recovered from the bad cold.
 - a. I was having a bad cold when I went back to school.
 - b. After I had recovered from the bad cold, I went back to school.
2. Nick helped me a lot as I was trying to overcome the hard times.
 - a. While I was trying to overcome the hard times, Nick helped me.
 - b. Before Nick helped me, I overcame the hard times.
3. While you were lying on the beach last summer, I was working.
 - a. During the summer holiday you were lying on the beach and I was working.
 - b. Before I worked last summer, you were lying on the beach.
4. When the teacher asked me a question, I was enjoying a daydream.
 - a. The teacher asked me a question, then I started daydreaming.
 - b. I started daydreaming before the teacher asked me a question.
5. As he was performing on the stage, the audience were applauding strongly.
 - a. While the audience were applauding strongly, he was performing on the stage.
 - b. After he performed on the stage, the audience applauded strongly.
6. She inspired her students to succeed while she was giving a speech.
 - a. She inspired her students to succeed before she gave a speech.
 - b. As she was giving a speech

B. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

1. I _____ (talk) to the school counsellor when you _____ (call) me.
2. While she _____ (prepare) for the exam, she _____ (be) mostly stressed with her parents' pressure.
3. What _____ (you / look) at when you _____ (crash) your car into a tree?
4. Nick _____ (have) a hard time as his friends _____ (make) fun of him.
5. The doctor _____ (not prescribe) any medication when she _____ (see) the small cut on my hand.
6. _____ (you / get) help from an expert while you _____ (try) to get rid of your cyber addiction?

C. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

It was a hot sunny day when Jason Wilson, an adventurous mountain climber, went hiking in Maple Canyon, Utah. He (1) _____ (not tell) anyone where he was going. And he (2) _____ (not take) his mobile phone with him when he (3) _____ (set out) on his journey. While he (4) _____ (climb) up a cliff without safety ropes, he (5) _____ (fall down) and hurt his back badly. He (6) _____

_____ (try) to get up, but it (7) _____ (be) impossible. When he (8) _____ (understand) that he wasn't able to move, he (9) _____ (start) to shout for help. Unfortunately, there was no one around and he spent the whole day lying on the ground. When the sun (10) _____ (come up), Jason (11) _____ (open) his eyes and (12) _____ (see) a group of climbers standing next to him. They weren't there just because they heard the screams for help. They had to change their route because of a tree that closed their way. The climbers (13) _____ (save) his life thanks to a tree.

D. Choose the correct options.

1. Did you _____ an eating disorder when you were a child?
a. used to have b. use to had c. use to have
2. I learned how to avoid things that _____ me before.
a. used to stress b. use to stress c. used to stressing
3. My grandmother _____ positive when she went through a difficult time.
a. didn't used to stay b. use to stay c. used to stay
4. Before I started doing yoga, I _____ that every cloud has a silver lining.
a. didn't used to believe b. didn't use to believe c. didn't use to believed
5. Who _____ for help when you couldn't find a solution by yourself?
a. did you use to ask b. did you used to asked c. were you use to ask

E. Complete the text with the verbs from the box in the past simple.

have / get / look for / find / happen / be / realize / start

On a summer day in 1986, my younger sister and I, at that time aged 4 and 5, were playing with our dolls. We _____ alone at home because our parents were at work. After I had the idea to give the dolls some hairstyle change, I _____ the scissors with great determination. I don't know how I found them in the end but I remember I cut all the dolls' hair. We had great fun and liked the result so much that I _____ to cut my sister's hair in the same style. She had gorgeous black straight hair. Our parents _____ my sister with a winter hat on when they came home later. Since it was summer, they thought it was a game of ours at first. However, they _____ that something was wrong when my sister insisted on wearing it all night. Imagine the surprise they had when they discovered what _____. They _____ a bit angry and mum had to take my sister to a hairdresser's. Having felt guilty at first, we _____ a joyful memory to remember. Well, my sister and I can't remember much of all this but we can imagine how funny it was because we still have the dolls with my 'stylish haircut' on.

F. Put the verbs in brackets into the simple past or the past continuous tense.

1. The car _____ (go) fast when it _____ (hit) the pole.
2. Just as I _____ (wear) my contact lenses, I _____ (drop) one of them.
3. Who _____ you _____ (talk) to when I _____ (call) you?
4. While my father _____ (read) his newspaper, my mother _____ (iron) the clothes.
5. When the electricity _____ (go off), the lift _____ (stop).
6. As I _____ (climb) the stairs fast, I _____ (fall) down.

THEME 3 HARD TIMES GRAMMAR EXERCISES ANSWER KEY

A. Choose the correct option which has the similar meaning.

1. b
2. a
3. a
4. b
5. a
6. b

B. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

1. was talking / called
2. was preparing / was
3. were you looking / crashed
4. was having / were making
5. didn't prescribe / saw
6. did you get / were trying

C. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

1. didn't tell
2. didn't take
3. set out
4. was climbing
5. fell down
6. tried
7. was
8. understood
9. started
10. came up
11. opened
12. saw
13. saved

D. Choose the correct options.

1. c
2. a
3. c
4. b
5. a

E. Complete the text with the verbs from the box in the past simple.

1. were
2. looked for
3. started
4. found
5. realized
6. happened
7. got
8. had

F. Put the verbs in brackets into the simple past or the past continuous tense.

1. was going / hit
2. was wearing / dropped
3. were talking / called
4. was reading / was ironing
5. went off / stopped
6. was climbing / fell

INFINITIVE (PRESENT)	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	TRANSLATION
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1st Group: IMPORTANT VERBS

BE (AM-IS-ARE)	WAS / WERE	BEEN	
DO (DOES)	DID	DONE	
HAVE (HAS)	HAD	HAD	
COME (COMES)	CAME	COME	
GET (GETS)	GOT	GOT	
GO (GOES)	WENT	GONE	
MAKE (MAKES)	MADE	MADE	
SAY (SAYS)	SAID	SAID	
TELL (TELLS)	TOLD	TOLD	

2nd Group: PERCEPTION VERBS

HEAR (HEARS)	HEARD	HEARD	
SEE (SEES)	SAW	SEEN	
SMELL (SMELLS)	SMELT	SMELT	

3rd Group: NO CHANGE

COST (COSTS)	COST	COST	
CUT (CUTS)	CUT	CUT	
HIT (HITS)	HIT	HIT	
HURT (HURTS)	HURT	HURT	
LET (LETS)	LET	LET	
PUT (PUTS)	PUT	PUT	
READ* (READS)	READ*	READ*	
SHUT (SHUTS)	SHUT	SHUT	

4th Group: I – E / O – E / I – EN and others

BITE (BITES)	BIT*	BITTEN	
BREAK (BREAKS)*	BROKE	BROKEN	
CHOOSE (chooses)*	CHOSE	CHOSEN	
DRIVE (DRIVES)	DROVE	DRIVEN	
EAT (EATS)*	ATE*	EATEN	
FALL (FALLS)*	FELL*	FALLEN	
GIVE (GIVES)	GAVE*	GIVEN	
FORGET (forgets)*	FORGOT*	FORGOTTEN	
FORGIVE (forgives)	FORGAVE*	FORGIVEN	
FREEZE (FREEZES)*	FROZE	FROZEN	
HIDE (HIDES)	HID*	HIDDEN	
RIDE (RIDES)	RODE	RIDDEN	
RISE (RISES)	ROSE	RISEN	
SHAKE (SHAKES)*	SHOOK*	SHAKEN	
SPEAK (SPEAKS)*	SPOKE	SPOKEN	
STEAL (STEALS)*	STOLE	STOLEN	
TAKE (TAKES)*	TOOK*	TAKEN	
WAKE(UP) (WAKES)*	WOKE	WOKEN	
WRITE (WRITES)	WROTE	WRITTEN	

5th Group : I / U*-A / U

BEGIN (BEGINS)	BEGAN	BEGUN	
DRINK (DRINKS)	DRANK	DRUNK	
RING (RINGS)	RANG	RUNG	
SING (SINGS)	SANG	SUNG	
SWING (SWINGS)	SWUNG*	SWUNG	
SWIM (SWIMS)	SWAM	SWUM	

6th Group: AW-OW / EW / OWN

BLOW (BLOWS)	BLEW	BLOWN	
DRAW (DRAWS)	DREW	DRAWN	
FLY* (FLIES)	FLEW	FLOWN	
GROW (GROWS)	GREW	GROWN	
KNOW (KNOWS)	KNEW	KNOWN	
THROW (THROWS)	THREW	THROWN	

7th Group: -AUGHT / -OUGHT

BRING (BRINGS)	BROUGHT	BROUGHT	
BUY (BUYS)	BOUGHT	BOUGHT	
CATCH (CATCHES)	CAUGHT	CAUGHT	
FIGHT	FOUGHT	FOUGHT	
TEACH (TEACHES)	TAUGHT	TAUGHT	
THINK (THINKS)	THOUGHT	THOUGHT	

8TH Group: -STAND / -STOOD / -STOOD

STAND (STOODS)	STOOD	STOOD	
UNDERSTAND (UNDERSTANDS)	UNDERSTOOD	UNDERSTOOD	

9th Group: -EE- / -E- / -E- /

BLEED (BLEEDS)	BLED	BLED	
FEED (FEEDS)	FED	FED	
FEEL (FEELS)	FELT	FELT	
KEEP (KEEPS)	KEPT	KEPT	
MEET (MEETS)	MET	MET	
SLEEP (SLEEPS)	SLEPT	SLEPT	
SWEEP (SWEEPS)	SWEPT	SWEPT	

10th Group : -D / -T / -T

BUILD (BUILDS)	BUILT	BUILT	
LEND (LENDs)	LENT	LENT	
SEND (SENDS)	SENT	SENT	
SPEND (SPENDS)	SPENT	SPENT	

11th Group : -T / -T

BURN (BURNS)	BURNT	BURNT	
DREAM (DREAMS)	DREAMT	DREAMT	
LEARN (LEARNS)	LEARNT	LEARNT	

LEAVE (LEAVES)	LEFT	LEFT	
LIGHT (LIGHTS)	LIT	LIT	
LOSE (LOSES)	LOST	LOST	
MEAN (MEANS)	MEANT	MEANT	
SHOOT (SHOOTS)	SHOT	SHOT	
SIT (SITS)	SAT	SAT	
SPELL (SPELLS)	SPELT	SPELT	

12th Group : MISCELLANEOUS

BECOME (BECOMES)	BECAME	BECOME	
FIND (FINDS)	FOUND	FOUND	
HANG (HANGS)	HUNG	HUNG	
HOLD (HOLDS)	HELD	HELD	
LAY (LAYS)	LAID	LAID	
LIE (LIES)	LAY	LAIN	
PAY (PAYS)	PAID	PAID	
RUN (RUNS)	RAN	RUN	
SELL (SELLS)	SOLD	SOLD	
SHINE (SHINES)	SHONE	SHONE	
SHOW (SHOWS)	SHOWED	SHOWN	
WEAR (WEARS)	WORE	WORN	
WIN (WINS)	WON	WON	