**Guess the Past Time Game**

Take or choose one of the cards below and explain things at that time until your partner’s guess. Only show them the whole list if they get stuck.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| movie – Gone with the wind | the day before yesterday |
| the hottest issue for 5 years | the best movie & song in 2012 |
| the best entertainer in 2012 | in August this year |
| movie stars : Audrey Hepburn /  Vivian Mary Hartley | on New Year’s Day  (= 1 January this year) |
| on Christmas Day  (= 25 December last year) | on Valentine’s Day  (= 14 February this year) |
| when I was seven | yesterday morning |
| the most impressive or surprising  event recently | 2002 FIFA World Cup |
| Michael Jackson | 10 years ago |

**Useful phrases**

“Yes, but you need to be more precise/ more detail”/ “Yes, but when?”

“No, (much/ quite a lot/ a bit) earlier/ later”

“I first/ last then”

“I once/ twice/ a couple of times/ a few times/ many times then”

“I wanted to/ tried to then but I couldn't”

**Worksheet 1**

**Regular verbs & irregular verbs (PT)**

* **Regular verbs have a final – (e)d.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Most verbs | Verbs Ending in e | Verbs ending in a consonant + y | Verbs ending a vowel & a consonant |
| + -ed | + -d | y + -ied | double the consonant + -ed |
| cook ㅡcooked | live ㅡ lived | cry ㅡ cried | stop ㅡ stopped |
| wash ㅡ washed | drive ㅡ drived | mary ㅡ married | plan ㅡ palnned |
| help ㅡ helped | change ㅡ changed | study ㅡ studied | drop ㅡ dropped |

* **Irregular verbs have their own past forms.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| begin – began | eat – ate | hit – hit | give - gave | go - went |
| buy – bought | find – found | read - read | make - made | meet - met |
| have – had | get – got | hurt - hurt | see - saw | take – took |
| come - came | run - ran | set - set | do - did | know - knew |
| weep - wept | shut - shut | hold - held | build - built | break - broke |
| write - wrote | shoot - shot | feed - fed | bind - bound | choose - chose |

**Worksheet 1**

**Regular verbs & irregular verbs (Ss)**

* **Regular verbs have a final – (e)d.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Most verbs | Verbs Ending in e | Verbs ending in a consonant + y | Verbs ending a vowel & a consonant |
| + -ed | + -d | y + -ied | double the consonant + -ed |
| cook ㅡ | Live ㅡ | cry ㅡ | stop ㅡ |
| ㅡ | ㅡ | ㅡ | ㅡ |
| ㅡ | ㅡ | ㅡ | ㅡ |

* **Irregular verbs have their own past forms.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| begin – | eat – | hit – | give - | lend - |
| buy – | find – | read - | make - | meet - |
| lose – | leave – | hurt - | see - | take – |
| speak - | run - | set - | lead - | know - |
| weep - | shut - | hold - | build - | break - |
| write - | shoot - | feed - | bind - | choose - |

**Worksheet 2-3**

**Complete article**

**The Canterville Ghost**

[Questions on the text](http://www.ego4u.com/en/read-on/literature/canterville-ghost/exercises?part2) → [highlight verbs in Simple Past](http://www.ego4u.com/en/read-on/literature/canterville-ghost?param=part2&mark=simplepast)

There a horrible storm that night, but apart from that nothing scary . The next morning, however, when the family down to breakfast, they the terrible stain of blood once again on the floor. Washington it a second time, but the second morning it again. The third morning it there, too, although the library had been locked up at night by Mr Otis himself.

**(be, happen, come find, clean, appear, be)**

The following night, all doubts about the existence of the ghost were finally removed forever. At eleven o'clock the family to bed and some time after, Mr Otis was awakened by a strange noise in the corridor, outside his room. It like the clank of metal, and it nearer every moment. Mr Otis and at the time. It exactly one o'clock. So Mr Otis on his slippers, to the door and it. There, right in front of him, the ghost - his eyes as red as burning coals; long grey hair over his shoulders and from his wrists and ankles heavy chains.

**(sound, get up, open, be, look, fall, stand, come, be, hang, put, go, go)**

“My dear Sir,” Mr Otis, “you must oil those chains. It's impossible to sleep with such a noise going on outside the bedrooms. I have therefore brought you this bottle of lubricator, and I will be happy to supply you with more if you require it.” With these words Mr Otis the bottle down, his door and back to bed.

**(say, lay, close, go)**

Shocked, the Canterville ghost quite motionless for a moment, but then he angrily. Just at this moment, the twins on the corridor and a large pillow at him! The ghost hastily through the wall, and the house quiet again.

When the ghost his small secret chamber, he a deep breath. No ghosts in history had ever been treated in this manner!

**(appear, become, take, escape, throw, growl, reach, stand)**

**Worksheet 2-3 (Answer)**

**The Canterville Ghost** [**Level: lower intermediate**](http://www.ego4u.com/en/read-on/literature/canterville-ghost?param=part2&mark=simplepast#p0)

[Questions on the text](http://www.ego4u.com/en/read-on/literature/canterville-ghost/exercises?part2) → [highlight verbs in Simple Past](http://www.ego4u.com/en/read-on/literature/canterville-ghost?param=part2&mark=simplepast)



**Chapter II**

There was a horrible storm that night, but apart from that nothing scary happened. The next morning, however, when the family came down to breakfast, they found the terrible stain of blood once again on the floor. Washington cleaned it a second time, but the second morning it appeared again. The third morning it was there, too, although the library had been locked up at night by Mr Otis himself.

The following night, all doubts about the existence of the ghost were finally removed forever. At eleven o'clock the family went to bed and some time after, Mr Otis was awakened by a strange noise in the corridor, outside his room. It sounded like the clank of metal, and it came nearer every moment. Mr Otis got up and looked at the time. It was exactly one o'clock. So Mr Otis put on his slippers, went to the door and opened it. There, right in front of him, stood the ghost - his eyes were as red as burning coals; long grey hair fell over his shoulders and from his wrists and ankles hung heavy chains.

“My dear Sir,” said Mr Otis, “you must oil those chains. It's impossible to sleep with such a noise going on outside the bedrooms. I have therefore brought you this bottle of lubricator, and I will be happy to supply you with more if you require it.” With these words Mr Otis laid the bottle down, closed his door and went back to bed.

Shocked, the Canterville ghost stood quite motionless for a moment, but then he growled angrily. Just at this moment, the twins appeared on the corridor and threw a large pillow at him! The ghost hastily escaped through the wall, and the house became quiet again.

When the ghost reached his small secret chamber, he took a deep breath. No ghosts in history had ever been treated in this manner!

**Worksheet 2-2 (Answer)**

**My memories of a poor childhood.**

I on a small farm about 2 hours west of

Philborne. Now that I’m older and enjoy the

conveniences of a modern city, I have started

to understand that my family at that time was

relatively impoverished. We certainly

the quality of life that many people I now know

might have grown up with.

Because my father a poor farmer, we even

be careful with electricity.

**(enjoy, have to, grow up, be)**

****For example, until I seven, there was no television in my home. We many electric lights. We

a lot on oil lamps and candles in order to keep the bills down. We had manufactured our own candles since I was very young.

By the time I seven, my mother to get a job at the local school. This our lives. Suddenly, our family having what seemed like a lot of money.

**(rely, use, turn, be, start, change, manage)**

****We traveling and going out whenever we

to. We New York, and even went as far away as Phoenix, Arizona. These big cities, with their bright lights and exotic people quite the impression on me every time I them.

**(want, make, visit, see, start)**

**Worksheet 2-2 (Answer)**

**My memories of a poor childhood.**

I grew up on a small farm about 2 hours west of

Philborne. Now that I’m older and enjoy the

conveniences of a modern city, I have started

to understand that my family at that time was

relatively impoverished. We certainly didn’t enjoy

the quality of life that many people I now know

might have grown up with.

Because my father was a poor farmer, we even had

to be careful with electricity.

****For example, until I was seven, there was no television in my home. We didn’t use many electric lights. We relied a lot on oil lamps and candles in order to keep the bills down. We had manufactured our own candles since I was very young.

By the time I turned seven, my mother managed to get a job at the local school. This changed our lives. Suddenly, our family started having what seemed like a lot of money.

****

We started traveling and going out whenever we wanted to. We visited New York, and even went as far away as Phoenix, Arizona. These big cities, with their bright lights and exotic people made quite the impression on me every time I saw them.

**Worksheet 2-1**

**The Ancient Olympics**

**( start, have, honor, be, compete, stop, see, happen, start, be)**

****Did you ever watch the Olympics? You probably

swimming or gymnastics.

But what about chariot racing? Or racing in armor? You may need a time machine to watch these Olympic events. They

more than 2,000 years ago!

The Olympic in Olympia, Greece. Here, Greeks their gods.

The games the Greeks’ way of thanking the gods for giving them athletic skills.

There fewer events than Today’s Olympics. But though they were few, the ancient events were exciting and often dangerous.

One fighting event was especially dangerous. It only two rules.

One: The first person to give up was the loser.

Two: If an athlete died, then that athlete was the winner!

Women weren’t allowed to compete in the games, and only a few were allowed to watch.

Maybe this was because the athletes didn’t wear any clothes!

Greeks thought that the human body was beautiful. They naked so everyone could enjoy their beauty.

When Olympia was destroyed in an earthquake, the games . They again only about 100 years ago. A lot has changed.

Maybe the ancient Greeks would think it is strange that modern athletes wear clothes!

**Worksheet 2-1 (Answer)**

**The Ancient Olympics**

****Did you ever watch the Olympics? You probably saw swimming or gymnastics.

But what about chariot racing? Or racing in armor? You may need a time machine to watch these Olympic events. They happened more than 2,000 years ago!

The Olympic started in Olympia, Greece. Here, Greeks honored their gods.

The games were the Greeks’ way of thanking the gods for giving them athletic skills.

There were fewer events than today’s Olympics. But though they were few, the ancient events were exciting and often dangerous.

One fighting event was especially dangerous. It had only two rules.

One: The first person to give up was the loser.

Two: If an athlete died, then that athlete was the winner!

Women weren’t allowed to compete in the games, and only a few were allowed to watch.

Maybe this was because the athletes didn’t wear any clothes!

Greeks thought that the human body was beautiful. They competed naked so everyone could enjoy their beauty.

When Olympia was destroyed in an earthquake, the games stopped. They started again only about 100 years ago. A lot has changed.

Maybe the ancient Greeks would think it is strange that modern athletes wear clothes!

**Worksheet – Biography** Read it below & explain it.

**Michael Schumacher** was born on January 3rd, 1969, in Hürth

Hermülheim, Germany. He is a former Formula One driver, and a seven-time world champion. Many people say that in his heyday he was the greatest ever. He was the first German to win the Formula One World championship. In a 2006 survey, Michael Schumacher

was voted the most popular driver among Formula One fans.

After winning two championships with Benetton, Schumacher moved to the Ferrari team in 1996, which had not won a drivers' championship since 1979. While he was driving for Ferrari, during a period from 2000 to 2004 Schumacher won five consecutive driver's titles with the team.

In August 1995, he married Corinna Betsch. They have two children, Gina-Maria who was born in 1997 and Mick, born in 1999. The family currently lives in Gland, Switzerland near Lake Geneva.

In 2010 Schumacher returned to the sport of Formula One with his

new team, Mercedes but during that year did not regain the form that

had seen him dominate the sport. Throughout the season driving for

the German team, he has not made any impact on the higher reaches

of the drivers’ table.

In 2005 Eurobusiness magazine said Schumacher was the world's first billionaire sportsman. He donated $10 million for aid after the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami. His donation was bigger than that of any other sports person, most sports leagues, many worldwide corporations and even some countries.

**Oprah Winfrey**

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Oprah_Winfrey_at_2011_TCA.jpg)(………) Winfrey's career choice in media would not have surprised her grandmother, who once said that ever since Winfrey could talk, she was on stage. As a child, she played games interviewing her corncob doll and the crows on the fence of her family's property. Winfrey later acknowledged her grandmother's influence, saying it was Hattie Mae who had encouraged her to speak in public and "gave me a positive sense of myself".[[43]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oprah_Winfrey#cite_note-43) Working in local media, she was both the youngest news anchor and the first black female news anchor at [Nashville](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nashville,_Tennessee)'s [WLAC-TV](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/WTVF-TV). She moved to [Baltimore](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baltimore)'s [WJZ-TV](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/WJZ-TV) in 1976 to co-anchor the six o'clock news. She was then recruited to join [Richard Sher](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Sher) as co-host of WJZ's local talk show *People Are Talking*, which premiered on August 14, 1978. She also hosted the local version of [*Dialing for Dollars*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dialing_for_Dollars) there as well.[[44]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oprah_Winfrey#cite_note-History_Timelines-44)

In 1983, Winfrey relocated to Chicago to host [WLS-TV](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/WLS-TV)'s low-rated half-hour morning talk show, *AM Chicago*. The first episode aired on January 2, 1984. Within months after Winfrey took over, the show went from last place in the ratings to overtaking [*Donahue*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Phil_Donahue_Show) as the highest rated talk show in Chicago. The movie critic [Roger Ebert](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roger_Ebert) persuaded her to sign a syndication deal with [King World](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_World). Ebert predicted that she would generate 40 times as much revenue as his television show, [*At the Movies*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/At_the_Movies_(U.S._TV_series)).[[45]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oprah_Winfrey#cite_note-Ebert-45) It was renamed [*The Oprah Winfrey Show*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Oprah_Winfrey_Show), expanded to a full hour, and broadcast nationally beginning September 8, 1986.[[46]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oprah_Winfrey#cite_note-Who_..._Millionaire-46) Winfrey's syndicated show brought in double Donahue's national audience, displacing Donahue as the number-one daytime talk show in America. Their much publicized contest was the subject of enormous scrutiny. (……………..)

In addition to her talk show, Winfrey also produced and co-starred in the 1989 drama miniseries [*The Women of Brewster Place*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Women_of_Brewster_Place_(TV_miniseries)), as well as a short-lived spin-off, *Brewster Place*. As well as hosting and appearing on television shows, Winfrey co-founded the women's cable television network [*Oxygen*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oxygen_(TV_channel)). She is also the president of [Harpo Productions](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harpo_Productions) (*Oprah* spelled backwards). On January 15, 2008, Winfrey and [Discovery Communications](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Discovery_Communications) announced plans to change [Discovery Health Channel](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Discovery_Health_Channel) into a new channel called [*OWN: Oprah Winfrey Network*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oprah_Winfrey_Network_(U.S._TV_channel)). It was scheduled to launch in 2009, but was delayed, and actually launched on January 1, 2011.[[50]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oprah_Winfrey#cite_note-50)[[*dead link*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Link_rot)]

The series finale of *The Oprah Winfrey Show* aired on May 25, 2011.[[51]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oprah_Winfrey#cite_note-51)

**Sejong the Great**

****

Sejong was born on May 15, 1397, the third son of [King Taejong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taejong_of_Joseon).[[5]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sejong_the_Great#cite_note-World_History_P362-5) When he was twelve, he became **Grand Prince Choong-Nyung**. As a young prince, Sejong excelled in various studies and was favored by King Taejong over his two older brothers. (……………….)

Sejong depended on the agricultural produce of Joseon's farmers, so he allowed them to pay more or less tax according to fluctuations of economic prosperity or hard times. Because of this, farmers could worry less about tax quotas and work instead at surviving and selling their crops. Once the palace had a significant surplus of food, King Sejong then distributed food to poor peasants or farmers who needed it. In 1429 ***Nongsa-jikseol*** ([hangul](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hangul" \o "Hangul): 농사직설, [hanja](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hanja): 農事直說) was compiled under the supervision of King Sejong. It was the first book about Korean farming, dealing with agricultural subjects such as planting, harvesting, and soil treatment.

****Sejong's personal writings are also highly regarded. He composed the famous [*Yongbi Eocheon Ga*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yongbi_Eocheon_Ga) ("Songs of Flying Dragons", 1445), *Seokbo Sangjeol* ("Episodes from the Life of Buddha", July 1447), *Worin Cheon-gang Jigok* ("Songs of the Moon Shining on a Thousand Rivers", July 1447), and the reference *Dongguk Jeong-un* ("Dictionary of Proper Sino-Korean Pronunciation", September 1447).

In 1420 Sejong established the [Hall of Worthies](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hall_of_Worthies) (집현전; 集賢殿; Jiphyeonjeon) at the [Gyeongbokgung Palace](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gyeongbokgung_Palace). It consisted of scholars selected by the king. The Hall participated in various scholarly endeavors, of which the best known may be the compilation of the [*Hunmin Jeongeum*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hunmin_Jeongeum).[[16]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sejong_the_Great#cite_note-16)

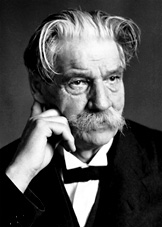
king Sejong the Great profoundly affected Korean history with his introduction of [hangul](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hangul), the native phonetic alphabet system for the [Korean language](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Korean_language).[[17]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sejong_the_Great#cite_note-17)

First published in 1446, anyone could learn Hangul in a matter of days. Persons previously unfamiliar with Hangul can typically pronounce Korean script accurately after only a few hours study. (……………)

Sejong was blinded years later by diabetes complications that eventually took his life in 1450

**Albert Schweitzer**

**Albert Schweitzer** (January 14, 1875-September 4, 1965)

  
Schweitzer entered into his intensive theological studies in 1893 at the University of Strasbourg where he obtained a doctorate in philosophy in 1899, with a dissertation on the religious philosophy of Kant, and received his licentiate in theology in 1900. He began preaching at St. Nicholas Church in Strasbourg in 1899; he served in various high ranking administrative posts from 1901 to 1912 in the Theological College of St. Thomas, the college he had attended at the University of Strasbourg. In 1906 he published *The Quest of the Historical Jesus*, a book on which much of his fame as a theological scholar rests.  
  
Meanwhile he continued with a distinguished musical career initiated at an early age with piano and organ lessons. Only nine when he first performed in his father's church, he was, from his young manhood to his middle eighties, recognized as a concert organist, internationally known. From his professional engagements he earned funds for his education, particularly his later medical schooling, and for his African hospital. Musicologist as well as performer, Schweitzer wrote a biography of Bach in 1905 in French, published a book on organ building and playing in 1906, and rewrote the Bach book in German in 1908.  
  
Having decided to go to Africa as a medical missionary rather than as a pastor, Schweitzer in 1905 began the study of medicine at the University of Strasbourg. In 1913, having obtained his M.D. degree, he founded his hospital at Lambaréné in French Equatorial Africa, but in 1917 he and his wife were sent to a French internment camp as prisoners of war. Released in 1918, Schweitzer spent the next six years in Europe, preaching in his old church, giving lectures and concerts, taking medical courses, writing *On the Edge of the Primeval Forest, The Decay and Restoration of Civilization, Civilization and Ethics*, and *Christianity and the Religions of the World*.  
  
Schweitzer returned to Lambaréné in 1924 and except for relatively short periods of time, spent the remainder of his life there. With the funds earned from his own royalties and personal appearance fees and with those donated from all parts of the world, he expanded the hospital to seventy buildings which by the early 1960's could take care of over 500 patients in residence at any one time.

**Mother Teresa – Biographical**

****Mother Teresa was born Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu in Skopje[\*](http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/peace/laureates/1979/teresa-bio.html#not), Macedonia, on August 26[\*\*](http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/peace/laureates/1979/teresa-bio.html#not2), 1910. Her family was of Albanian descent. At the age of twelve, she felt strongly the call of God. (………)

From 1931 to 1948 Mother Teresa taught at St. Mary's High School in Calcutta, but the suffering and poverty she glimpsed outside the convent walls made such a deep impression on her that in 1948 she received permission from her superiors to leave the convent school and devote herself to working among the poorest of the poor in the slums of Calcutta. Although she had no funds, she depended on Divine Providence, and started an open-air school for slum children. Soon she was joined by voluntary helpers, and financial support was also forthcoming. This made it possible for her to extend the scope of her work.

On October 7, 1950, Mother Teresa received permission from the Holy See to start her own order, "The Missionaries of Charity", whose primary task was to love and care for those persons nobody was prepared to look after. In 1965 the Society became an International Religious Family by a decree of Pope Paul VI.

Today the order comprises Active and Contemplative branches of Sisters and Brothers in many countries. In 1963 both the Contemplative branch of the Sisters and the Active branch of the Brothers was founded. In 1979 the Contemplative branch of the Brothers was added, and in 1984 the Priest branch was established. (……….)

The Missionaries of Charity throughout the world are aided and assisted by Co-Workers who became an official International Association on March 29, 1969. By the 1990s there were over one million Co-Workers in more than 40 countries. Along with the Co-Workers, the lay Missionaries of Charity try to follow Mother Teresa's spirit and charism in their families.

Mother Teresa's work has been recognised and acclaimed throughout the world and she has received a number of awards and distinctions, including the Pope John XXIII Peace Prize (1971) and the Nehru Prize for her promotion of international peace and understanding (1972). She also received the Balzan Prize (1979) and the Templeton and Magsaysay awards.

**Michael Jackson**

**Michael Joseph Jackson**[1][2](August 29, 1958 – June 25, 2009) was an American [singer-songwriter](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Singer-songwriter), dancer, [businessman](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Businessman) and [philanthropist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philanthropist). Often referred to by the [honorific nickname](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Honorific_nicknames_in_popular_music) "King of Pop", or by his initials **MJ**,[[3]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_Jackson" \l "cite_note-3) Jackson is recognized as the most successful entertainer of all time by [Guinness World Records](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guinness_World_Records). His contributions to music, dance, and fashion, along with his publicized personal life, made him a global figure in [popular culture](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Popular_culture) for over four decades.

The eighth child of the [Jackson family](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jackson_family), he debuted on the professional music scene along with his brothers as a member of [The Jackson 5](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Jackson_5) in 1964, and began his solo career in 1971. In the early 1980s, Jackson became the dominant figure in [popular music](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Popular_music). The music videos for his songs, including those of "[Beat It](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beat_It)," "[Billie Jean](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Billie_Jean)," and "[Thriller](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thriller_(song))," were credited with breaking down racial barriers and transforming the medium into an art form and promotional tool. The popularity of these videos helped to bring the then relatively new television channel [MTV](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MTV) to fame. With videos such as "[Black or White](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_or_White)" and "[Scream](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scream/Childhood)" he continued to innovate the medium throughout the 1990s, as well as forging a reputation as a touring solo artist. Through stage and video performances, Jackson popularized a number of complicated dance techniques, such as the [robot](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robot_(dance)), and the [moonwalk](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moonwalk_(dance)), to which he gave the name. His distinctive sound and style has influenced numerous [hip hop](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hip_hop_music), [post-disco](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Post-disco), [contemporary R&B](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Contemporary_R%26B), [pop](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pop_music), and [rock](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rock_music) artists.

Jackson's 1982 album [*Thriller*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thriller_(Michael_Jackson_album)) is the [best-selling album of all time](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_best-selling_albums). His other records, including [*Off the Wall*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Off_the_Wall_(album)) (1979), [*Bad*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bad_(album)) (1987), [*Dangerous*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dangerous_(Michael_Jackson_album)) (1991), and [*HIStory*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HIStory:_Past,_Present_and_Future,_Book_I) (1995), also rank among the world's best-selling. Jackson is one of the few artists to have been inducted into the [Rock and Roll Hall of Fame](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rock_and_Roll_Hall_of_Fame) twice. He was also inducted into the Dance Hall of Fame as the first and only dancer from pop and rock music. Some of his other [achievements](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Records_and_achievements_of_Michael_Jackson) include multiple Guinness World Records; 13 [Grammy Awards](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grammy_Award) as well as the [Grammy Legend Award](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grammy_Legend_Award) and the [Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grammy_Lifetime_Achievement_Award); 26 [American Music Awards](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Music_Awards), more than any other artist, including the "Artist of the Century" and "Artist of the 1980s"; 13 [number-one singles in the United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_artists_who_reached_number_one_in_the_United_States#J) in his solo career, more than any other male artist in the [Hot 100](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Billboard_Hot_100) era; and the estimated sale of over 400 million records worldwide.[[4]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_Jackson#cite_note-ImpreMedia_one-4)[[5]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_Jackson#cite_note-MJ_AFP-5)[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_Jackson#cite_note-MJ_Kleinezeitung-6)[[Note 1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_Jackson#endnote_Note_1) Jackson has won [hundreds of awards](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_awards_received_by_Michael_Jackson), making him the most-awarded recording artist in the history of popular music.[[7]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_Jackson#cite_note-20_People_Who_Changed_Black_Music:_Michael_Jackson.2C_the_Child_Star-Turned-Adult_Enigma-7) In what would have been Jackson's 52nd birthday on August 29, 2010, he became the most downloaded artist of all time.[[8]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_Jackson#cite_note-8)[[9]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_Jackson#cite_note-9) Jackson constantly traveled the world attending events honoring his humanitarianism and the 2000 Guinness Book of Records recognized him for supporting 39 charities.

**Audrey Hepburn**

**Audrey Hepburn** (born **Audrey Kathleen Ruston**; 4 May 1929 – 20 January 1993) was a British actress and humanitarian. Recognised as both a film and fashion icon, Hepburn was active during [Hollywood's Golden Age](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Classical_Hollywood_cinema). She was ranked by the [American Film Institute](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Film_Institute) as the third [greatest female screen legend](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/AFI%27s_100_Years...100_Stars) in the history of [American cinema](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cinema_of_the_United_States) and been placed in the [International Best Dressed List](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Best_Dressed_List) Hall of Fame.

Born in [Ixelles](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ixelles), a district of [Brussels](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brussels), Hepburn spent her childhood between [Belgium](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Belgium), [England](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/England) and the [Netherlands](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Netherlands), including German-occupied [Arnhem](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arnhem) during the Second World War. In [Amsterdam](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amsterdam), she studied ballet with [Sonia Gaskell](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sonia_Gaskell) before moving to London in 1948 to continue ballet training with [Marie Rambert](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marie_Rambert) and perform as a chorus girl in West End musical theatre productions.

****After appearing in several British films and starring in the 1951 Broadway play [*Gigi*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gigi_(1951_play)), Hepburn played the [Academy Award](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Academy_Award)-winning lead role in [*Roman Holiday*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Holiday) (1953). Later performing in successful films like [*Sabrina*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sabrina_(1954_film)) (1954), [*The Nun's Story*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Nun%27s_Story_(film)) (1959), [*Breakfast at Tiffany's*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Breakfast_at_Tiffany%27s_(film)) (1961), [*Charade*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charade_(1963_film)) (1963), [*My Fair Lady*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/My_Fair_Lady_(film)) (1964) and [*Wait Until Dark*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wait_Until_Dark_(film)) (1967), Hepburn received Academy Award, [Golden Globe](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Globe_Award) and [BAFTA](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Academy_Film_Awards) nominations and accrued a [Tony Award](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tony_Award) for her theatrical performance in the 1954 Broadway play [*Ondine*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ondine_(play)). Hepburn remains one of few people [who have won Academy, Emmy, Grammy, and Tony Awards](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_people_who_have_won_Academy,_Emmy,_Grammy,_and_Tony_Awards). Hepburn was the first actress to win an Oscar, a Golden Globe and a BAFTA Award for a single performance: [*Roman Holiday*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Holiday) in 1954.

She appeared in fewer films as her life went on, devoting much of her later life to [UNICEF](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UNICEF). Although contributing to the organization since 1954, she worked in some of the most profoundly disadvantaged communities of Africa, South America and Asia between 1988 and 1992. She was awarded the [Presidential Medal of Freedom](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Presidential_Medal_of_Freedom) in recognition of her work as a [UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_UNICEF_Goodwill_Ambassadors) in late 1992. A month later, Hepburn died of [appendiceal cancer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Appendix_cancer) at her home in Switzerland in early 1993 at the age of 63.[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Audrey_Hepburn#cite_note-1)[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Audrey_Hepburn#cite_note-2)[[3]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Audrey_Hepburn#cite_note-barryparis-3)

**S O S (write & pt)**

**Writing about the past**

• Think about when you were younger.

• Write a short passage about what your life was like.

• Think about things that you didn’t have then and what you did in your free time.

You can use the space below, or visit

**When I was a younger…**