

Unit (8)

Grade (11)

Name: _____

Date: / /2023

Past Simple

FORM

I / He / She / We **returned** / left.
 Did he **return** / leave?/Yes, he **did**./No, he **didn't**.
 He **did not** (didn't) return / leave.

Use

The past simple is used:

- ◆ for an action which happened at a definite time in the past. The time is stated, already known or implied.

They spent their holidays in Switzerland last winter.

(When did they go to Switzerland?)

Last winter. The time is stated.)

They had a great time.

(The time is already known.)



- ◆ for actions which happened immediately one after the other in the past.



First, he read the message. Then, he called his boss.

Past Continuous

FORM

I / He / She **was** / We / They **were** watching.
 Was he / Were they watching? Yes, he **was**./No, they **weren't**.
 He **was not** (wasn't) / They **were not** (weren't) watching.

The past continuous is used:

- ◆ for an action which was in progress at a stated time in the past. We do not mention when the action started or finished.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon, they were sitting at an outdoor café. (We do not know when they got to or when they left the café.)



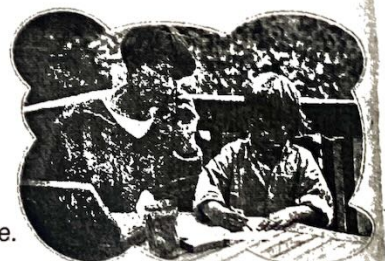
- ◆ for an action which was in progress when another action interrupted it. We use the past continuous for the action in progress (longer action) and the past simple for the action which interrupted it (shorter action).



He was walking when he slipped on a banana skin.

- ◆ for two or more simultaneous past actions.

She was talking on the phone while he was drawing a picture.



to talk about the lives of people who are no longer alive.

Marilyn Monroe starred in a number of successful films.



The past simple is used with the following time expressions: yesterday, last night/week/month/year/Monday, etc., two days/weeks/months, etc. ago, then, when, How long ago...?, in 1992/1845, etc.

to describe the atmosphere, the setting, etc. in the introduction to a story before we describe the main events.

Todd and Alex were walking through the forest. The sun was shining and the birds were singing.



The past continuous is used with the following time expressions: when, while, as, all day/night/morning, etc.

Past Perfect

FORM

She **had arrived/gone**.

Had she **arrived/gone**? Yes, she **had**./No, she **hadn't**.

She **had not (hadn't) arrived/gone**.

The past perfect is used with the following time expressions: before, after, already, for, since, just, till/until, when, by, by the time, never, etc.

1. Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or the past continuous.

Use

The past perfect is used:

- for an action which happened before another past action or before a stated time in the past.



She **had already decided** what to cook when she went home. (She decided first and then she went home.)

She **had already eaten** dinner by 8 pm.

- for an action which finished in the past and whose result was visible in the past.



Bill **had injured** his legs in a car accident, so he had to use a wheelchair for six months.

(The action finished in the past and its result was visible in the past, too.)

Note:

The past perfect is the past equivalent of the present perfect.

a) He **had broken** his leg, so he **couldn't** walk.

(The action 'had broken' happened in the past, and the result 'couldn't walk' was visible in the past, too.)

b) He **has broken** his leg, so he **can't** walk.

(The action 'has broken' happened in the past, and the result 'can't walk' is still visible in the present.)

- A As soon as Margaret 1) ...got... (get) off the train, she 2) (pull) her coat around her. Rain 3) (fall) heavily and a cold wind 4) (blow) across the platform. She 5) (look) around, but no one 6) (wait) to meet her. She 7) (turn) to leave when she 8) (hear) footsteps. A man 9) (walk) towards her. He 10) (smile) at her, then he 11) (say), 'You're finally here.'
- B George 1) (pick) up his bag then, 2) (throw) it over his shoulder. It 3) (get) dark and he 4) (have) a long way to go. He wished that he had let someone know that he was coming. It 5) (start) to rain, and he was feeling cold and tired from the long journey. Suddenly, he 6) (hear) a noise, then he 7) (see) two bright lights on the road ahead. A car 8) (head) towards him. It slowed down and finally 9) (stop) beside him. A man 10) (sit) at the wheel. He 11) (open) the door quickly and 12) (say) 'Get in, George.'
- C Andy 1) (step) into the house and 2) (close) the door behind him. Everything 3) (be) quiet. His heart 4) (beat) fast and his hands 5) (shake) as he crept silently into the empty house, but he was trying not to panic. He soon 6) (find) what he 7) (look) for. He smiled with relief as he put on the clothes. The men who 8) (follow) him would never recognise him now.

2

Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or the past continuous. Which was the longer action in each sentence?

- 1 They *...were cleaning...* (clean) the windows when it *...started...* (start) to rain.
Cleaning the windows was the longer action.
- 2 As he (drive) to work, he (remember) that his briefcase was still at home.
- 3 Melanie (cook) dinner when her husband (come) home.
- 4 I (hear) a loud crash as I (sit) in the garden.
- 5 She (type) a letter when her boss (arrive).
- 6 While the dog (dig) in the garden, it (find) a bone.
- 7 Mary (ride) her bicycle when she (notice) the tiny kitten.
- 8 While I (do) my homework, the phone (ring).

3

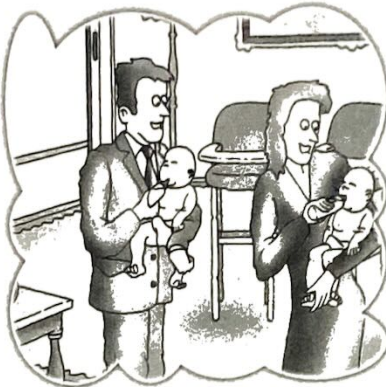
Put the verbs in brackets into the correct past tense.

- 1 They *...were walking...* (walk) in the park when the storm broke.
- 2 The man (pay) for his new car in cash.
- 3 I (already/eat) breakfast by the time the others woke up.
- 4 It (snow) for three days when suddenly the sun came out.
- 5 Sam (work) here for six years before he left to go to university.
- 6 Liz (go) to the Bahamas for her holidays last year.
- 7 We (watch) a film on TV when our guests arrived.
- 8 They (already/see) the film twice at the cinema when she rented it on video.
- 9 The teacher (teach) the children a song yesterday.
- 10 He (sit) on the train at this time yesterday morning.

3

Past Simple - Past Continuous - Past Perfect

- ◆ The past simple is used for actions which happened immediately one after the other in the past.



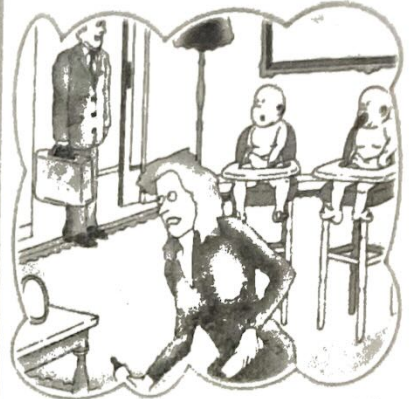
Last Monday, Lisa and her husband **fed** the children when he came home. (Her husband came home and then they fed the children together.)

- ◆ The past continuous is used for a past action which was in progress when another action interrupted it.



Last Tuesday, Lisa **was feeding** the children when her husband came home. (She was still feeding the children when her husband came home.)

- ◆ The past perfect is used for an action which happened before another past action.



Last Friday, Lisa **had already fed** the children when her husband came home. (She fed the children first. Her husband came home afterwards.)

1

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

- A: Why was Tim so tired last night?
B: Oh, he **had been working**... (work) hard all day.
- A: I (go) to the cinema last night.
B: Really? What (you/see)?
- A: Did you have enough to eat at the party?
B: Yes. Sarah (make) a lot of food.
- A: What (you/do) at eight o'clock last night?
B: I (watch) television. Why?
- A: Colin! What took you so long?
B: Well, I couldn't leave the garage until the mechanic (repair) my bike.
- A: I (do) something really silly yesterday.
B: Really, what?
A: I (get) up and (set off) for work as usual. I (drive) for an hour before I (realise) it was Sunday.
- A: I (just/hear) some incredible news!
B: What?
A: Jason and Emily (get) married last week in Las Vegas. Isn't that amazing?

2

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

- A: What 1) **...were you doing**... (do) when I 2) (call) at eight, Burt?
B: I 3) (work) in the garden because the wind 4) (blow down) the fence during the night.
- A: Oh, 5) (you/manage) to fix it?
B: Yes, I 6) (do) it eventually, but it 7) (be) very hard work. I 8) (ask) my neighbour to help in the end. Why 9) (you/call) me?
- A: I 10) (want) to tell you about the factory. It 11) (close down) yesterday.
B: I know. The company 12) (have) problems for a long time before they finally 13) (decide) to close down the factory.
- A: I 14) (hope) they would change their minds about it, though. It 15) (be) a part of the town for years.
B: I know. It's such a shame.