Unit 3

1. **Past simple** tense is used to express : a past action that is now finished, Ex. We played tennis last Friday.

I worked in London from 1995 to 1999. He left two minutes ago.

Time expressions that are used with past simple: last, ago, yesterday, in the past

Past simple : a/ V to Be (was/were)

He She It We You They

Past simple: **b/ (main verb)**

become became, choose chose, play played, find found, manage managed, hate hated......

 The normal rule is to add -ed. worked started
If the verb ends in -e, add -d. lived loved
If the verb has only one syllable + one vowel + one consonant, double the consonant. stopped planned
If the verb ends in a consonant + -y, change the -y to -ied.

Amna Firas Hameed

ositive			
I He/She/It We You They	finished arrived went	yesterday.	
He walk e		Simple	is formed with <i>di</i>
I He/She/It We You They	didn't (did not)		arrive yesterda
She finish			is formed with <i>di</i>
When did	she you they etc.	arrive?	
hort answe	-		
Did you go to work yesterday? Did it rain last night?		Yes, I did. No, it didn't.	

She finish When di	ed.		s formed with <i>did</i> .
When did	she you they etc.	arrive?	
hort answe	r i		
Did you go to work yesterday? Did it rain last night?			Yes, I did. No, it didn't.

2. Past Continuous tense is used to express a past activity that has duration

Ex: I met her while I was living in Paris.

You were making a lot of noise last night.

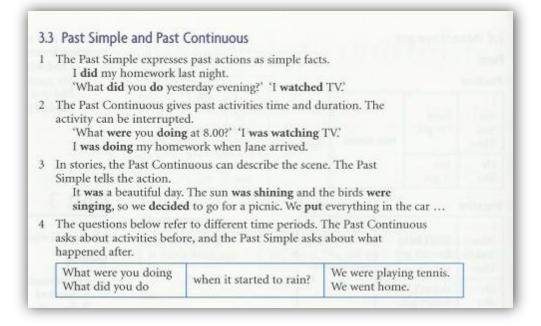
What were you doing?

Also, it expresses the activity began <u>before</u> the action expressed by the simple past.

Ex: she was making tea when we arrived.

When I called Ali he was having dinner.

ositive	and nega	tive			
I He She It	was	(was not)	workin	ıg.
We You They	were weren't (were not)				
uestio	a				
What	was	I he she it	doing?		
	were	we you they			
hort an	swer			A DESCRIPTION OF	
yeste Was sh	ou worki rday? e studyin arrived?	~		es, I was. Io, she w	



1 Choose the correct verb form.

1 I *saw / was seeing* a very good programme on TV last night.

2 While I *shopped / was shopping this* morning, I *lost I was losing* my money. I don't know how.

3 Last week the police *stopped I were* stopping Alan in his car because he *drove I was driving* at over eighty miles an hour.

4 How did you cut / were you cutting your finger?

5 1 *cooked / was cooking* and 1 *dropped / was dropping* the knife.

6 When I *arrived / was arriving* at the party, everyone *had / was having* a good time.

7 Did you have / Were you having a good time last night?

2 Complete the sentences with the verbs in the Past Simple or Past Continuous.

1 While I (go) to work this morning, I (meet) an old friend.

2 I (not want) to get up this morning. It (rain) and it was cold, and my bed was so warm.

3 I (listen) to the news on the radio when the phone (ring).

4 But when I (pick) up the phone, there was no one there.

5 I (say) hello to the children, but they didn't say anything because they _ (watch) television.

3. P 28 Nouns, verbs, and adjectives

The suffixes (nouns and adjectives) are used to form different parts of speech:

Nouns: -ation, -ion, -ness, -ity, -ence, -sion, -ment

Adjectives: -ous, -y, -tific, -ly, -ful, -less, -ial

NOUNS	VERBS	NOUNS	VERBS
communication	communicate	education	educate
discussion	discuss	decision	decide
government	govern	enjoyment	enjoy
invitation	invite	organization	organize
development	develop	improvement	improve
explanation	explain	employment	employ

NOUNS	ADJECTIVES	NOUNS	ADJECTIVES
science	scientific	help	helpful
friend	friendly	specialty	special
happiness	happy	care	careful
differ	different	industry	industrial
danger	dangerous	ambition	ambitious
use	useless		

4. Making negatives

We can make adjectives and verbs **negative** by using these prefixes.

Verbs: un- , dis-

Adjectives: un- ,im- ,in- ,il

Possible X impossible, agree X disagree, tidy X untidy, fair X unfair,

Like X dislike, Appear X disappear, employed X unemployed, legal X illegal,

Polite **X** impolite, pack **X** unpack

5. Time expressions (prepositions of time)

at	in	no preposition
at six o'clock at midnight at Christmas at the weekend	in the morning/afternoon/evening in December in summer in 1995	today yesterday tomorrow the day after tomorrow
on	in two weeks' time	the day before yesterday last night
on Saturday on Monday morning on Christmas Day on January 18		last week two weeks ago next month yesterday evening tomorrow evening this evening tonight

Complete these time expressions with *at*, on, in, or no preposition.

_ six o'clock	_last night	_ Monday morning	_ the evening
_ Saturday	_December	_summer _yes	sterday evening
-1995	_ the weekend	_ two weeks ago	_January 18