

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)**

I	}	<u>was</u> (not) from London.
He		
She		
It		
We	}	<u>were</u> (not) from London
You		
They		

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

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

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

Form

The form of the Past Simple is the same for all persons.

Positive

I He/She/It We You They	finished arrived went	yesterday.
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Negative

The negative of the Past Simple is formed with *didn't*.

He walked.

He **didn't** walk .

I He/She/It We You They	didn't (did not)	arrive yesterday.
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Question

The question in the Past Simple is formed with *did*.

She finished.

When **did** she finish ?

When did	she you they etc.	arrive?
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Short answer

Did you go to work yesterday? Did it rain last night?	Yes, I did. No, it didn't.
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Question

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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 before the action expressed by the simple past.

Ex: she **was making** tea when we arrived.

When I called Ali he **was having** dinner.

Form			
<i>was/were + -ing</i> (present participle)			
Positive and negative			
I He She It	was wasn't (was not)	working.	
We You They	were weren't (were not)		
Question			
What	was	I he she it	doing?
	were	we you they	
Short answer			
Were you working yesterday?		Yes, I was.	
Was she studying when you arrived?		No, she wasn't.	

3.3 Past Simple and Past Continuous

- 1 The Past Simple expresses past actions as simple facts.
I **did** my homework last night.
'What **did** you **do** yesterday evening?' 'I **watched** TV.'
- 2 The Past Continuous gives past activities time and duration. The activity can be interrupted.
'What **were** you **doing** at 8.00?' 'I **was watching** TV.'
I **was doing** my homework when Jane arrived.
- 3 In stories, the Past Continuous can describe the scene. The Past Simple tells the action.
It **was** a beautiful day. The sun **was shining** and the birds **were singing**, so we **decided** to go for a picnic. We **put** everything in the car ...
- 4 The questions below refer to different time periods. The Past Continuous asks about activities before, and the Past Simple asks about what happened after.

What were you doing	when it started to rain?	We were playing tennis.
What did you do		We went home.

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* / *was losing* my money. I don't know how.

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

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

5 I *cooked* / *was cooking* and I *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 in two weeks' time	today yesterday tomorrow the day after tomorrow the day before yesterday last night last week two weeks ago next month yesterday evening tomorrow evening this evening tonight
on on Saturday on Monday morning on Christmas Day on January 18		

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

_ six o'clock _ last night _ Monday morning _ the evening

_ Saturday _ December _ summer _ yesterday evening

-1995 _ the weekend _ two weeks ago _ January 18