

Past Forms

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Listen and repeat. Then act out.

What **happened**?
How **did** you
burn your ears?



Well, I **was ironing** when the phone **rang**
and I **answered** the iron by mistake.

But I thought
you **had burnt**
both your ears.



Well, yes! I **had been ironing** for only
two minutes when it **rang** again.

Past Simple

past actions which
happened immediately
one after the other
She **sealed** the letter,
put a stamp on it and **posted**
it.

action or event which
happened at a stated past
time
She **called** an hour **ago**.
(When? An hour ago.)

action which happened at
a definite past time. The
action was completed in
the past.
Shakespeare **wrote** a lot of
plays. (Shakespeare is now
dead; he won't write again.)

past habit or state
He **used to go** / **went to**
school on foot.

Past Continuous

two or more
simultaneous past
actions
While I **was sunbathing**,
Tim **was swimming**.

action in progress at a
stated time in the past
He **was playing** tennis at
4:30 pm yesterday.

past action in progress
interrupted by another
past action. The longer
action is in the Past
Continuous, the shorter
action is in the Past
Simple.
While I **was getting**
dressed the bell **rang**.

background description
to events in a story
She **was flying** to Paris.
The sun **was shining**...

Past Perfect

past action which
occurred before
another past action
or before a specific
time in the past
He **had left** by the
time I got there.
(or by 8:15 pm)

complete past action
which had visible
results in the past
She was sad because
she **had failed** the test.

the Past Perfect is
the past equivalent
of the Present
Perfect
(He **can't** find his
watch. He **has lost** it.)
He **couldn't** find his
watch. He **had lost** it.

Past Perfect Continuous

emphasis on the duration
of an action which started
and finished in the past
before another past action
or a stated time in the past
She **had been working** as
a clerk **for 10 years** before
she resigned.

past action of certain
duration which had
visible results in the past
They were wet because they
had been walking in the rain.

the Past Perfect
Continuous is the past
equivalent of the Present
Perfect Continuous
(She **is going** to the doctor.
Her leg **has been aching** for
two days.)
She **went** to the doctor. Her
leg **had been aching** for
two days.

Time expressions used with:

Past Simple	yesterday, last week, etc. (how long) ago, then, just now, when, in 1967, etc.
Past Continuous	while, when, as, etc.
Past Perfect	for, since, already, after, just, never, yet, before, by, by the time, etc.
Past Perfect Continuous	for, since

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Past Forms

6 A teacher is talking to a student. Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple* or the *past continuous*.

- Teacher: James, why is your leg in a plaster cast? What 1) ... *happened* ... (happen)?
- James: Well, yesterday afternoon when I 2) (walk) home from school, I 3) (slip) over on the ice and 4) (break) my ankle.
- Teacher: How awful!
- James: It 5) (be). And I 6) (not/have) any credit on my mobile to call my parents.
- Teacher: So, how did you get to hospital?
- James: Well, I 7) (lie) on the ground wondering what to do when, all of a sudden, I 8) (see) my next door neighbour. He 9) (take) his dog for a walk.
- Teacher: That was lucky.
- James: I know. Anyway, he 10) (phone) my mum and she 11) (come) and 12) (take) me to hospital.
- Teacher: Well, I'm very glad someone 13) (find) you and I hope your leg mends soon.

7 Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple* or the *past continuous*.

A Night to Remember

It was a cold winter's night. The wind 1) ... *was blowing* ... (blow) and thick snow 2) (fall) to the ground. None of us could sleep, so we all 3) (stay) up late. While we 4) (sit) in the living room, listening to my brother, Jed, play the guitar, Mum 5) (come) out of the kitchen with hot chocolate for everyone. We 6) (have) a great time when, suddenly, all the lights 7) (go) out! Mum 8) (begin) looking for some candles. Ted 9) (try) to help us when my little sister, Emma, 10) (fall) off the couch. As I 11) (try) to reach her, I 12) (trip) over my brother's guitar. Luckily, Dad 13) (find) some matches and 14) (light) the fire. We could see again but we couldn't stop laughing!

8 Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple* or the *past perfect*. State which action happened first.

- 1 When I ... *left* ... (leave) the house, I ... *realised* ... (realise) that I ... *had forgotten* ... (forget) to take my keys with me. **First action:** ... *had forgotten* ...
- 2 After I (finish) digging the garden, I (decide) to go for a walk. **First action:**
- 3 I (lend) Alisha some money only after she (promise) to give it back the next day. **First action:**
- 4 Kate (study) for her Maths test before she (go) out with her friends. **First action:**
- 5 I (buy) Beckie a plant yesterday because she (sing) so well in the concert the night before. **First action:**

9 Fill in the gaps using the *past perfect continuous* form of the verbs below.

look

drive

search

try

play

work



- 1 They had been looking for a house for ages before they finally found one they liked.



- 2 Jim and Emma were happy. They computer games all afternoon.



- 3 Chris finally found the perfect guitar after he all morning.



- 4 They for three hours before they stopped to look at the map.



- 5 Kevin was stressed. He to solve the Maths problem for over an hour.



- 6 Max had a headache because he on his computer for hours.

10 Put the verbs in brackets into the *past perfect* or the *past perfect continuous*.

- 1 A: Why didn't you have some dessert?
B: I had eaten (eat) too much already.
- 2 A: How long (you/live) in Brazil before you moved here?
B: About 10 years.
- 3 A: Did you watch the comedy on Channel 4 yesterday?
B: No. It (finish) by the time I got home.

- 4 A: Was she there when you arrived?
B: No, she (already/leave).
- 5 A: Why was Brad so exhausted last night?
B: He (work) since 9 o'clock in the morning.
- 6 A: What did he think of the photo exhibition?
B: He loved it. He said he (never/see) such beautiful photos before.

11 Make as many sentences as possible by combining the phrases in the columns and the appropriate time word.

- 1 She went to bed
- 2 Ted was making lunch
- 3 Jim was reading
- 4 Sally went to the bank
- 5 I was washing the dishes
- 6 He was very depressed

when
while
and
after
because

- a Nadia was laying the table.
- b she was drying them.
- c all her guests had left.
- d he had lost his job.
- e withdrew some money.
- f the doorbell rang.

- 1 c (after)
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6



12 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct past form.

Holiday Trouble

I remember the first time I 1) went (go) abroad on holiday. I 2) (just/leave) school. I 3) (study) very hard for my final exams and I 4) (feel) that I needed to get away. A friend of mine 5) (want) to go away as well, so we 6) (decide) to look at some brochures at a travel agent's. We 7) (search) for about an hour when my friend 8) (find) the perfect holiday – two weeks in Cuba. We 9) (be) very excited about it. Finally, the day of our holiday 10) (arrive). We 11) (just/leave) the house when the phone 12) (ring). I 13) (run) back into the house but the phone 14) (stop) by the time I 15) (reach) it. When we 16) (get) to the airport, we 17) (check) in and 18) (go) to the cafeteria. While we were having our coffee, the airline 19) (make) an announcement. Our flight was delayed for eight hours. It was then that I 20) (realise) what the phone call was about.

13 Choose the correct answer.

- By 2008, Katie six countries in Europe.
A had already been visiting C already visited
B was already visiting **D had already visited**
- The children were cold. They in the snow all afternoon.
A had played B had been playing C were playing D played
- This time last week, I an exam.
A sat B had sat C had been sitting D was sitting
- Lucy was gardening Adam was painting the kitchen.
A when B as soon as C after D while
- Paul an expensive mountain bike last year.
A was buying B had bought C bought D had been buying
- He tennis every day during the summer holidays.
A is playing B had played C had been playing D played
- While Matthew was fixing the window, he off the ladder.
A fell B was falling C had fallen D had been falling
- It was a chilly evening. A strong wind and clouds were covering the sky.
A was blowing B blew C had blown D had been blowing
- They for three hours before they found the house.
A have walked B had been walking C walked D are walking
- By the time they arrived at the beach, it to rain.
A was starting B started C had started D had been starting



Listen and repeat. Then act out.

What *did you use to do*?

I *used to be* a comedian.

Did you run out of jokes?

No, the audience ran out of laughs.

Used to – Would – Was going to

Used to / Past Simple are used to talk about past habits or actions that happened regularly in the past but they no longer happen. **Used to** forms its negative and interrogative with 'did' and it is the same in all persons. *She used to walk / walked long distances. She **didn't use to** stay in and watch TV.*

Be/Get used to + noun / pronouns / -ing form express habitual actions and means 'be/get accustomed to', 'be in the habit of'.

- *They **are used to** cold weather.* (They are accustomed to cold weather. – present)
- *I'm **used to** getting up early.* (I'm accustomed to getting up early. – present)
- *He **wasn't used to** working at night.* (He wasn't accustomed to working at night. – past)
- *Sophie **is getting used to** life in the country.* (Sophie is becoming accustomed to life in the country. – present)
- *Ron **had never lived** in a tropical country before but he quickly **got used to** it.* (He became accustomed to it. – past)
- *Amanda **will soon get used to** wearing glasses.* (She will become accustomed to wearing glasses. – future)

We use **would / used to** for reported actions or routines in the past. We do not use **would** with stative verbs because they describe states and not actions.

*Grandma **would** always **make** me porridge for breakfast.* (also: ***used to make***)

*I **used to have** a pet dog.* (NOT: ***would***)

Was going to expresses unfulfilled arrangements or unfulfilled plans in the past or actions one intended to do but did not or could not do. *He **was going to** visit Pam but she wasn't at home.*

- 14 Kate has found a new job. How is her life different now? In pairs, ask and answer questions as in the example:

Before

She worked in a café.
She stayed in England.
She didn't earn much money.
She took the bus to work.
She didn't get up early.

Now

She works as a flight attendant.
She travels all the time.
She earns a lot of money.
She drives to work.
She gets up early.

A: Did Kate use to work as a flight attendant?

B: No, she didn't. She used to work in a café.

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Past Forms

15 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 "Have you ever lived in a big city before?"
"No, but I'm sure I will to it."
A be used B used C **get used**
- 2 "Do you know that girl?"
"Yes, we to go to the same school."
A are used B were used C **used**
- 3 "Do you remember when we were children?"
"Yes, Grandma always make us strawberry muffins."
A would B got used to C **was used to**
- 4 "Mr Miller looks different now, doesn't he?"
"Yes. He to wear glasses and have a moustache."
A used B would C **is used**
- 5 "Tom had trouble with the group project."
"Yes. He to working with others."
A is used B isn't used C **used**
- 6 "Amir has never done computer work before."
"Don't worry, he will soon it!"
A be used B used to C **get used to**
- 7 "Do they find it difficult living in Switzerland?"
"Yes, they haven't the cold yet."
A been used to B got used to C **used**
- 8 "Why do you look so tired?"
"Well, I to waking up so early."
A am not used B **used** C am used
- 9 "Do you have fond memories of your camping trips?"
"Yes, my cousins and I go fishing by the lake."
A would B were used C **used**

16 Write what was going to happen but didn't happen.



- 1 He was going to drink some lemonade but there was none left.



- 2 She her red dress but it was dirty.



- 3 They some flowers but the shop was closed.

17 Fill in: *used to* or *would*.

I 1) used to live in a small house in the country. I 2) get up every day at 7 o'clock and get ready for school. My mother 3) get my lunch ready and then she 4) walk me to the bus stop and wait with me for the school bus to arrive. The bus 5) be on time. I had classes until 3 pm and then I 6) catch the school bus again. In the afternoon, it 7) drop me off at my grandparents' house because both my parents worked. Today, I live in the city right across the road from my new school. My mum works from home now. It's really great having her at home in the afternoons!



18 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct past tense.

By the time Mark and Steve reached the old cabin in the forest, it 1) ... *had got* ... (get) dark and a cold wind 2) ... (blow) in their faces. They 3) ... (walk) for more than two hours and they felt exhausted. It had all begun when they 4) ... (go) into the forest to take photos of trees their environmental group 5) ... (plant) the previous year. Everything 6) ... (go) well until it 7) ... (start) to rain heavily. Unfortunately, they had lost their map as they 8) ... (cross) a river but after a couple of hours they had found the cabin. They 9) ... (open) the door and 10) ... (go) in. To their surprise, they found three tourists inside. At least they weren't alone!



19 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct past tense.

A: Gemma, listen to this! I 1) ... *was walking* ... (walk) through the city centre yesterday when I 2) ... (notice) that a crowd 3) ... (gather) around two men. Apparently, they 4) ... (argue) loudly for more than half an hour!
B: 5) ... (they/resolve) their argument?
A: Eventually, yes!

A: I 1) ... (not/hear) from Sam in Australia until yesterday when I got his letter.
B: How is he?
A: He's great. As I 2) ... (open) the envelope, he 3) ... (phone) me! He said he 4) ... (have) trouble with his computer but he 5) ... (fix) the problem.
B: Great!

20 Fill in: for, since, how long, before or until.

- They had been waiting ... *until* ... 11 o'clock to see the manager.
- ... had you been travelling around Asia ... you decided to come home?
- Mr Evans waited ... all the students had arrived ... he started the lesson.
- Mina told her teacher that she had been sick ... five days.
- I was hungry because I hadn't eaten anything ... 8 o'clock that morning.

Past Simple vs Present Perfect

Past Simple

completed action which happened at a stated time in the past

She left yesterday. (When did she leave? Yesterday.)

action which happened in the past and cannot be repeated

I met Princess Diana. (I won't meet her again. She's dead. – period of time finished)

Present Perfect

completed action which happened at an unstated time in the past

Don has left for Madrid. (We don't know when he left; unstated time; he's either there now or on his way there.)

action which happened in the past and may be repeated

I've spoken to Julia Roberts. (I may speak to her again. She's alive. – period of time not finished yet)

21 Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple* or the *present perfect*.

- 1 A: ... *Have you already been* ... (you/already/be) on holiday?
B: No, I haven't. I (break) my leg last month and it (be) in a plaster cast for two weeks.
- 2 A: (you/have) any news from Katie and Rafael?
B: Yes. They (call) me from Italy last night.
- 3 A: Do you know Charlotte Samuels? I (meet) her at the Rolling Stones concert yesterday.
B: Yes. She's a really good friend of mine. I (know) her for about 5 years.
- 4 A: Who is your favourite writer? I (always/like) Samuel Beckett.
B: Shakespeare. He (have) such an amazing way with words.
- 5 A: (you/try) goulash?
B: Yes, I (eat) goulash when I (be) in Hungary last month. It was delicious.

22 Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space.



Don't feel bad if your first job isn't anything exciting. Before they were famous, some of today's stars 1) ... *A* ... ordinary jobs, too!

Tom Cruise 2) from a wealthy family. When he was a teenager, he 3) newspapers in his neighbourhood.

4) **Beyoncé Knowles** was a singer and well-known actress, she helped out at her mother's beauty salon. She 5) money cleaning the floors.

Brad Pitt wasn't always a famous actor. 6) he was trying to get acting roles, he 7) many odd jobs to pay his bills. Once he worked at an *el Pollo Loco* restaurant dressed as a giant chicken!

Pop star **Gwen Stephanie** 8) start off on stage. Before she 9) a famous singer, she 10) at a local ice cream shop.

- | | | | |
|--|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1 <input checked="" type="radio"/> A had | B were having | C had been having | D have had |
| 2 A hasn't come | B not came | C didn't come | D was not coming |
| 3 A delivered | B was delivering | C has delivered | D had delivered |
| 4 A When | B Before | C While | D Since |
| 5 A did make | B had made | C has made | D made |
| 6 A While | B After | C By | D By the time |
| 7 A does | B did | C was doing | D had done |
| 8 A didn't use to | B wouldn't | C didn't | D had not |
| 9 A become | B has become | C became | D was becoming |
| 10 A had used to work | B used to work | C was used to working | D would work |

Tense Review

23 Put the verbs in brackets into the *present simple*, the *present continuous*, the *past simple* or the *past continuous*.

- Steve: Hi, Tom! What a surprise to see you here. I 1) *was thinking* (think) of calling you earlier.
 Tom: Hi, Steve. Yes, I'm not usually around here but I 2) (lose) my mobile phone yesterday and now I 3) (shop) for a new one.
 Steve: Oh, I'm sorry to hear that. Hey! Maybe I can help you. My sister 4) (get) a great new mobile from a shop just around the corner from here last week.
 Tom: Really? 5) (she/get) a good deal?
 Steve: She got a 25% discount! I 6) (go) there right now actually. Do you want to come with me?
 Tom: Thanks. That would be great. 7) (you/shop) for a mobile phone, too?
 Steve: No, I 8) (want) to buy some PlayStation games.
 Tom: Well, you should go to Electroworld then. They 9) (have) a sale on at the moment. All the games 10) (be) half price.
 Steve: Really? Thanks for the tip. It's lucky we 11) (bump) into each other today!

24 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct past and present forms.

Sue Thomas is a fashion designer. She 1) *has been making* (make) clothes ever since she 2) (be) a young girl. She 3) (get) her first job in a clothes factory when she was sixteen. She 4) (sew) buttons onto a shirt one day when she 5) (have) a brilliant idea for a design. After she 6) (speak) to her bank manager, she got a loan and she 7) (open) her own little workshop. Since then, she 8) (make) lots of money. She 9) (sell) clothes to a lot of famous people, including film stars and singers.



25 Complete the sentences using an appropriate form of the verbs / phrases in the box below.

see house	run	visit	ride	lose wallet
rain	sleep	go / gym	walk	wait

- As soon as I *saw that the house was* on fire, I phoned the fire brigade.
- By the end of 1990s he eleven different countries.
- The river flooded because it heavily for weeks.
- Where have you been? I for you for hours.
- The first time I a bicycle, I kept falling off.
- Steven didn't realise he until he put his hand in his pocket.
- Mark was out of breath. He for an hour.
- He is very strong because he every day.
- He in the park when it started to snow.
- Don't make too much noise! The baby



Speaking Activity

(narrating a story)

Look at the pictures. In pairs, prepare a short story. Tell the class.

Think about: • people • place • weather • what happened • people's feeling

Use the phrases: light breeze blow, sun shine, fun at lake, skate over one hour, suddenly ice crack, fall in water, throw scarf, grab it, pull out, shiver and shake, get blankets, call emergency services, take to hospital, happy alive



It was a lovely winter's day so Dan and Martin decided to go skating on the lake near their cabin, etc.



Writing Activity

Now imagine you are Dan. Use the information from the Speaking Activity to write a story about what happened.

It was a lovely winter's day. A light breeze was blowing and the sun was shining. My friend Martin and I

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Phrasal Verbs

bring about: cause to happen

bring out: publish

bring round: • cause to regain consciousness
• persuade

bring up: raise a child

1 Fill in the correct particle.

- The Internet has brought ... *about* ... great changes in the way we get information.
- When Paul fainted, his friends splashed him with cold water to bring him
- As both her parents had died, she was brought by her grandparents.
- Susan's first novel was brought last December.
- After trying to persuade him for hours, I finally brought him to my point of view.

2 Look at Appendix 1 on page 206 and fill in the correct preposition.

- Everybody congratulated him *on* passing his exams.
- The police have charged him theft.
- How much do they charge a haircut?
- The nurse takes care her patients.
- The con man was very clever making people believe his stories.
- I've lost contact Jim since he moved to America.
- The police questioned him in connection the robbery.
- If you compare Jim Harry, you'll realise they are very different even though they are twins.
- This drink consists orange and soda.
- I don't like people who are cruel animals.
- Tim is thinking of changing his car a bigger one.

Word Formation

Nouns formed from verbs

-age	pass – passage
-al	propose – proposal
-ance	accept – acceptance
-ation	investigate – investigation
-ence	differ – difference
-ion	select – selection

3 Complete each of the sentences with a word formed from the word in bold.

- Jennifer received her letter of *acceptance* (**accept**) from the university.
- Henry's parents have already given him their (**approve**) for the camping trip.
- From his (**investigate**) the detective was able to find out who took the documents.
- Layla has a very impressive stamp (**collect**).
- The boys discovered a secret (**pass**) from their basement to the building next door.
- I have a (**prefer**) for pop music over rock.

In Other Words ...

*It's a long time since he called us.
He hasn't called us for a long time.*

*The last time I saw him was a week ago.
I haven't seen him for a week.*

*When did he get the job?
How long ago did he get the job?
How long is it since he got the job?*

4 Rephrase the following sentences using the words in bold.

- It's months since I saw Céline.
for ... *I haven't seen Céline for months.*
- When did she come home?
since
- I haven't spoken to him for a week.
last
- How long is it since he started playing football?
when
- The last time I went to the theatre was a month ago.
been

5 Here are some sentences about Stephen, a talented singer. For each question, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use no more than three words.

- Stephen began performing in concerts when he was seven years old.
Stephen ... *has been performing* ... in concerts since he was 7 years old.
- Stephen sings at the National Concert Hall on Saturday nights.
Stephen sings at the National Concert Hall ... Saturday evening.
- Stephen has always wanted to meet his hero, John Mayer.
Stephen has ... met John Mayer, his hero.
- When he was little, Stephen would watch MTV all the time.
Stephen ... to watch MTV every day when he was little.
- Stephen is considering studying music abroad.
Stephen is ... about studying music abroad.
- It's Stephen's dream to become a famous singer.
Stephen ... to become a famous singer.

Idioms

have a good time: enjoy oneself
(opp: have a bad time)

have the time of one's life:
experience a period of
exceptional happiness

have an early night: go to bed
early

get along with: be on friendly
terms

get into a mess: get into a
difficult situation

get on sb's nerves: irritate sb

get rid of: remove or dispose of

give sb one's word: make a
promise

6 Fill in the correct idiom.

- He ... *gave her his word* ... that he would never lie to her again.
- I find it very easy to ... people.
There's hardly anyone I don't like.
- They ... at the party last night.
- I'm so tired. I think I will ...
- They ... on their honeymoon. They went to Venice.
- John ... He never stops talking in class.
- I ... with my new computer because I didn't read the instructions.
- I think you should ... those old jeans. They're full of holes.