THE SIMPLE PAST

- If a verb is regular, we form the simple past by putting -ed or -d on the end (work, worked / type, typed). If the verb is irregular, there are usually internal changes (get, got) or almost complete changes (bring, brought).
- We use the simple past for two main reasons:
 - to show that an action happened in the past and is completely finished; Columbus <u>arrived</u> in the New World in 1492.
 - to show which of two actions in the past lasted for a shorter time.

 They were having dinner when I <u>called</u>.

THE PAST CONTINUOUS

- We form the past continuous by using the auxiliary was or were before the verb and adding -ing to the end of the verb.
- We use the past continuous for two main reasons:
 - to show that an action was in progress at a certain point in the past;

 I was hoping to get a call from them before now.
 - to show which of two actions in the past was longer.

 They were having dinner when I called.

THE PAST PERFECT

- We form the past perfect by using the auxiliary *had* plus the past participle of the verb.
- We use the past perfect to show which of two actions in the past happened first. The past perfect represents what happened first; the simple past or past continuous represents what happened next.

He missed his appointment because his car had broken down.

Practi	ce: Pa	ast Tenses						
DIR	ECTIO	Ns: Mark the choice th	nat best compl	etes the sentence.				
* .		We three new staff members last week. I'm happy with them so far.			A	B	©	D
	(A (B	hiredwere hiring	(C) (D)	had hired had been hiring				
2	lo	The old tenants the property by the time we looked at it. There was no furniture left inside.				B	C	D
	(A (B	.) vacated) were vacating	(C) (D)	had vacated had been vacatin	g			
. 3	3. So	rry for not taking your up some wor			A	B	C	1
	(A)	**	(C) (D)	had finished had been finishin	g			