

**be: Past simple**  
**Affirmative form**

Affirmative form
I was happy.
You were happy.
He / She / It was happy.
We / You / They were happy.

**be: Past simple**  
**Negative form**

Full and contracted negative form
I was not (wasn't) happy.
You were not (weren't) happy.
He / She / It was not (wasn't) happy.
We / You / They were not (weren't) happy.

**Circle the correct verbs.**

His parents *was* / *were* from Warsaw.

- 1 Her voice *was* / *were* beautiful.
- 2 His grandparents *was* / *were* farmers.
- 3 She *was* / *were* a hairdresser.
- 4 The building site *was* / *were* dangerous.
- 5 My grandma and grandpa *was* / *were* doctors in a hospital.

**Complete the sentences with *was* and *were***  
**Add *yesterday*, *last*, *ago*, according to each case.**

We *were* at the cinema *last* night.

- 1 They \_\_\_\_\_ at school  
\_\_\_\_\_ morning.
- 2 I \_\_\_\_\_ on holiday two weeks  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Zoe \_\_\_\_\_ tired and bored  
\_\_\_\_\_ afternoon.
- 4 You \_\_\_\_\_ in a different class  
\_\_\_\_\_ year.
- 5 My birthday \_\_\_\_\_ a month  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 Pete and Jamie \_\_\_\_\_ at home  
\_\_\_\_\_ Sunday.

Write sentences in the affirmative (✓) or negative form (X).

- 1 Evie / at home / last Sunday (X)
- 2 You / at the party / last night (X)
- 3 We / in Dublin / two months ago (✓)
- 4 Sasha / at school / yesterday (X)
- 5 My friend and I / in the USA / last year (✓)
- 6 Chloe / at the hairdresser's / an hour ago (✓)

### **be: Past simple**

#### **Interrogative form and short answers**

Interrogative form	Affirmative short answers	Negative short answers
Was I happy?	Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't.
Were you happy?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Was he / she / it happy?	Yes, he / she / it was.	No, he / she / it wasn't.
Were we / you / they happy?	Yes, we / you / they were.	No, we / you / they weren't.

Write questions and affirmative (✓) or negative (X) short answers.

the job / difficult (✓)

- 1 the children's hands / dirty (✓)
- 2 the magic tricks / dangerous (X)
- 3 the maths exam / easy (X)
- 4 your new trainers / comfortable (X)
- 5 your homework / boring (✓)
- 6 the songs / beautiful (✓)

Read the answers and complete the questions with *Where* or *When*, and the *Past simple* of *be*.



- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ he born?  
He was born in the 1950s.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ Sasha's mum born?  
She was born in the 1970s.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ their children born?  
They were born in the 1990s.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ their children born?  
They were born in London.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ Charles Dickens born?  
He was born in 1812.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ Charles Dickens born?  
He was born in Portsmouth.

Complete the text with *there was*, *there were*, *there wasn't* or *there weren't*.

*There was* a big fire in our college last night. It was in the kitchen and it was very dangerous because  
1 \_\_\_\_\_ a smoke alarm and 2 \_\_\_\_\_  
any fire extinguishers. We were lucky because  
3 \_\_\_\_\_ two fire escapes, but 4 \_\_\_\_\_  
a ramp for disabled people. 5 \_\_\_\_\_ lots of  
students at the assembly point. They were cold and scared:  
6 \_\_\_\_\_ any warm blankets or any hot drinks.

A reporter is interviewing students after a fire. Complete the interview.

- 1 '\_\_\_\_\_ the fire?' 'In the kitchen.'
- 2 '\_\_\_\_\_ a smoke alarm?'  
'No, \_\_\_\_\_.'
- 3 '\_\_\_\_\_ any fire escapes?'  
'Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ two.'
- 4 '\_\_\_\_\_ the students?'  
'At the assembly point.'

### **Past simple – Regular verbs** **Affirmative form**

#### **Affirmative form**

I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They

played.

*I **watched** a film last night.*

*My favourite actor **played** the role of Romeo.*

The **Past simple** of irregular verbs is obtained by adding **-ed** to the infinitive form of the verb.

The **Past simple** is the same for all persons.

The **Past simple** is used to talk about actions and events in the past that have been totally completed.

- 1 You \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) late for the English lesson last Monday. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very annoyed!
- 2 The taxi \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) in front of our house and \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for us.
- 3 Jill \_\_\_\_\_ (chat) to her school friends on Facebook last night and \_\_\_\_\_ (invite) all of them to her party.
- 4 A week ago the loud music from my room \_\_\_\_\_ (disturb) the neighbours so they \_\_\_\_\_ (complain) to my parents.
- 5 Steve \_\_\_\_\_ (copy) the exam answers from Mark and \_\_\_\_\_ (regret) it when he \_\_\_\_\_ (discover) they \_\_\_\_\_ (be) all wrong.

Complete the sentences with the *Past simple* form of the verbs given.

The producer *received* an Oscar and *thanked* the cast for their support. (receive / thank)

- 1 Somebody \_\_\_\_\_ the script, as the actors \_\_\_\_\_ during the rehearsal. (change / discover)
- 2 I \_\_\_\_\_ an exciting thriller last night. It really \_\_\_\_\_ me! (watch / scare)
- 3 The audience \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ loudly at the end of the play. (clap / cheer)
- 4 The artist \_\_\_\_\_ amazing costumes and the set \_\_\_\_\_ splendid. (design / look)
- 5 The actress \_\_\_\_\_ on the red carpet and \_\_\_\_\_ to the adoring fans. (walk / smile)



Write the text again with the *Past simple* form of the underlined verbs.

Martha goes *went* to see the new production of her favourite musical. The plot differs from the original, but she thinks the new set and costumes are amazing. The script makes her laugh and she loves the special effects. The actors perform enthusiastically and do some dangerous things on stage! Martha tells her friends about it. They read the reviews in the papers and get some tickets for the next show.

Irregular verbs are those that, in the *Past simple* form, do not end in *-ed* but have their own independent formation which must be memorised.

Common irregular verbs:

become → *became*

do → *did*

find → *found*

get → *got*

go → *went*

have → *had*

hear → *heard*

leave → *left*

make → *made*

read → *read*

see → *saw*

tell → *told*

think → *thought*

win → *won*

Complete the text about Jennifer Lawrence with the *Past simple* form of the verbs in brackets.



Jennifer Lawrence *was born* (be born) in Louisville, Kentucky on 15th August 1990, the third of three children. She <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (graduate) from school very early because she <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to start an acting career. She <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (become) a TV actress at the age of 17 and she <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (act) in some small films when she was 18. In 2011 Jennifer <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (play) the role of Katniss Everdeen in *The Hunger Games*. She is blonde but she <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (dye) her hair brown for this role. The first film of the series <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (appear) in 2012. In 2013 she <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (win) a Golden Globe Award and an Oscar for Best Actress in the romantic comedy *Silver Lining Playbook*.

Sentence connectors *first, after that, then, finally* are used to indicate a sequence of events. Sometimes a comma after 'then' is not needed.

I heard a strange noise in the garden at night and I was scared. *First*, I looked for the phone to call the police but the phone wasn't in its usual place. <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, I went downstairs and discovered that all the doors were open. This was really unusual. I went into the garden and <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ I looked up in the sky. There were some coloured lights and strange sounds. <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, I woke up. It was just a bad dream.

**Fill in:** *last year, after, while, later, by the time, during, now, before.*

- 1 Roberta is eating popcorn ... she's watching a film.
- 2 We went to Rome ... .
- 3 Make sure you replace the ink cartridge ... you use the printer.
- 4 Janet is cooking ... .
- 5 The students mustn't talk ... the examination.
- 6 Kendall always does the dishes ... she has dinner.
- 7 Hurry up! ... we get to the theatre, we won't find any good seats.
- 8 I have to go now, I'll call you ... .



**Choose the correct item. Write in your notebook.**

- 1 **Whenever/As** she is in Rome, Kate visits the Fontana di Trevi.
- 2 Make sure you turn off your computer **after/before** you leave the office.
- 3 The phone rang **just as/since** Kate was entering her house.
- 4 **Once/While** you find out how much the concert tickets cost, let me know.
- 5 Can you please get me today's paper **as/until** you're coming home?
- 6 Ioana always walks to work **when/while** the weather is nice.
- 7 **Every time/By the time** he visits, he brings us sweets.
- 8 Send me an email **just/as soon** as you have any news.



### Join the sentences using *time adverbs/conjunctions*

- 1 Chris was sleeping. A loud noise from the kitchen woke him.
- 2 He waited. The noise stopped. He headed for the kitchen.
- 3 He walked into the kitchen. He saw the neighbour's cat on the kitchen table
- 4 The cat saw him. It jumped out of the open window.
- 5 Chris made sure he closed the kitchen window. He returned to bed.

### Past simple Negative form

	Full form	Contracted form
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They	did not play.	didn't play.
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They	did not go.	didn't go.

### Past simple Interrogative form and short answers

Did	I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	play?
Did	I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	go?
Yes,	I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	did.
No,	I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	didn't.

### Circle the correct verbs.

- 1 She had a camera but she didn't *take* / *took* any pictures.
- 2 Mobile phones *not existed* / *didn't exist* in the 1960s.
- 3 They didn't *buy* / *bought* a Nintendo DS: it was too expensive.
- 4 The school bus didn't *arrived* / *arrive* on time.
- 5 He *didn't go* / *not went* shopping yesterday.
- 6 We didn't *visit* / *visited* any museums when we were in London.

Write the sentences in the negative form.

- 1 We played football yesterday morning.
- 2 She had lunch in a restaurant last Sunday.
- 3 He studied yesterday afternoon.
- 4 They ate pizza for dinner.
- 5 The accident happened a week ago.
- 6 It snowed during the Christmas holidays.

*Did the teacher talk about the school trip?*

*Yes, she did.*

*Did you hear the news? No, I didn't.*

The interrogative form of the *Past simple* of regular and irregular verbs is obtained by:

**did + subject + base form + ...?**

Short answers are obtained by:

**Yes, + subject + did.**

**No, + subject + didn't.**

Write questions and affirmative (✓) or negative (X) short answers.

- 1 you / watch the news / two hours ago ✓
- 2 they / take photographs / at the rock concert X
- 3 he / interview the actors / last week X
- 4 she / buy a smartphone / two months ago ✓
- 5 we / check the information / on the web ✓
- 6 they / listen to the radio / this morning X

## Past continuous

### Affirmative and negative form

I / He / She / It	was waiting.
We / You / They	were waiting.
I / He / She / It	wasn't waiting.
We / You / They	weren't waiting.

The *Past continuous* is used to describe actions that were in the course of development in a moment in the past.

Complete the sentences with the *Past continuous* of the verbs in brackets.

He *was having* (have) breakfast at 8 a.m. this morning.

- 1 'Where was she from 8.30 to 9.30?'  
'She \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in the office.'
- 2 'Why didn't you answer the phone?'  
'I \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) a thriller on TV.'
- 3 It was 7 p.m. but we \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) dinner.
- 4 Sorry I'm late. I \_\_\_\_\_ (write) Christmas cards and I didn't look at my watch.
- 5 'Did I see you in the shopping centre yesterday?' 'Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) some clothes for the party.'
- 6 We \_\_\_\_\_ (not pay) attention and the teacher was very annoyed.

## Past continuous

### Interrogative form and short answers

Was I / he / she / it waiting?	Yes, I / he / she / it was.	No, I / he / she / it wasn't.
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Were we / you / they waiting?	Yes, we / you / they were.	No, we / you / they weren't.
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Write questions in *Past continuous* form and affirmative (✓) or negative (X) short answers.

you / visit / the exhibition / ? ✓

'Were you visiting the exhibition?'

'Yes, I was.'

1 you / write / cards / ? X

2 the boys / have / fun / ? ✓

3 she / wash / her car / ? ✓

4 we / play / rugby / ? X

5 he / drive / dangerously / ? X


6 you / visit / your friend in hospital / ? ✓

## Past simple and Past continuous with *when* and *while*

The *Past continuous* is used for an action in course of development in the past, and the *Past simple* for a sudden action that interrupts it. The two sentences can be linked by *while* or *when*.



Match the two parts of the sentences.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 While I was getting some money              | a we saw a lot of celebrities.           |
| 2 They were parking their car                 | b people were buying Christmas stamps.   |
| 3 While we were dining in a famous restaurant | c just while I was driving up.           |
| 4 She saw a lot of ambulances                 | d when they hit the wall.                |
| 5 When he arrived at the post office          | e the alarm rang in the bank.            |
| 6 The traffic lights went red                 | f while she was waiting at the hospital. |
- 

**Round up!** Complete the text with the verbs in brackets in the *Past simple* or in the *Past continuous*.

We *were exploring* (explore) the jungle when we <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) strange noises. It was frogs and monkeys. <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for our breakfast? We <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) quickly and <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (start) our journey by boat. Birds <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) high in the sky and the sun <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (shine) on the river. We <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at the ruins of a house and <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (get) out of the boat. While our guide <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) in the boat, we <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (go) into the forest.

**Complete the sentences with the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs.**

- 0 While people were running towards the river, a warehouse exploded. (run / explode)  
 1 When they \_\_\_\_\_ how serious the situation was, they \_\_\_\_\_ their possessions and \_\_\_\_\_ to get away. (notice / take / try)  
 2 A man \_\_\_\_\_ for his family when he \_\_\_\_\_ a baby in the street. (look / find)  
 3 While they \_\_\_\_\_ how to stop the fire, it \_\_\_\_\_ clear that little could be done. (wonder / become)  
 4 While the people in the bakery \_\_\_\_\_ bread, a small fire \_\_\_\_\_. (make / start)

### Multiple-choice cloze

**1 For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).**

- 0 A stopped                      B finished                      C ended                      D not

Do you ever stop and think about how easy the Internet has made our lives? I know there are times when it's slow or has (0) \_\_\_\_\_ working altogether, times when maybe you feel like (1) \_\_\_\_\_ your computer screen into tiny pieces. But just think of all those things you use it for. You want to buy the new One Direction CD – you can (2) \_\_\_\_\_ online and buy it. You need to (3) \_\_\_\_\_ some research for your homework – you can find it all there on the web. You feel like a (4) \_\_\_\_\_ with your best friend, so you Skype them. You just want a (5) \_\_\_\_\_ from your homework, so you start up Minecraft or whatever game it is you prefer and start playing. These (6) \_\_\_\_\_ everything we need is just a click of a button away.



Of course, it wasn't always like this. Only a few decades (7) \_\_\_\_\_, people had to do things like go to the shops if they wanted to buy something and often those shops were closed! They had to look in very large, heavy books called encyclopedias to find information. They had to (8) \_\_\_\_\_ up the telephone if they wanted to talk and if their best friend wasn't at home, they simply couldn't talk to them. That's how tough life was. And these poor people who had to suffer such hardships were ... our parents! Makes you feel sorry for them, doesn't it?

- |                 |            |            |            |
|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1 A demolishing | B striking | C smashing | D grabbing |
| 2 A come        | B enter    | C click    | D go       |
| 3 A do          | B make     | C find     | D ask      |
| 4 A talking     | B chat     | C question | D speak    |
| 5 A break       | B stop     | C end      | D fix      |
| 6 A times       | B ages     | C years    | D days     |
| 7 A after       | B since    | C ago      | D past     |
| 8 A take        | B pick     | C grab     | D hold     |

**Circle** the correct words.

- 1 A I'm angry with Jack. He's *always* / *often* picking on me.  
B I know. He's horrible. *I don't like* / *I'm not liking* him at all.
- 2 A You know, in the *present* / *past*, people didn't have the Internet.  
B I know! But *these days* / *not so long ago* we can get information so quickly!
- 3 A Gina and I *have* / *are having* lunch tomorrow. Why don't you come too?  
B Great – thank you! *I see* / *I'll see* you at the restaurant!
- 4 A No one *uses* / *is using* typewriters any more.  
B Not *today* / *so long ago*, no!

#### **Zero conditional (Type 0)**

**Form:** *if/when* + present simple → present simple

*If/When you drop a ball, it bounces.*

**Use:** We use the zero conditional for general truths, habits and scientific facts.

We also use it to give instructions and advice.

**Note:** We separate the two clauses with a comma when the if-clause is before the main clause.

**Compare:** *If water reaches 0°C, it freezes.* **BUT** *Water freezes if it reaches 0°C.*

- 1 a baby/be hungry → it/cry  
*If a baby is hungry, it cries. / A baby cries if it's hungry. (picture A)*
- 2 you/not water/plants → they die
- 3 you/eat/too much junk food → you/gain weight
- 4 Maria/drink/milk → she/get stomach ache
- 5 you/spend/many hours/in front of a screen → your eyes/get tired

#### **Complete the sentences with your own ideas**

- 1 If I go to bed late, ... .
- 2 I feel angry when ... .
- 3 If I watch TV for many hours, ... .
- 4 If I am hungry, ... .
- 5 When it's too hot, I ... .



### First conditional (Type 1)

**Form:** *if* + present simple → future simple (*will* + infinitive without *to*)

*If you study, you will/'ll get good grades.*

*It will not/won't be fun if you don't come with us.*

**Use:** We use the first conditional to talk about a possible or probable situation in the present or future. We also use it to make promises and offers.

**Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense, present simple or future simple. Write in your notebook.**

- 1 If you ... (help) me cook, I ... (help) you clean the house.
- 2 The teacher ... (explain) it to you if you ... (ask) him.
- 3 I ... (not/lend) you my laptop if you ... (not/be) careful with it.
- 4 I ... (come) to your party if my parents ... (let) me.
- 5 If I ... (see) Joe tonight, I ... (tell) him the good news.
- 6 If Kathy ... (stay) with us, we ... (order) pizza for dinner.

**Write first conditional sentences,**

- 1 my parents/have enough money → they/buy me/a laptop  
*If my parents have enough money, they'll buy me a laptop.*
- 2 you/leave now → you/be there on time
- 3 he/go the supermarket → he/get some milk
- 4 Natalie/not have the time → she/not visit her cousin
- 5 we/not do our homework → our teacher/be angry

first conditional	
If you're a talented footballer,	you'll be successful.



## The first conditional

situation	consequence
If you're a great singer,	you'll <b>get</b> a record contract.



consequence	situation
You'll <b>get</b> a record contract	if you're a great singer.

The first conditional expresses a real, possible situation in the present or future.

When the if-clause is first, we separate the two clauses with a comma (,).  
We do not normally use *will* in an if-clause.

**Complete the first conditional sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

- 1 If my Dad ... (work) hard, he'll get promoted.
- 2 She ... (not get) paid if she's late for work.
- 3 If she ... (not lend) you the money, I will.
- 4 I ... (improve) my French if I move to France.
- 5 If you ... (need) a job, my sister can ask her boss.

**Complete the sentences using the first conditional.**

If you *don't work* (not work) harder, you *won't pass* (not pass) your exams.

- 1 If you \_\_\_\_\_ (not pass) your exams, you \_\_\_\_\_ (not get) a job.
- 2 If you \_\_\_\_\_ (not get) a job, you \_\_\_\_\_ (not earn) any money.
- 3 If you \_\_\_\_\_ (not earn) any money, you \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) enough money for a holiday.
- 4 If you \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) enough money for a holiday, we \_\_\_\_\_ (not be able) to go away together.

Match 1–6 with a–f to make sentences.

- |   |                               |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1 If your sister doesn't apply for the job, | a) if I save enough money.    |
| 2 If I get a new job,                       | b) she won't get it.          |
| 3 If I forget,                              | c) will you please remind me? |
| 4 I'll go to China                          | d) if you have a problem?     |
| 5 Will you ask for help                     | e) if I lend you €100?        |
| 6 Will you pay me back next week            | f) I'll buy a motorbike.      |

—



I've always wanted to be a vet. It's my dream job. I know exactly what I have to do to become one. If I pass my exams when I'm older, I (1) **'ll study / study** sciences for the next two years. If I (3) **want / 'll want** to go to university, I (4) **'ll need / needs** to get good marks, so I need to work hard. But that's OK. I (5) **'ll / read** lots of novels this summer if I have any free time. If I (6) **have / will have** enough money, I'll go to Africa this summer if it isn't too expensive. I'd love to see wild lions. If I (7) **save / 'll save** my allowance, I'll be able to afford it.

Choose the correct answers.

**Circle the correct words.**

If you **will apply** / **apply** for this job, I'm sure you will get it.

- 1 My father **wears** / **will wear** a suit if they give him an interview.
- 2 If my sister gets an application form, **will you help** / **do you help** her fill it in?
- 3 He will lose his job if he **won't stop** / **doesn't stop** being late for work.
- 4 If they **will offer** / **offer** her a job, will she take it?
- 5 You **don't regret** / **won't regret** it if you go and work for them.
- 6 If she **doesn't get** / **won't get** that job, she will be very disappointed.

**Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

- 1 (I have a new dress) If Mark... (invite) me to the party, I... (wear) my new dress.
- 2 (Their favourite food is pizza) They ...(order) pizza if they ... (go) to the restaurant tonight.
- 3 (They're trying to save money.) If they ... (save) enough money, they ... (buy) a car.
- 4 (He's a good student.) If he ... (work) hard, he ... (pass) the exams.

**Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

- 1 If I ... (become) a doctor, I'll earn a lot of money.
- 2 If he saves his money, he ... (be) able to go on holiday.
- 3 What ... (do) if they offer you a job?
- 4 We ... (go) to the park if the weather is nice.
- 5 I ... (lend) you €25, if you promise to pay me back.

- **Zero conditional vs First conditional**

**Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense. What type of conditional is each sentence? Write in your notebook.**

- 1 When water freezes, it ... (turn) into ice.
- 2 If you're hot, I ... (open) the window.
- 3 If you heat ice, it ... (melt).
- 4 If it rains, we ... (not/go) to the beach.
- 5 If I go to bed late, I always ... (feel) tired the next day.