

# Primary English

## Grammar 5

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## Lesson 16: Present Perfect Tense (2)



### Grammar Time!



Do you remember what Present Perfect Tense is?  
Let's do some revision!



### Revision

- We use present perfect tense to **relate past events to the present**.
- We form present perfect tense by using **'have / has + past participle'**.

Structure of Present Perfect Tense			
Positive	I / You / We / They He / She / It	have has	Past Participle
Negative	I / You / We / They He / She / It	have not / haven't has not / hasn't	Past Participle

- We often use 'already / just / yet' with the present perfect tense.
  - (1) We use **'already / just'** in **positive sentences**.  
Example: He has gone to bed **already**.
  - (2) We use **'yet'** in **questions and negative sentences**.  
Example: He hasn't gone to bed **yet**.



## Present Perfect Tense

- We can use 'yes / no' or 'wh-' question words in present perfect tense to ask about someone's experience up to the present.

### (A) 'Yes / No' questions

Example:

Have you ever been to Malaysia?

Yes, I have been there. / No, I have never been there.

### (B) 'Wh-' questions

Example:

How many times have you been to Malaysia?

I have been there once / twice / ...times.

- We can use present perfect tense with prepositions 'for / since' to talk about actions that began in the past and continue to the present.
- We use 'since' with a specific time and 'for' with a period of time.

Example:

How long have you been a chef?

I have been a chef since 2009. / I have been a chef for eight years.



## Learn more!

We can use different adverbs with these two types of questions.

Examples:

Have you ever been to Canada?

No, I have never been there before.

How many times have you been to Modern Restaurant?

I have been there five times.





## Fill in the blanks!

Fill in the blanks by using the correct form of present perfect tense.

1. Mrs. Mak \_\_\_\_\_ (know) Peter since he was a little boy.
2. After ten hours, Angela \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) in California.
3. Natalie \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Norway for twenty-two years.
4. Ariel \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a gymnast for eight years.
5. She \_\_\_\_\_ (break) six bones since she began practicing gymnastics.
6. The letter you sent me \_\_\_\_\_ (not/arrive) yet.
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for thirty minutes and my friend \_\_\_\_\_ (not/come) to meet me.
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) Spain before.
9. We \_\_\_\_\_ (already/bake) the cake.
10. Have you ever been to Italy? I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) pictures of the town of Venice.
11. The package I sent to Thailand \_\_\_\_\_ (not/arrive) yet.
12. The fishermen \_\_\_\_\_ (not/catch) many fishes today.
13. Max and Martin are dirty. They \_\_\_\_\_ (play) outside all day. It is time for them to come in and take a bath.
14. Odin \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to visit Paris for years.
15. Mr. and Mrs. Au \_\_\_\_\_ (never/travel) overseas. They like staying close to home.
16. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (already/plan) a party for her students.



## Matching!

Match the questions and answers by writing the correct letters on the lines.

- |                                       |       |  |
|---------------------------------------|-------|--|
| 1. Have you ever been to Brazil?      | _____ | A. Yes, I have written to you twice.     |
| 2. Has Jane ever travelled to Japan?  | _____ | B. Yes, she has travelled to Japan once. |
| 3. How many times has Bobby seen her? | _____ | C. I have found you three times.         |
| 4. Has Edmond ever been to a desert?  | _____ | D. No, I have never been to Brazil.      |
| 5. How many times have you found me?  | _____ | E. He has seen her four times.           |
| 6. Have you ever written me a letter? | _____ | F. No, he has never been to a desert.    |



## Ask me some questions!

Write the questions to the answers by using 'ever' or 'How many times'.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dave has stayed at this hotel three times.
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
No, I have never eaten a steak.
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Vincent has been to America twice.
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
Yes, they have received Christmas cards many times.
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
My cousin has flown to Taiwan ten times.



## Proofread it!

Proofread the sentences. Underline the mistake and write down the correct answer above.

1. Where have you faund my phone?
2. Has you ever eaten turkey?
3. Since long have you been here?
4. Whose mother has you seen?
5. Have you ever swim across a river?
6. Have Suki checked her phone contact?
7. Who has buy that bag?
8. Have you ever help someone?
9. Why haven't you ask me?
10. How many pears has Jack and Joe put into the basket?
11. Have you ever be to the Russia?
12. When have they get married?
13. How many times have you catch a flu?
14. What has Tom did with my laptop?
15. Have you never been to a foreign country?
16. Have you ever talk to a tourist?



## Challenge yourself!

Read the following table. Complete their conversation by writing the questions and answers. Use the correct form of present perfect tense.

Name:	Timmy	Josephine	Vera
Country visited:	Italy	Japan	India
Number of times:	1	4	2

Timmy: Josephine, I know you like travelling very much.

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ have you been?

Josephine: I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ Japan.

Timmy: (3) \_\_\_\_\_ have you been there?

Josephine: I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ there four times.

Timmy: I see! (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (ever/be) to India?

Josephine: No, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (never/be) there. But I know Vera has.

Timmy: How many times have you been to India, Vera?

Vera: (7) \_\_\_\_\_ .(be)

Timmy: Good! Have you ever been to Italy? I (8) \_\_\_\_\_ there once. It's a beautiful country.

Vera: No, (9) \_\_\_\_\_ before. (be)

Timmy: Thanks for answering my questions, Josephine and Vera.



## Underline it!

Underline the correct answer.

1. They have lived in that house ( since / for ) five years.
2. She has ( just / yet ) gone to the town.
3. Fredrick hasn't arrived in China ( yet / already ).
4. We have worked at this company ( since / for ) 2009.
5. Jason hasn't telephoned me ( since / for ) a week.
6. They've ( already / yet ) studied the simple past tense.
7. Our father has ( just / yet ) left for the station.
8. The President has travelled to more than ten countries ( since / for ) he was elected.
9. Thomas hasn't had time to read the book ( just / yet ).
10. Amy told me that she has ( yet / already ) been to that park.
11. My daughter has ( just / since ) finished her homework.
12. Have they spoken to Mr. Wan( already / yet )?
13. I've ( just / for ) interviewed the best candidate for the job.
14. Our coach hasn't chosen the starting team ( already / yet ).
15. Bob and Tim have ( already / yet ) decided where they are going on vacation.
16. Have you purchased the new mobile phone ( just / yet )?
17. Sam has wanted to go to Japan ( for / since ) he was a little child.
18. Jason hasn't worked here ( since / for ) very long.
19. Our boss has ( just / yet ) hired a new engineer.
20. We haven't seen Tom ( since / for ) Christmas.





## Reader Step-up!

Read the following passage.

This week's 'Meet the Rising Star' corner will feature the latest 'my favourite singer' award winner, Hailey Au.

*Congratulations! We've heard that you have just won the 'my favourite singer' award. How do you feel about that?*

I would like to thank all my fans. I've been a singer for just one year and I can't believe that I can win this award. I will continue to work hard and try my best to perform on the stage.

*Why did you choose to be a singer?*

Being a singer has been my dream since I was three years old. I chose to be a singer because performing on the stage can bring power and energy to the audience. This is a very meaningful work.

*Let's talk about your upcoming concert. Are you excited about it?*

Of course. I am very excited about it. However, at the same time, I am also quite nervous because

I haven't sung on such a large stage before.

I've prepared for this concert for a whole month. So I hope I can do well next week.



Answer the following questions.

1. What kind of article is this passage?

(A) website

(B) story

(C) interview

(D) news report

2. What has Hailey just won?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Why did Hailey choose to be a singer?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. How do Hailey feel about the concert?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. How long has Hailey been a singer?

\_\_\_\_\_



## Lesson 19: Sequencing words and Connectives (1)



### Grammar Time!

Julie made a card in Visual Arts lesson today. She is talking to her mum about it now. Read the conversation.



Julie: Making this glittering card is so interesting!

Mum: It looks so pretty! How did you do it? Is it difficult to make?

Julie: There are a few steps to make a glittering card. It is easy if you plan it first.

Mum: I see. Let me guess. **First**, you decide what you want your picture to be. **Then**, you use some glue to draw the picture on the paper.

Julie: Exactly! **After that**, you must act quickly **before** the glue dries. You have to use a pot to shake the glitter onto your picture **until** all the glue track is covered up.

Mum: This sounds messy to me. It'd be better to place a table cover **before** making this card.

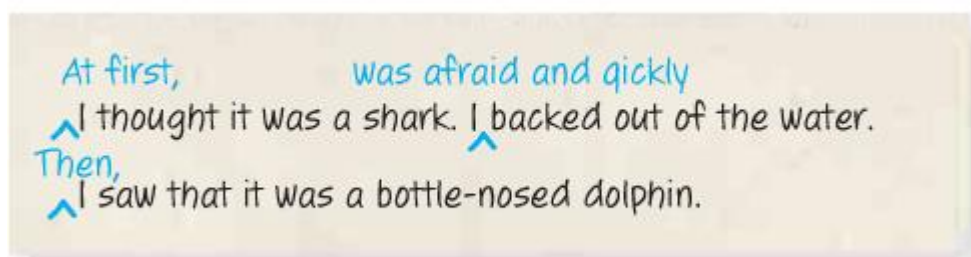
Julie: Making cards is lots of fun! **Finally**, you may use a small broom to clean up the table and make everything tidy again!



### Sequencing words and Connectives

We can use sequencing words and connectives to show the order of actions.

Read the example below, without the sequencing words, the paragraph would seem scattered apart. Compare the original paragraph and the one after adding the sequencing words. Using connectives can make the flow of sentences clearer.



Here are some common sequencing words and connectives

to show steps and order of a series of actions	first   second   third   next   then after that   afterwards   later finally   at last
used if two actions happen together	when   while   at the same time in the mean time   meanwhile
to show connections between two actions	after   before   until   once



## Giving Instructions

Finish the instructions by using the given words.

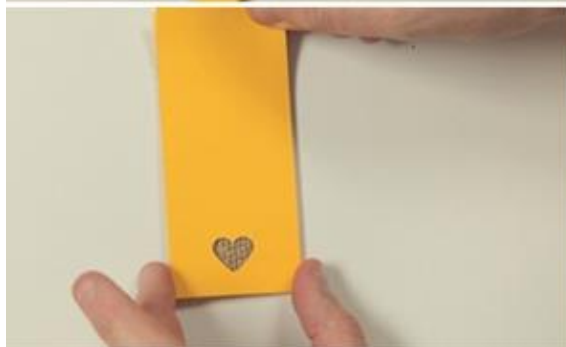
first   next   then   after that   finally

### How to make a bookmark?



#### What will you need?

A string  
A pair of scissors  
A glue  
A hole punch  
Some coloured paper



(1) \_\_\_\_\_, draw and cut out a shape that you like from a piece of coloured paper.

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_

(4) \_\_\_\_\_

(5) \_\_\_\_\_

(6) \_\_\_\_\_



## Fill in the blanks

### Level 1 ⚡⚡

Fill in the blanks with "after", "before" or "until".

(1) Don't cross the road \_\_\_\_\_ you see the green light.

(2) Knock on the door first \_\_\_\_\_ you enter the interview room.

(3) Put some oil on the pan \_\_\_\_\_ you put the fish fillet onto the pan.

(4) \_\_\_\_\_ I go to bed, I often read a book.

(5) You must check the weather report \_\_\_\_\_ you pack for your trip to Japan.

(6) \_\_\_\_\_ we all got on the roller coaster, it started to move.

(7) Please turn off your mobile phone \_\_\_\_\_ the start of the movie.

(8) Whisk the egg white and sugar \_\_\_\_\_ white foam appears.



**Level 2** ⚡⚡⚡⚡

Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box. You can only use them once.

before   while   first   after   later  
until   once   at last   before   then

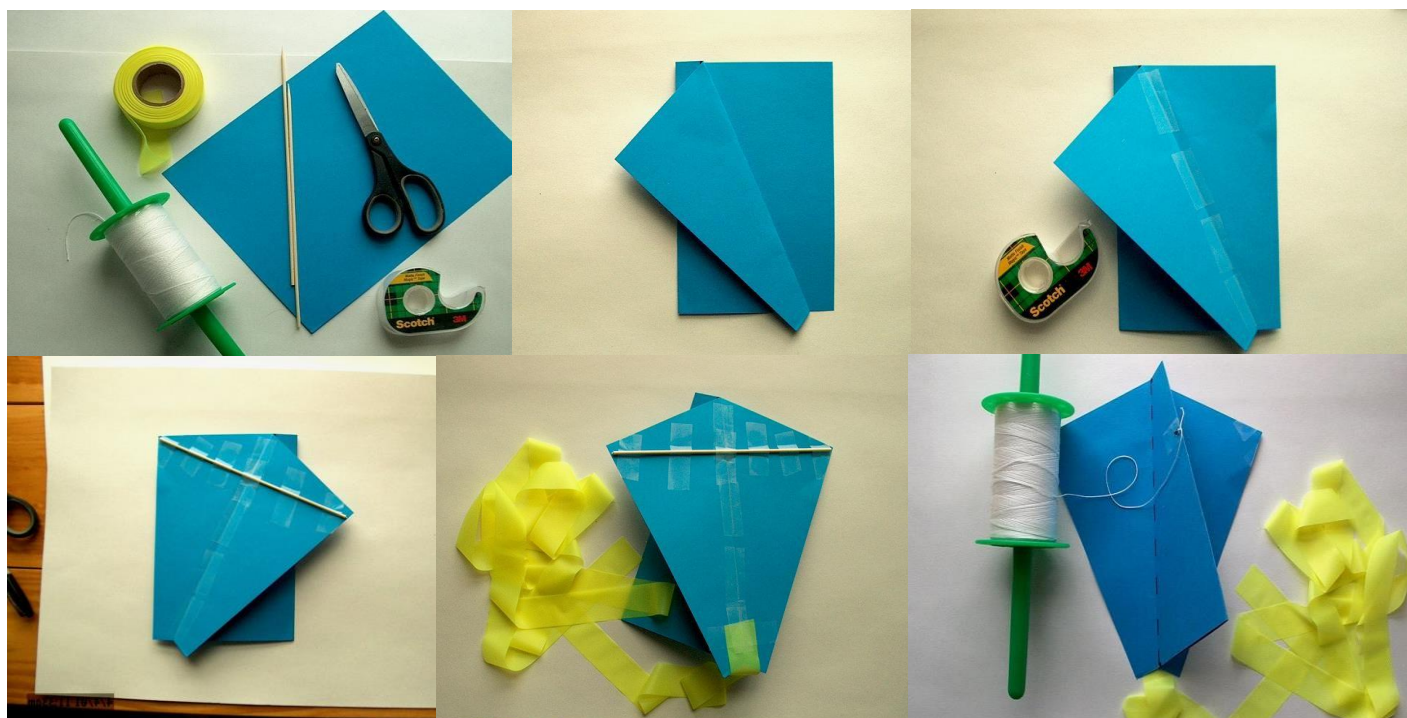
- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ entering the teachers' room, we need to knock the door first.
- (2) Jackie is jogging in the park \_\_\_\_\_ Benny is playing tennis in the court next to the park.
- (3) "\_\_\_\_\_ you have finished your exam, raise your hand and let me know," says Miss Chan.
- (4) I often go to the park and play \_\_\_\_\_ I finish all my homework.
- (5) Sam enjoys spending time on the beach. He always stays there \_\_\_\_\_ the sun sets.
- (6) Mum told me to wash my hands \_\_\_\_\_ , and \_\_\_\_\_ dry my hands with the towel \_\_\_\_\_ eating the sandwich.
- (7) Peter have practised singing very hard in the past three months. \_\_\_\_\_, he won the school singing contest.
- (8) Please put the letter on my desk. I will read it \_\_\_\_\_ when I have time.





## Do It Yourself

Write down the steps and finish the instructions of making a kite using sequencing words and connectives.



(1) To make a paper kite, we need \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_

(4) \_\_\_\_\_

(5) \_\_\_\_\_

(6) \_\_\_\_\_





## Reader Step-up

Read the passage below.

### Horses

Horses are beautiful creatures. They can run quickly. People like to watch horses because they are strong and powerful.

Horses are mammals. Mammals are animals that have hair, are warm-blooded, and usually give birth to babies. The mother horse generally has one baby in the spring and feeds the baby milk. Horses have long legs, and big eyes that can see almost all the way around them. They can walk, trot, gallop and jump.



Young horses that are one year old or younger are called **foals**. A young female horse is called a filly, and a young male horse is called a colt. After 4 years, a horse is considered an adult. Many people think that a pony is a young horse, but that is incorrect. A pony is a type of horse that does not grow very large.

Horses generally sleep standing up, so that if a predator approaches, they can run away quickly. Horses only need about three hours of sleep per day! If a horse is doing a lot of walking on hard ground, people put horseshoes on them,

Horses eat foods such as grass, hay, oats, corn, apples, and carrots. They are herbivores, meaning they do not eat other animals. Their stomachs are small, so they need small, frequent feedings.

Although horses live in the wild, many people have horses as pets, too. When people first started to take horses as pets, they were just used for work. The horses would pull carriages so people could ride places, or plows so the farmers could more easily tend their fields. Horses were also used to carry goods on their backs.

When these strong creatures are treated with care, they make wonderful companions. What else do you know about horses?

Answer the following questions.

1. What are mammals?

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2. Why do horses sleep standing up in the wild?

---

3. What does "foal" mean in the 3rd paragraph? How do you know?

---

4. What are herbivores?

---

5. In the past, why did people take horses as pets?

---

6. What does "strong creatures" refer to?

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## Lesson 20: Present perfect tense and other tenses



### Grammar Time!



What tenses did we learn at school? Let's do some revision together!



### Practice!

Write down the correct tenses name with the correct signal words.

Ago	Today	Look!	Ever
Usually	hope	Last year	Never
Each day	Recently	At this moment	Yesterday
At present	Once	already	Now
Often	This morning	Daily	twice a week



## Present Perfect Tense

Do you remember what Present Perfect Tense is? Let's revise!

A. Formation: has / have (not) + past participle

Usage	Example
(1) An action started in the past and continues in the present	They <u>haven't lived</u> here for years.
(2) When the time period has not finished	I <u>have worked</u> hard this week.
(3) Actions repeated in an unspecified period between the past and now	It <u>has happened</u> four times already.
(4) Actions completed in the very recent past (add 'just')	<u>Have</u> you <b>just</b> <u>finished</u> homework?
(5) When the precise time of the action is not important or not known	Someone <u>has eaten</u> my dessert!
Signal words: already, yet, ever, never, for, since...	

B. Form questions in Present Perfect Tense

(1) Yes / No Questions

Example:

Have you bought a new bag?

Yes, I have ('ve) bought a new bag.

No, I have not (haven't) bought a new bag.

(2) 'Wh-' questions

Example:

How many times have you been to Malaysia?

I have been there once / twice / ... times.

## C. Signal words

## (1) Already / Just / Yet

I. We use 'already / just' in **positive sentences**.

Example:

Have they eaten the breakfast yet?

Yes, they have already eaten the breakfast.

II. We use 'yet' in **questions and negative sentences**.

Example:

Have they eaten the breakfast yet?

No, they haven't eaten the breakfast yet.

## (2) For / Since

- We can use 'for / since' to talk about actions that began in the past and continue to the present.
- We use 'since' with a **specific time** and 'for' with a **period of time**.

Example:

How long have you been a chef?

I have been a chef since 2009.

I have been a chef for seven years.

**Learn more!**

What are the differences between Present Perfect Tense and Simple Past Tense? Let's see the usage of Simple Past Tense first!

**Simple Past Tense: verb+-ed / the past form of a verb**

Usage	Example
(1) To express a completed action in a time before now	We <u>lived</u> in Australia in 1997.

Signal words: yesterday, ago, this morning, last week, last year...

We use **Present Perfect Tense** when the time of an action is **not important or not specified** or when **the action is related to the present and unfinished**.

We use **Simple Past Tense** when details about the time or place that an action occurred are **given or requested** or when **the action is finished**.

Example: We have lived in Australia since 1997. VS We lived in Australia in 1997.



## Complete the table!

Complete the following table.

Base form	Past simple	Past participle
be		
go		
blow		
break		
bring		
buy		
do		
eat		
fall		
find		
forget		
hide		
throw		
cut		
write		
take		
read		
fly		
drive		
grow		



## Revision - other tenses

Let's revise other tenses!

### Simple Present Tense: verb + -s / -es

Usage	Example
(1) To express habits	He <u>drinks</u> tea at breakfast.
(2) To express repeated actions or events	We <u>have</u> breakfast everyday morning.
(3) To express general truths	The Earth <u>revolves</u> around the sun.
(4) To express instructions or directions	<u>Open</u> the packet and <u>pour</u> the contents into hot water.
(5) To express fixed arrangements	My mother <u>arrives</u> tomorrow.
Signal words: always, sometimes, every week, daily, generally...	

### Present Continuous Tense: is/am/are + verb-ing

Usage	Example
(1) To describe an action that is going on at this moment	You <u>are using</u> the mobile phone.
(2) To describe an action that is going on during this period of time or a trend	<u>Are</u> you still <u>working</u> for the same company?
(3) To describe an action or event in the future which has already been planned or prepared	I'm <u>meeting</u> my friend tonight.
(4) To describe a temporary event or situation	The weather forecast was bad, but it <u>is shining</u> at the moment.
(5) To describe and emphasize a continuing series of repeated actions (with 'always/forever/constantly')	You <u>are constantly complaining</u> about your boss!
Signal words: now, today, Look!, Listen!, at present, at this moment...	



## Sentence Rewriting

Rewrite the sentences by replacing the underlined words with the given words.  
Use the correct tenses.

(e.g.) Jack moved to Taiwan last week. (next year)

Jack will move to Taiwan next year.

(1) I am going to learn karate next summer. (for four years)

\_\_\_\_\_

(2) Dennis is singing on the stage now. (two days ago)

\_\_\_\_\_

(3) Simon did revision this morning. (always)

\_\_\_\_\_

(4) Janice uses the computer every night. (for two hours)

\_\_\_\_\_

(5) Did you go to Ocean Park yesterday? (ever)

\_\_\_\_\_

(6) Gary will perform in the drama soon. (at the moment)

\_\_\_\_\_



## Proofreading

Underline the mistakes and write the correct answers on the line. If the



sentence is correct, put a ✓ on the line.

1. Jenny's mum was a teacher since 1990.
2. She has placed the cake in the oven yet.
3. Terry loves ride on a horse.
4. Why does Tom and Dave quarrel with each other?
5. How many times have you visit Ocean Park?
6. Can you swim when you were five?
7. Did you watched the show last night?
8. Helen went to school already.

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## Fill in the blanks

Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the given words.

hurt    see    chat    be    fall    run  
can do    feel    bleed    cry    take



The weather today (1) \_\_\_\_\_ sunny. I (2) \_\_\_\_\_  
with my friends in the playground at recess. Suddenly, a P1 student (3) \_\_\_\_\_  
on the ground. When I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ this accident, my friends and I quickly  
(5) \_\_\_\_\_ to her to see what we (6) \_\_\_\_\_ .  
"How (7) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ ?" we asked.  
"I (8) \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_ myself. My arms and legs  
(9) \_\_\_\_\_ now! Ouch!" she (10) \_\_\_\_\_ .  
At last, we (11) \_\_\_\_\_ her to the Medical room.



## Conversation

Finish the conversation with the correct forms of the given verbs.



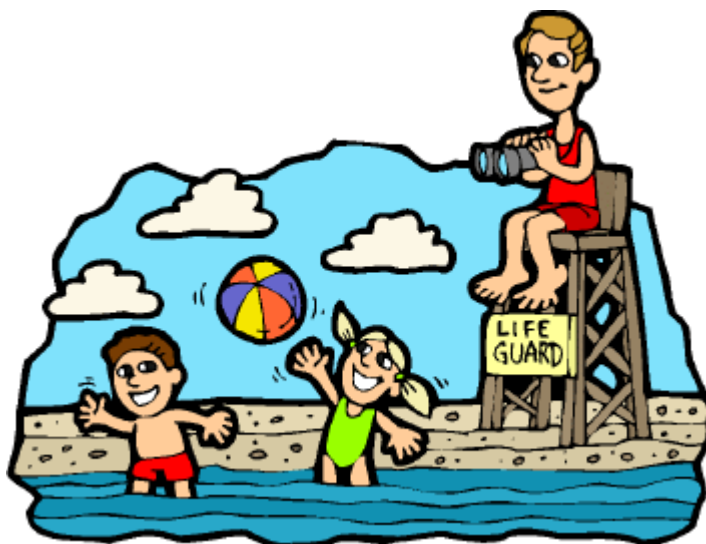
- Sally: Hi, Ken! (1) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (come) now? Jess and I  
(2) \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for you at the café.
- Ken: I'm so sorry. I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) late. I'm waiting for the MTR.  
(4) \_\_\_\_\_ Jason \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) yet?
- Sally: No, he (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (not / arrive) yet. Don't worry.  
(Jason arrived after 5 minutes.)
- Jason: I'm sorry for being late. (6) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (order)  
anything yet?
- Jess: No, we haven't. Let's wait for Ken before we order. (7) \_\_\_\_\_  
you \_\_\_\_\_ (be) to this coffee shop before?
- Jason: Yes, I (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) here once.
- Sally: I (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (come) here last week too.
- Jess: What (10) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) last time?
- Jason: I (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (try) the apple pie and latte.
- Sally: I (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) some fresh baked cookies with Cappuccino.
- Jess: All sounds great to me! Look! Ken (13) \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) in the  
café!
- Jason: We can finally (14) \_\_\_\_\_ (order)!
- Sally: Yay! I (15) \_\_\_\_\_ (get) the menu already!



## Reader Step-up

Read the following passage.

### **Saving Lives**



My name is Larry and I'm a lifeguard. I have worked as a lifeguard for six years and I love my job very much. I have saved people's lives. That's really rewarding. It's because my job is important to keep people safe in the water, while they are resting or having fun at the beach. My advice is useful to keep people free from danger, injured or sunburnt.

I work from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. from Wednesday to Sunday and rest on Monday and Tuesday every week. Some of my friends think that I should do something else so that I will have the opportunity to rest and go out at the weekend, but I can't imagine doing anything else.

Answer the following questions.

(1) What is Larry's job?

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(2) Why did Larry think that his job is rewarding?

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(3) How long has Larry worked as a lifeguard?

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(4) What does Larry do at work?

---

(5) Do you think Larry will quit his job? Why or why not?

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## Lesson 21: Past Continuous Tense

### Quiz

Complete the following verb table.



Simple Present	Simple Past	Present Perfect
begin		
feel		
get		
draw		
bring		
know		
take		
pay		
meet		
leave		
wake		
sleep		
throw		
write		



## Grammar Time!

### Past Continuous Tense

Form:

was / were + \_\_\_\_\_ing

(1) When an action was happening during a period of time in the past, we use "Past Continuous Tense".

For example,

They **were playing** when Dad came home.

I **was sleeping** when my mother left home this morning.

(2) Usually, we use Past Continuous Tense with the Simple Past Tense. We would use **when** or **while** to join the two actions in the sentence.

when + short action (Simple Past Tense)  
while + long action (Past Continuous Tense)

For example,

We **were having** dinner **when** Sam came.

**While** we **were having** dinner, Sam **was driving**.

(3) How to form questions and negative sentences in Past Continuous Tense?

Questions:

**Were** they **playing** when Dad came home?

**Was** Helen **sleeping** when her mother left home this morning?

Negative sentences:

They **were not playing** when Dad came home.

Helen **was not sleeping** when her mother left home this morning.





## Warm up

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of verbs.

1. I lost my keys when I \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) home.
2. It was raining while we \_\_\_\_\_ (have) dinner.
3. I saw the department stores when I \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) on the bus.
4. Her phone rang while she \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) to her new boss.
5. My friends \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) to work when they heard the news on the radio.
6. He \_\_\_\_\_ (ride) his bicycle when the cat ran across the road.
7. We couldn't go to the beach yesterday because it \_\_\_\_\_ (rain).
8. It was a lovely day. The sun was shining and the birds \_\_\_\_\_ (sing) in the trees.
9. We \_\_\_\_\_ (stand) outside the house just as he \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) by.
10. " \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) your homework just now?"
11. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ (not cry) although he \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) very sick.
12. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not quarrel). We \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) very loudly.







## What was happening?

What was happening in the library from 3 pm to 4 pm yesterday? Take a look at the picture and write some sentences to tell.



(e.g.) A baby was climbing onto the ladder.

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## Proofreading

Each sentence has one mistake. Rewrite the sentence.

1. She was seeing the shark while she was surfing.

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2. What was you doing last night at 8.00pm?

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3. I was reading a book when my brother was getting back.

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4. He didn't liked the film very much.

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5. What did he see when he swam?

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6. You can turn off the TV. I not was watching it.

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7. I was talking to Stephen while the phone rang.

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8. I went to the cinema last night but I wasn't liking the film.

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## Practice

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of verbs.



1. It \_\_\_\_\_ (snow) when I \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) home this morning.
2. It was a sunny afternoon and people \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) on the grass in the park. Then suddenly it \_\_\_\_\_ (start) to rain.
3. A: I tried to explain my problem to her.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ (she/listen)?
4. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) on the phone when I arrived, but when he \_\_\_\_\_ (see) me, he \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) the call. Perhaps he thought that I \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to his conversation.
5. I nearly had an accident today. A car \_\_\_\_\_ (come) towards me, but I moved quickly out of the way and fortunately nothing \_\_\_\_\_ (happen).
6. A: Which hotel \_\_\_\_\_ (you/stay) when you lost your passport?  
B: I don't remember. I \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) many places during my European tour and I \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) in many different hotels.
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ (move) to Beijing in 1999. I \_\_\_\_\_ (live) there when I met them.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ (many people / wait) for the 9:15 bus last night?
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ (dance) with my friends when the restaurant played our favourite song.
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ (study) grammar when I \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) asleep.



11. The scientists \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in their laboratory when they \_\_\_\_\_ (discover) the new drug.
12. We \_\_\_\_\_ (climb) the wall when the gardener \_\_\_\_\_ (see) us.
13. Vicky \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a beautiful dream when the alarm clock \_\_\_\_\_ (ring)
14. As he \_\_\_\_\_ (run) for the bus he \_\_\_\_\_ (collide) with a street lamp.
15. When she \_\_\_\_\_ (carry) a handbag, she \_\_\_\_\_ (drop) it on her foot.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ (you / do) your homework on the bus while you \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to school?
17. The students \_\_\_\_\_ (read) the article when the last class \_\_\_\_\_ (finish).
18. When I \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at the cinema, my friends \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for me.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ (you / listen) to the teacher when she \_\_\_\_\_ (explain) this exercise?
20. Susan \_\_\_\_\_ (play) the piano while Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (sing).



## Reader Step-up

Read the passage below.



Daniel was jumping with excitement. He was going camping at the Sai Kung campsite. His teacher, Mr Jones was organising the camp for all his P5 students. Mr Jones decided to take Daniel along as he felt it would be good for him. Daniel loves the nature and always wants to know more about the nature. They would only be away for two days.

In the morning, Daniel's dad drove him to the campsite to meet with the others. He packed a huge backpack with what his mum prepared for him and his friends. There were beef curry rice and fried chicken wings. Mr Jones arrived earlier with sleeping bags and cooking utensils. Other students also brought a lot of food and drinks.

As it is so cold, the campsite supervisor lent them a stove to light some fire. He reminded them to put out the fire when they slept. Mr Jones rent three tents where they would all sleep, with five people in each tent. With the help of Ken, who was a scout leader, all the boys put up the tents by themselves.

In the evening, the boys heat the food they brought over the fire. They cleaned up after the delicious dinner. A boy named Simon brought a guitar. They all sang and chatted.

They all had a great time and Daniel couldn't wait for his next camping adventure.

Answer the following questions.

(1) Where were the boys camping?

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(2) How did Daniel get to the campsite?

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(3) How many people went to the camp? Write down the sentence that tells you the answer.

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(4) Who taught the others to put up the tents?

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(5) Did Daniel enjoy camping? Why or why not?

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(6) Do you like camping? Why or why not?

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