



ANGLAIS

Class : 3rd grade

Lesson : **Simple Past & Past Continuous**

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Being or existence

Be
Consist of
Contain
Exist

Senses

See
Touch
Taste
Smell
Sound

Possession

Have
Own
Belong to
Include
Lack
Possess

Feeling

Adore
Desire
Like
Hate
Love
Need
Envy
Prefer

Thoughts

Believe
Think
Feel
Doubt
Know
Realize
Understand
Suppose

Other Verbs

Concern
Measure
Cost
Fit
Mean
Weigh
Depend
Deserve
Matter

Stative Verbs

→ verbs that describe
states not actions

↘ not used in continuous forms

I am thinking of moving to another city.
am = considering



1. Write complete sentences. Use the Present Continuous.

a. (We / leave / the country / right now)

b. (Technology / change / all the time these days)

c. (More people / study / online these days)



d. (Prices / currently / go / up all the time)

e. (The sea /get / dirtier / this year)



2. Mary is in the computer room at college. Complete her conversation with Peter. Put in a Present Continuous form of the verb.

Peter: what _____ (you / do)

Mary: _____ (I / write) a letter to my cousin. He's a disc jockey.

Rachel and I _____ (try) to organize a disco.

Peter: That sounds like a lot of work. How _____ (you / find) time for your studies?



Mary: As I said, Rachel _____ (**help**) me. _____
(**we / get**) on all right. _____ (**we / not / spend**) too much time on
it. _____ (**it / not / take**) me away from my studies, don't worry
about that. Oh, sorry, _____ (**you / wait**) for this computer?

Peter: Yes, but there is no hurry.

Mary: _____ (**I / correct**) the last bit of the letter. I've nearly
finished.



3. Complete this newspaper report. Write the verbs in brackets in the correct form, present simple or present continuous.

It's summer. A man is out for a quiet walk. He's walking along a country road and he (1) is minding (mind) his own business when he is hurt and seriously injured by a minivan. The man, a writer of horror fiction, survives but he (2) becomes (become) obsessed with the van that maimed him. He doesn't hold a grudge against the driver. Instead, he (3) buys (buy) the minivan and (4) hides (hide) it. This sounds like the story of a Stephen King thriller, but it is, in fact, the last chapter in the writer's real life. King has bought the vehicle and he intends to take a hammer to it. At present. the author (5)

parallelism

injured / wounded



~~is recovering~~ (recover) from his wounds at home, where he (6)
~~is suffering from~~ (suffer from) a broken hip, a fractured leg, and a collapsed lung.
 The story is strangely like the plot of his novel *Thinner*, in which the victim's family
 (7) ~~puts~~ (put) a curse on the driver. King, however, demands only the
withdrawal of the driver's license. As for the minivan, we (8) ~~don't know~~ (not
 know) if King will carry out his revenge or if he is simply hatching the plot for a new
 novel.

taking away

=
making a secret plan



4. Use the words in brackets () to complete the dialogues. Use the Present Continuous or the Present Simple.

a. Amy: Is the swimming pool open today?

Charlotte: (No, they / get / things ready for the next competition.)

No, they're getting things _____

Amy: (How often / they / have / these competitions?)

How often do they have these _____? → habit

Charlotte: About three times a year.

b. Charles: (Why / that machine / not work at the moment?)



Why is that machine not working?

Billy: (I don't know, but a mechanic / mend / it.)

_____ is mending it.

Charles: (What / the machine / do?) (it / make / boxes?)

What does the machine do? Does it make boxes?

Billy: (Yes, it / make / boxes / of all sizes.)

_____ It makes boxes of all sizes

the moment
of speaking

c. **Clare:** (Look! The Martins / work / in their garden.)

_____ are working



Daniel: (They / not / usually / work / on Sundays.)

They don't usually work

Let's have a word with them. Hello, Casey. Hello, William. (you / get / ready / for the winter?)

Are you getting ready ... ?

← the moment of speech

William: (Yes, we / tidy / up the leaves.)

We're tidying up the leaves.

(We / always / try / to do it before the winter / come.)

We always try to do it before winter comes.



Jamie: (Michael, what / you / look / for?)

What are you looking for?

Michael: (I / look / for Jean's glasses.)

I'm looking for Jean's glasses.

(She / not / often / wear / them.)

She doesn't often wear them

(She / only / wear / them to read, so she often / lose / them.)

She only wears them to read, so she often loses them



The Simple Past

We Use the Simple Past to:

- talk about a finished action in the past.

e.g.: The van *crashed* into the car. *yesterday*.



Time Expressions Used with the Simple Past:

- In the past
- Yesterday
- Last week/month/year/century
- In + (year) *in 1998*
- Two years ago / Three months ago, etc.
- On + (day) / Last + (day)

On Monday / Last Monday



Simple Past Forms (To Be)

<i>Subject Pronouns</i>	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Interrogative (Yes/No questions and short answers)</i>
I / He / She / It	<u>was</u> absent.	<u>wasn't</u> absent.	<u>was I</u> absent? Yes, <u>I was</u> . ✓ No, <u>I wasn't</u> . ✗
You / We / They	<u>were</u> absent.	<u>weren't</u> absent.	<u>Were we</u> absent? Yes, <u>we were</u> . ✓ No, <u>we weren't</u> . ✗



Simple Past Forms (Verbs)

Regular Past Forms	Irregular Past Forms
<p><i>All</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most verbs end in <i>-ed</i>: book → booked Verbs ending in <i>-e</i>, we add <i>-d</i>: smile → smiled / <i>arrived / served / liked ...</i> Verbs ending in a <i>consonant + -y</i>, we change the <i>-y</i> to <i>-ied</i>: try → tryied / <i>flied / cried / relied</i> One-syllable verbs ending with a vowel + consonant, we double the final consonant: stop → stopped BUT No doubling of consonants when there are two vowels <i>e.g.</i>: seem → seemed <p><i>Except</i></p> <p><i>see m → seemed</i></p>	<p><i>No rule</i></p>



Irregular Verbs

<i>Base Form</i>	<i>Simple Past</i>
Become	became
Buy	bought
Cost	cost
Dream	dreamt
Feed	fed
Grow	grew
Hurt	hurt
Know	knew
Lend	lent
Mean	meant
Read	read
Shoot	shot

<i>Base Form</i>	<i>Simple Past</i>
Sleep	slept
Wake	woke
Teach	taught
Fly	flew
Lead	led
Break	broke
Freeze	froze
Hide	hid
Wear	wore
Spend	spent
Stick	stuck
Cut	cut



Simple Past Forms (Verbs)

Verbs	Subject pronouns	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative (Yes/No questions and short answers)
To play	I / You / We / They / He / She / It	<u>I played</u> basketball last week.	<u>I didn't play</u> basketball last week.	<u>Did you play</u> basketball last week? Yes, <u>I did</u> . ✓ No, <u>I didn't</u> . ✗
To send	I / You / We / They / He / She / It	<u>I sent</u> an e-mail to my friend.	<u>I didn't send</u> an e-mail to my friend.	<u>did you send</u> an e-mail to my friend? Yes, <u>I did</u> . ✓ No, <u>I didn't</u> . ✗



1. Complete the newspaper story about a fire. Put in the Past Simple forms of the verbs.

Three people died (die) in a fire in the city center last night. They were (be) James, Julia and Amy Harrington, a married couple and their daughter. The fire started (start) at 3:20 a.m. One of the neighbors, Mr. Patrick, saw (see) the flames and called (call) the fire brigade. He also tried (try) to get into the house and save his neighbors, but the heat was (be) too great. The fire brigade arrived (arrive) in a few minutes. Around fifteen firemen fought (fight) the fire and finally brought (bring) it under control. Three firemen entered (enter) the burning building but they sadly found (find) the family dead.



2. Complete the conversation. Put in the Past Simple negatives and questions.

Pam: _____ (you / have) a nice weekend in Istanbul?

Tom: Yes, thanks. It was great. We looked around and then we saw a show.

_____ (we / not / try) to do too much.

Pam: what sights _____ (you / see)?

Tom: We visited the Hagia Sophia mosque. _____ (I / not / know) it was that breathtaking.

Pam: And what show _____ (you / go) to?

Tom: Oh, a dance show. I forgot the name. I _____ (I / not / like) it.

Pam: Oh, dear. And _____ (Sarah / enjoy) it?

Tom: No, not really. But we enjoyed the weekend. Sarah did some shopping, too, but _____ (I / not / want) to go shopping.



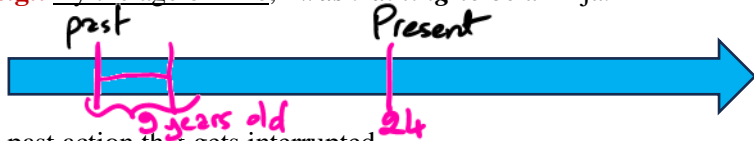
The Past Continuous

We use the Past Continuous to talk about:

continuous/progressive

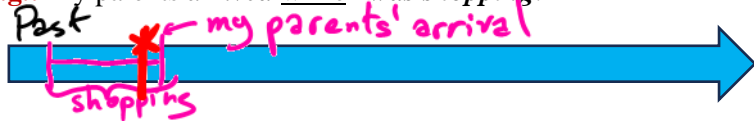
- an ongoing action at a specified time. *in the past*

e.g.: By the age of nine, I *was training* to be a ninja.



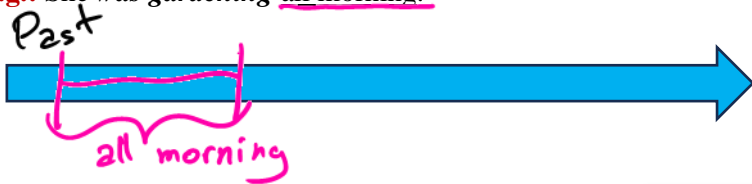
- a past action that gets interrupted.

e.g.: My parents *arrived* while I *was shopping*.



- Stressing how much time a past action took.

e.g.: She **was gardening** all morning.



Time Expressions Used with the Past Continuous:

- When

- While / As

- All night/day/evening/morning/week/month/year

} interruption → one action interrupting another

→ to emphasize
to stress
to focus on

I was working all day.



The Past Continuous Form (To swim)

To Be (Simple Past) + Verb(ing)

<i>Subject Pronouns</i>	<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Interrogative</i>
I / He / She / It	was swimming in the swimming pool.	wasn't swimming in the swimming pool.	Was he swimming in the swimming pool?
You / We / They	were swimming in the swimming pool.	weren't swimming in the swimming pool.	Were you swimming in the swimming pool?



1. Complete the conversation. Put in the Past Continuous forms.

Britney: _____ (I / look) for you, Casey. I'm afraid I've broken this glass.

Casey: Oh no! What _____ (you / do)?

Britney: _____ (I / take) it to the kitchen. I accidentally bumped into Jack. _____ (he / come) out just as _____ (I / go) in.

Casey: I expect it was your fault. _____ (you / not / look) where _____ (you / go).

Britney: I apologize. I'll buy you another glass as soon as possible.



2. complete the sentences with suitable verbs from the box. Use the past simple or past continuous.

blow - collapse - cook - feel - have - hit - live - press - see - set off - settle down - spend - stand

continuous action

interruption

- I was standing at the bus stop when I saw the speeding car slam into the lamp post. → sudden action

- The icy wind was blowing through the trees as we set off on our journey into the forest. to begin a journey



This action interrupted
the state of Brad

- Brad felt/was feeling exhausted so he collapsed onto the sofa,
pressed the button on the remote control and settled down
for an evening vegetating in front of the box. = TV to become quiet

- The twins spent the afternoon shopping because they
[were cooking] for their roommates all evening.

Unfortunately for us, we were living on the wrong side of Miami
when Hurricane Andrew hit the city.

This action interrupts the
action of living.

being
inactive/
lazy

the
action took
a long time



3. Complete the paragraph with the suitable tense. Use the Simple Past or the Past Continuous.

Yesterday, as I _____ (**walk**) home from work, I _____
 (**see**) a group of children playing in the park. They _____ (**have**) a great
 time. As I _____ (**continue**) my walk, the weather _____
 (**change**) rapidly. Suddenly, it _____ (**start**) raining heavily, so I
 _____ (**take**) shelter under a nearby tree. While I _____
 (**wait**) for the rain to stop, I _____ (**pull out**) my phone and
 _____ (**check**) the weather forecast. It had predicted rain for the evening,
 so I _____ (**decide**) to wait it out and enjoy the refreshing rainfall.











