Past tenses

Past simple: regular verbs

- We use the past simple to talk about:
 - single actions that started and finished in the past, often with definite time expressions like yesterday, last week, a year ago: I finished college a year ago.
 - actions that happened regularly in the past, often with expressions of frequency (e.g. often, always, every week etc.) or duration (e.g. for a year, when I was a child): I played football every week when I was a child.
 - states and situations that were true in the past but are not true now: I lived in London when I was young, but now I live in Liverpool.
- To form the past simple of regular verbs, we add -ed to the verb: walk \rightarrow walked $play \rightarrow played$ like $\rightarrow liked$
- We use did/didn't + infinitive in negative sentences and questions: I didn't like the film. **Did** you **play** tennis last Saturday?

See Appendix 6: Spelling rules for verbs + -ed, page 171.

Affirmative		Ann	visited	her friend.
Negative		Ann	didn't visit	her friend.
Question	Did	Ann	visit	her friend?

RACTICE

Co	mplete the sentences. Use the past simple of the verbs in brackets.
0	watched a really good film on TV last night. (watch)
1	The bus fifteen minutes late yesterday. (arrive)
2	My parents much when they were young. (not travel)
3	I to my friend for an hour on the phone yesterday. (chat)
4	We basketball at primary school. (not play)
5	My sister French at university. (study)
6	He at a fantastic hotel on holiday last summer. (stay)
7	My friends to go out last Saturday night. (not want)
8	I the summer holidays when I was a child. (love)
9	The rain after fifteen minutes. (stop)
10	I my car last week, so now it's really dirty. (not clean)

11 They jazz when they were young, but now they love it. (not like)

12 We the heavy boxes up the stairs to the sixth floor. (carry)

30b Complete the story. Use the past simple of the verbs in brackets.

30C Complete the conversations. Use the past simple of the verbs in the boxes.

d	ance enjoy finish talk walk
A:	(o)Did youenjoy the party on Saturday night?
B:	Yes. The music was great, so I (1) a lot. And I (2) to some interesting people.
A:	What time (3)?
B:	At about two. Then I (4) home.
h	ate live move start travel work
A:	(5) you in London when you were a child?
В:	No. My father (6) as a diplomat and we (7) all over the world.
A:	When (8) you to London?
В:	Five years ago, when I (9) work. I (10) it at first,

31 Past simple: irregular verbs

but now I love it.

Some verbs do not form the past simple with -ed. They are irregular: $eat \rightarrow ate$ $drink \rightarrow drank$ $find \rightarrow found$ $go \rightarrow went$ $see \rightarrow saw$

See Appendix 11: Irregular verbs, pages 172-173.

Affirmative		They	won	the prize.
Negative		They	didn't win	the prize.
Question	Did	they	win	the prize?

1

PRACTICE

31a Complete the sentences. Use the past simple.

	Eve	ery	year	Last year
	0	We	go to a different country on holiday.	Weto Greece.
	1	We	see the famous monuments.	We the Parthenon.
	2	We	take a lot of photos.	We more than 100 photos.
	3	We	sleep late every morning.	We until ten o'clock.
	4	We	eat the local food.	We some Greek salad.
	5	We	meet some interesting people.	We a Greek family.
	6	We	buy souvenirs to take home.	We a beautiful vase.
31b	"La (dr (dd tha (6)) fin mo (te the the	ast v rive) o) so at I (l d) it othe ell) me		d) me her car and I (1)
31C			ete the conversations. Use the past si	
	0		Wheredid you put your keys? I think I them on t	
	1	B:	What time? (the of the control of the contro	
	2		What you for you A sweater. But my sister	
	3	A:	Where yesterday	when I called? (you / be)
			I at home, but I not hear)	the phone. (be,
	4		How your leg? (yo	
	5	B:	What to the wedd He a new suit. It cost)	

Past continuous

We use the past continuous to talk about:

- an action that was in progress at a particular time in the past, often with time expressions like at one o'clock, last night. The action started before that time and continued after that time: At one o'clock yesterday we were having lunch.
- an action or state that continued for a long time, often with expressions like all day, all morning: I was working all day yesterday.
- two actions that were in progress at the same time in the past, often with the word while. Notice when we use a comma (,): Yuri was washing the car while Katya was watching TV. While Katya was watching TV, Yuri was washing the car.
- We use the past simple, not the past continuous, with state verbs: I heard a noise outside. (Not I was hearing a noise outside.)

Affirmative	I/he/she/it was walking	we/you/they were walking		
Negative	I/he/she/it wasn't walking	we/you/they weren't walking		
Question	Was I/he/she/it walking?	Were we/you/they walking?		
Short	Yes, I/he/she/it was.	Yes, we/you/they were.		
answers	No, I/he/she/it wasn't.	No, we/you/they weren't.		

See Appendix 5: Spelling rules for verbs + -ing, page 171.

When I got off the plane, my friends

PRACTICE

32a	Complete	the sentences.	Use the past	continuous o	of the verbs	in brackets.
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0	was sitting at home one day, feeling miserable. (sit)
1	It about my summer holidays. (rain, think)
2	Later that day, I the Internet. (surf)
3	I for anything in particular. (not look)
4	Then I found an interesting site. A new airline
5	Some of my friends round India. (travel)
6	They were in Delhi and they a wonderful time. (have)
7	Suddenly, it seemed like a good idea to join them and two days later I

to meet me. (wait)

32b	Co	mp	lete the conversations. Use the past continuous of the verbs in brackets.					
	0	A:	Whatwere you doing yesterday evening? I knocked on the door,					
			but no one answered. (you / do)					
		B:	I was listening to loud music. I didn't hear you knock. (listen)					
	1	A:	Where at eight o'clock this morning? (Karl / go)					
		B:	To a job interview. That's why he a suit and tie. (wear)					
	2	A:	the computer all morning? (you / use)					
		B:	Yes, I to some friends online. (chat)					
	3	A:	The neighbours a lot of noise last night! (make)					
	arki		Yes, I know. They their wedding anniversary while the					
			rest of us to get some sleep! (celebrate, try)					
	4	A:	I didn't see Eve or George in August. What? (they / do)					
		B:	Well, Eve across the US with some friends and George					
			in his dad's shop. (drive, work)					
	5	A:	Who to outside the cinema last night? (you / talk)					
		B:	Some friends. We the film. (discuss)					
	6	A:	I'm so tired! Brian and I in the garden all day yesterday! (dis					
		B:	Really? Why? (you / dig)					
	ym (gnir) 🕪 See Appendixes Spetting riskes forverbs 4-ing, pagestro (hni)							
320	Complete the news story. Use the past continuous of the verbs in the box.							
	6	do	have plant rob sleep talk work					
	(Bad) (By Wellis)							
	Noisy neighbours help burglars							
	are sitting are one day feeling one are less than a le							
	There was a burglary at the home of local man							
	Mike Knight yesterday afternoon. It seems that the							
	thieves (0) were robbing Mr Knight's house							
	while he (1) some work in his							
	garden. 'I (2) vegetables in the							
	garden all afternoon,' Mr Knight told reporters,							
	'aı	nd l	didn't hear a thing.'					
	W	hile	e Mr Knight (3) in the					
	ga	rde	n, his neighbours (4) a					
	ba	rbe	cue to celebrate their son's birthday. 'They (5) really					
	loudly,' Mr Knight said.							

Past continuous and past simple

- We can use the past simple and past continuous together, to talk about an action that happened while another action was in progress. We use the past continuous for the longer action that was in progress. We use the past simple for the shorter action: I was working when he arrived.
- We often use when before the action in the past simple and while before the action in the past continuous. Notice when we use a comma (,):
 I was sleeping when the phone rang. When the phone rang, I was sleeping.
 The phone rang while I was sleeping. While I was sleeping, the phone rang.



We use past simple + when + past simple to say that one action happened after another action: We had dinner when Kim arrived. When Kim arrived, we had dinner. (First Kim arrived. Then we had dinner.)

PRACTICE

33a	Complete	the sentences.	Use	when	or	while.
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- o Was it snowingwhen you went to bed last night?
- 1 They had lunch they were waiting for the plane.
- 2she put new batteries in the toy, it started working again.
- 3 I was walking home, I fell over and cut my knee.
- 4 Helen didn't say hello I saw her this morning.
- 5 you were out jogging, Frank brought your book back.
- **6** Did everybody go home the concert finished?

33b Write sentences. Use the past simple and past continuous.

- o while / I / do / the washing up / I / break / a glass While I was doing the washing up, I broke a glass.
- 1 your mother / ring / while / you / have / a bath
- when / we / see / them / they / buy / food / for the party
- while / she / shop / she / meet / on old friend
- 4 we / park / our car / when / we / have / the accident
- 5 what / you / read / when / I / come / into the room?
- 6 while / I / chop / the onions / I / cut / my finger

33C Complete the article. Use the past simple or past continuous of the verbs in brackets.

The You Land Williams and a dealers are Young to properly with the Control of
A funny thing (o)happened (happen) while I
(1) (fly) to London last summer. When I
(2) (get) on the plane, I (3)
(take off) my jacket and put it in the overhead locker. When the passenger next
to me (4) (sit) down, I was surprised to see that she
(5) (wear) the same jacket as me.
Anyway, the plane (6) (land) and we went to
pick up our bags at the luggage carousel. While I (7)
(wait) for my bags, I (8) (decide) to listen to some music.
But when I (9) (look) for my MP3 player in my jacket
pocket, it (10) (not be) there. Then I realised I had
the woman's jacket – and she had mine!