

Past Simple



yesterday *in 1995*
last year *in summer/ June*
two days ago *on Sunday*

She **plant****ed** roses yesterday.
Она **посадила** розы вчера.

Ved (2)

(did + V₁)

Spelling (- ed)

look – look**ed**
arrive – arriv**ed**
stop – stop**ped**
play – play**ed**, study – stud**ied**

Reading

-ed  **[t] – stop**ped**, watch**ed****
[d] – smelled**, cry**ed****
[id] – visited**, need**ed****

Past Progressive



at 5 o'clock yesterday *all morning*
when he came
While/ as I was working

She **was plant****ing** roses when he came.
Она **сажала** розы, когда он пришел

was

V ing

were

Spelling (- ing)

call – call**ing**
come – com**ing**
put – putt**ing**
play – play**ing**, fly – fly**ing**



Past Simple

+

She **planted** roses yesterday.

-

She **did not plant** roses
yesterday.

?

Did she **plant** roses yesterday?

Yes, she **did**.

No, she **did not**.



Past Progressive

+

She **was** **planting** roses when he came .

-

She **was not** **planting** roses when he came.

?

Was she **planting** roses when he came?

Yes, she **was**.

No, she **was** not.





Past Simple

1. When **did** you **buy** that dress?
I **bought** it yesterday.

The train left at 9.15.

Когда ты купила это платье?
Я купила его вчера.

Поезд ушел в 9.15. (*действие
произошло в определенное время в
прошлом*)

2. Once there **was** a king, who **had** a
beautiful daughter.

Однажды жил-был король, у которого
была прекрасная дочь. (*состояние
дел в прошлом.*)





Past Progressive

1. It **was raining** (1) when Bob **left** (2) my house.

Шел дождь (1), когда Боб вышел из моего дома (2). (*2-ое действие случилось на фоне 1-го*)

2. I **was reading** while my sister **was eating** breakfast.

Я читал, пока моя сестра завтракала. (*оба действия длительные*)

3. What **were** you **doing** at 7 o'clock yesterday?

Что ты делала вчера в 7 часов вечера? (*длительное действие в указанный момент времени*)



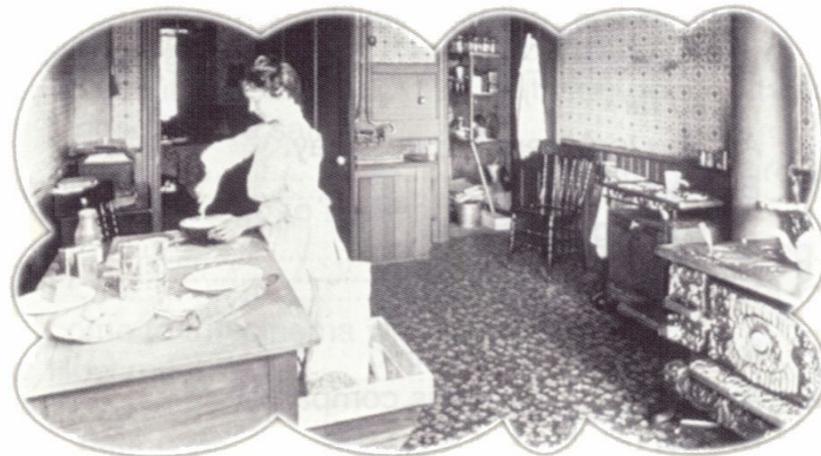
We use the past simple:

- a) for an action which happened at a definite time in the past. The time is stated, already known or implied.



They **went** camping by the lake last month. (When did they go camping? Last month. The time is stated.)

- c) for past habits or states which are now finished. In such cases we can also use the expression *used to*.



Kitchens **were/used to be** very different a hundred years ago.

- b) for actions which happened immediately one after the other in the past.



First she **paid** the driver, then she **got out** of the taxi.

The past simple is used with the following time expressions: *yesterday, then, when, How long ago ...?, last night/week/month/year/Tuesday, etc., three days/weeks, etc. ago, in 1997, etc.*



We use the past progressive:

- a) for an action which was in progress at a stated time in the past. We do not mention when the action started or finished.

At seven o'clock yesterday evening they **were having** dinner.
(We do not know when they started or finished their dinner.)



- c) for two or more simultaneous past actions.

She **was talking** on her mobile phone while she **was driving** to work.



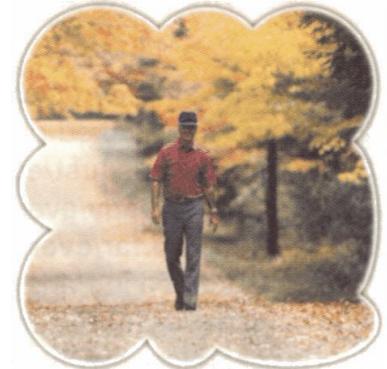
- b) for an action which was in progress when another action interrupted it. We use the past continuous for the action in progress (longer action) and the past simple for the action which interrupted it (shorter action).

He **was walking** down the street when he **ran into** an old friend.



- d) to describe the atmosphere, setting, etc. in the introduction to a story before we describe the main events.

One beautiful autumn afternoon, Ben **was strolling** down a quiet country lane. The birds **were singing** and the leaves **were rustling** in the breeze.



The past continuous is used with the following time expressions: *while, when, as, all morning/evening/day/night, etc.*



A *Brian and Ruth went on a day trip yesterday.*
Look at the notes below and say what they did, using the linking words from the list.

first, then, next, after that, later, finally

S1:

9:15 - 10:30: travel to Brighton by train
10:30 - 11:30: look around shops
11:30 - 12:30: walk on beach
12:30 - 2:00: eat lunch at seaside restaurant
2:00 - 4:30: visit funfair
4:30 - 5:30: have afternoon tea



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B Now, in pairs, ask and answer questions about what Brian and Ruth were doing at the times in the list below, as in the example.

SA: *What were Brian and Ruth doing at half past nine in the morning?*

SB: *They were travelling to Brighton by train.*

9:30 am

11:45 am

2:30 pm

11:00 am

1:15 pm

5:00 pm



Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or the past continuous.

A The sun **1)** (shine) and the birds **2)** (sing) as Mike **3)** (drive) down the country lane. He **4)** (smile), because he **5)** (look forward) to the journey ahead. Mike **6)** (enjoy) driving, especially when he **7)** (go) somewhere new. Then, suddenly, the engine **8)** (begin) to make a strange noise and the car **9)** (stop) dead in the middle of the road. Mike **10)** (try) to start it, but nothing **11)** (happen). He **12)** (sigh), then **13)** (get out) of the car. As he **14)** (push) the car to the side of the road, Mike **15)** (start) to wish he had stayed at home.



Answer key

A	2	were singing	8	began
	3	was driving	9	stopped
	4	was smiling	10	tried
	5	was looking forward/ looked forward	11	happened
	6	enjoyed	12	sighed
	7	was going/ went	13	got out
			14	pushed/was pushing
			15	started





Tests on-line

<http://www.study.ru/test/test.php?id=225>

<http://www.study.ru/test/test.php?id=380>

<http://www.study.ru/test/test.php?id=228>