

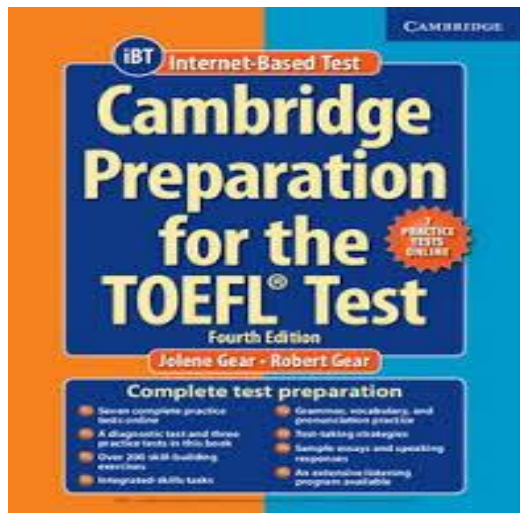
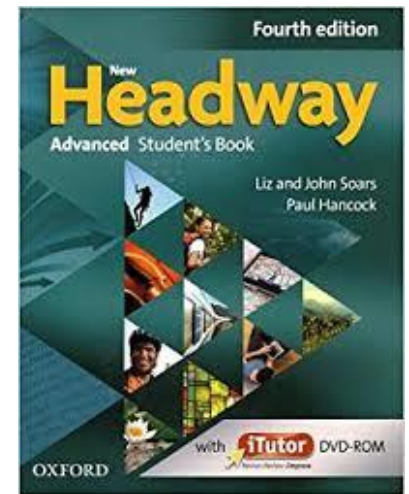
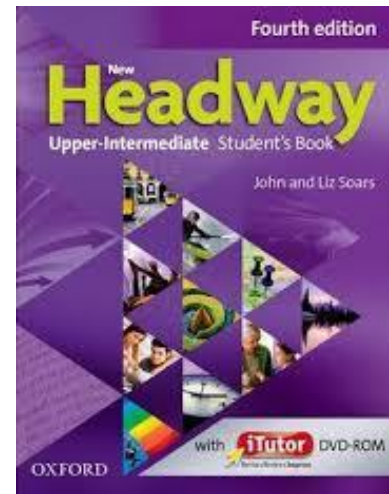
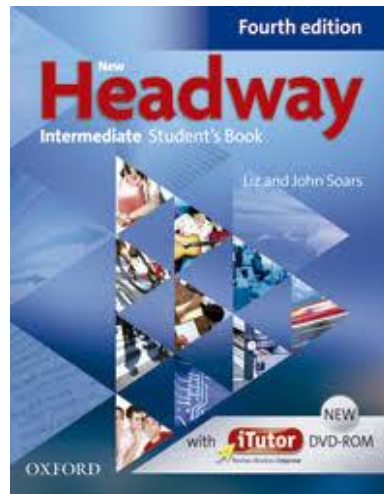
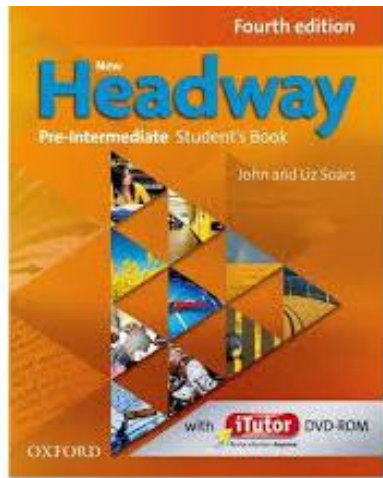


វិទ្យាស្ថានវិទ្យាសាស្ត្រអគ្គិសនី

Institute of Electrical Science (IES)



Which books have you studied so far?



I. Test Format

I. Complete the conversation with question words: (5 marks)

Dad: Morning, Kate. ¹ How are you today?

Kate: Fine, thanks. A bit tired

Dad: I din't hear you come home last night.
² What time did you get in?

Kate: About 11.00.

Dad: ³ Where did you go?

Kate: Just around to Beth's house.

Dad: Oh! There's a letter for you.

Kate: ⁴ Who is it from?

Dad: I don't know. Open it and see.

Kate: Oh!

I. Test Format

I. Complete the conversation with question words: (5 marks)

Dad: ⁵ What 's the matter?

Kate: Nothing... It's from Marco in Italy.

Dad: Really? What does he say?

Kate: He's coming to England.

Dad: ⁶ Why ?

Kate: Because he's going to learn English.

I. Test Format

II. Put the words in the correct order.

Each sentence starts with a capital letter: (10 marks)

1. cinema?/you/to/often/go/the/Do

→ Do you often go to the cinema?

2. meat/never/eat/I/because/don't /I/it/like.

I never eat meat because I don't like it.

3. listen/evening/the/to/parents/radio/the/My/always/in.

My parents always listen to the radio in the evening.

I. Test Format

II. Put the words in the correct order.

Each sentence starts with a capital letter: (10 marks)

4. How/do/have/often/a/you/holiday?

How often do you have a holiday?

5. sometimes/restaurant/We/Japanese/go/a/to.

We sometimes go to a Japanese restaurant.

6. for/late/never/am/school/I.

I am never late for school.

III). Complete the sentences with the words from the box: (5 marks)

to improve

to meet

to lose

to stay

to become

1. I'm studying law to become a lawyer.
2. I read to improve my mind.
3. I exercise a lot to lose weight.
4. I drink coffee to stay awake.
5. I joined a hiking club to meet new people.

IV). Choose the correct choice to complete each sentence: (5 marks)

1. He stopped to drink / **drinking** coffee. He only drinks tea now.
2. He wants **to quit** / quitting his job. He doesn't like his boss.
3. They don't like to live / **living** here. They miss their home country.
4. I would like **to ask** / asking a question.
5. She enjoys to swim / **swimming**. She goes to the lake every day.

VI. Read the text and answer the questions that follow: (10 marks)

Charge It!

Many people do not really understand how electricity works. They just know that when they need power to run an appliance, they have to plug it into the wall.

Energy comes from charged particles that are moving around. Have you ever rubbed a balloon against your clothes to make it stick? Have you held a balloon or a comb over someone's head to watch his hair stand up straight? That's static electricity and electrically charged particles. But these particles don't do much unless we control their energy.

Static electricity builds up on certain materials. Other materials, though, let electrical charges flow through them. This creates an electric current. Electric current travels very easily through metals like copper, gold, silver, and aluminum. We call materials that electric current flows through easily **conductors**. Water is also a good conductor of electricity. That's why electrical charges can travel through people, too. There is water in every cell of a person's body. Electric current can travel through these cells.

Since metal is a good conductor of electricity, electrical wires are often made out of metal. Wiring can also be made out of non-metal materials, such as **graphite**.

Conductors have to be enclosed in a material that is an **insulator**. Insulators do not allow electric current to pass through them. The rubber coating that you see on electrical cords covers the metal. The electric current stays inside the cord so we can direct the current to the appliance that needs power. Other good insulators are glass and some plastics.

- 1). What are two materials that are good conductors of electricity?
- 2). How is static electricity different from electric current?
- 3). What could happen if the rubber coating on a power cord is damaged?
- 4). Is water a conductor or an insulator?
- 5). In your own words, explain the difference between a conductor and an insulator.

Thanks for your attention!



I. Tense Review

1.1 Verbs

- 1 There are three classes of verbs in English.

Auxiliary verbs *do, be, and have*

These are used to form tenses, and to show forms such as questions and negatives.

Modal auxiliary verbs

Must, can, should, might, will, and would are examples of modal auxiliary verbs. They 'help' other verbs, but unlike *do, be, and have*, they have their own meanings. For example, *must* expresses obligation; *can* expresses ability.

I. Tense Review

1.1 Verbs

Full verbs

These are all the other verbs in the language, for example, *play, run, help, think, want, go, see, eat, enjoy, live, die, swim, etc.*

- 2 *Do, be, and have* can also be used as full verbs with their own meanings.

do

I do my washing on Saturdays.

She does a lot of business in Eastern Europe.

be

We are in class at the moment.

They were at home yesterday.

have

He has a lot of problems.

They have three children.

I. Tense Review

1.2 Auxiliary verbs and tenses

1 ***be* and the continuous forms**

Be + verb + -ing is used to make continuous verb forms which describe activities in progress and temporary activities.

He's washing his hair. (Present Continuous)

They were going to work. (Past Continuous)

I've been learning English for two years. (Present Perfect Continuous)

I'd like to be lying on the beach right now. (Continuous infinitive)

I. Tense Review

1.2 Auxiliary verbs and tenses

2 **be and the passive voice**

Be + past participle is used to form the passive.

Paper is made from wood. (Present Simple passive)

My car was stolen yesterday. (Past Simple passive)

The house has been redecorated. (Present Perfect passive)

This homework needs to be done tonight. (Passive infinitive)

I. Tense Review

1.2 Auxiliary verbs and tenses

3 *have* and the perfect forms

Have + past participle is used to make perfect verb forms.

He has worked in seven different countries. (Present Perfect)

She was crying because she had had some bad news. (Past Perfect)

I'd like to have met Napoleon. (Perfect infinitive)

Perfect means 'completed before', so Present Perfect means 'completed before now'. Past Perfect means 'completed before a time in the past'.

I. Tense Review

1.3 Auxiliary verbs and negatives

- 1 To make a negative, add *-n't* to the auxiliary verb. If there is no auxiliary verb, use *don't/doesn't/didn't*.

Positive

He's working.

I was thinking.

We've seen the play.

She works in a bank.

They like skiing.

He went on holiday.

Negative

He isn't working.

I wasn't thinking.

We haven't seen the play.

She doesn't work in a bank.

They don't like skiing.

He didn't go on holiday.

I. Tense Review

1.3 Auxiliary verbs and negatives

2 It is possible to contract the auxiliaries *be* and *have* and use the uncontracted *not*.

He's not playing today. (= *He isn't playing today.*)

We're not going to Italy after all. (= *We aren't going to Italy ...*)

I've not read that book yet. (= *I haven't read that book yet.*)

BUT *I'm not working.* NOT ~~*I amn't working.*~~

I. Tense Review

1.4 Auxiliary verbs and questions

- 1 To make a question, invert the subject and the auxiliary verb. If there is no auxiliary verb, use *do/does/did*.

Question

She's wearing jeans.

What is she wearing?

You were born in Paris.

Where were you born?

Peter's been to China.

Has Peter been to China?

I know you.

Do I know you?

He wants ice-cream.

What does he want?

They didn't go out.

Why didn't they go out?

I. Tense Review

1.4 Auxiliary verbs and questions

2 There is usually no *do/does/did* in subject questions.

Who wants ice-cream?

What flavour ice-cream do you want?

What happened to your eye?

What did you do to your eye?

Who broke the window?

How did you break the window?

I. Tense Review

1.5 Auxiliary verbs and short answers

Short answers are very common in spoken English. If you just say *Yes* or *No*, it can sound rude. To make a short answer, repeat the auxiliary verb. In the Present and Past Simple, use *do/does/did*.

Short answer

Are you coming with us?

Yes, I am.

Have you had breakfast?

No, I haven't.

Does she like walking?

No, she doesn't.

Did Mary phone?

Yes, she did.

I. Tense Review

1.5 Auxiliary verbs and short answers

A. Complete the sentences with *is* or *has*

- 1 Lily is in the garden.
- 2 Harry has gone to work.
- 3 London is in the south of England.
- 4 Paris has got a good metro system.
- 5 It has been seven months since I last saw her.
- 6 Joanne is coming to see us.

I. Tense Review

1.5 Auxiliary verbs and short answers

A. Complete the sentences with *is* or *has*

- 7 The waiter is paid at the end of each day.
- 8 My brother is 18 this Friday.
- 9 My aunt has got a cold.
- 10 She has had a lot of time to revise for the exam.
- 11 My husband is from Nigeria.

I. Tense Review

1.5 Auxiliary verbs and short answers

B. Complete the questions

- 1 A Do you like opera?
B No, I don't. I like rock music better.
- 2 A Did he watch the whole film?
B No, he didn't. He fell asleep.
- 3 A What's that noise? Is Mr Jones working again?
B Yes, I think he is.
- 4 A What did your grandfather do?
B He worked as a shoemaker.

I. Tense Review

1.5 Auxiliary verbs and short answers

- 5 A Have they got a dog?
B No, they haven't, but they've got a big pet rabbit.
- 6 A Where is your teacher from?
B I think he's from Australia or New Zealand.
- 7 A Do you want to come shopping with me?
B Yes, I do.
- 8 A Why were you late last night?
B Because I missed the train home.

I. Tense Review

1.5 Auxiliary verbs and short answers

- 9 A Are you going to the hairdresser this afternoon?
B Yes, I am. I need a new haircut.
- 10 A Do the neighbours have a new baby?
B No. They've just bought a very noisy cat.
- 11 A Are they making dinner tonight?
B Yes, I think they're making spaghetti.

I. Tense Review

2.1 Present Simple

Form

The form is the same for *I/we/you/they*.

I work from 9–5 p.m.

They don't work full time.

Where do you work?

He/She/It: add *-s* or *-es*, and use *does/doesn't* in questions and short answers.

He doesn't work at weekends.

Where does she live?

Short answer

Do you live in Bristol?

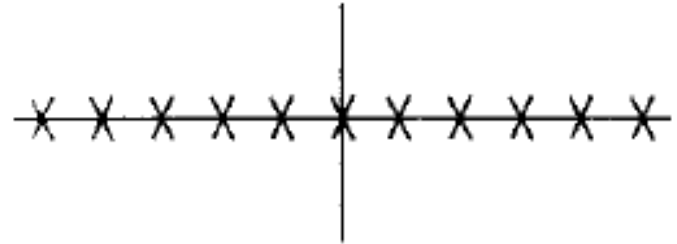
Yes, we do.

Does he have a car?

No, he doesn't.

I. Tense Review

2.1 Present Simple



Use

The Present Simple is used to express:

- 1 an action that happens again and again (a habit).
I go to work by car.
She drinks ten cups of coffee a day.
- 2 a fact that is always true.
Ronaldo comes from Brazil.
My daughter has brown eyes.
- 3 a fact that is true for a long time (a state).
He works in a bank.
I live in a flat near the centre of town.

I. Tense Review

2.1 Present Simple

Spelling of *he/she/it* forms

- 1 Most verbs add *-s* to the base form of the verb.
wants eats helps drives
- 2 Add *-es* to verbs that end in *-ss*, *-sh*, *-ch*, *-x*, and *-o*.
kisses washes watches fixes goes
- 3 Verbs that end in a consonant + *-y* change the *-y* to *-ies*.
carries flies worries tries
But verbs that end in a vowel + *-y* only add *-s*.
buys says plays enjoys

I. Tense Review

2.2 Adverbs of frequency

- 1 We often use adverbs of frequency with the Present Simple.

0% ————— 50% ————— 100%
never rarely hardly ever not often sometimes often usually always

- 2 They go before the main verb, but after the verb *to be*.

I usually start at 9.00.

I rarely see Peter these days.

They're usually here by now.

We're rarely at home at weekends.

- 3 *Sometimes* and *usually* can also go at the beginning or the end.

Sometimes we play cards.

Usually I go shopping with friends.

We play cards sometimes.

I go shopping with friends usually.

I. Tense Review

2.3 Present Continuous

Form

am/is/are + verb + -ing

I'm playing tennis.

He's cooking lunch.

I'm not enjoying my new job.

They aren't working today.

What's he doing?

Where are you living?

Short answer

Are you going by train?

Yes, I am./No, I'm not.

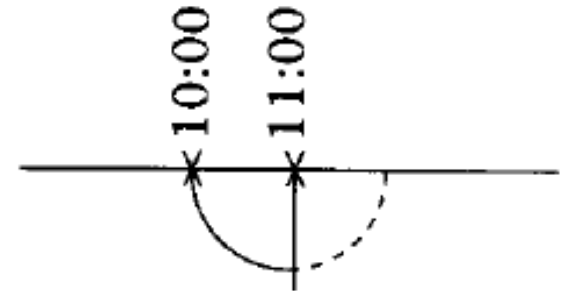
I. Tense Review

2.3 Present Continuous

Use

The Present Continuous is used to express:

- 1 an activity that is happening now.
Don't turn the TV off. I'm watching it.
You can't speak to Lisa. She's having a bath.
- 2 an activity that is not necessarily happening at the moment of speaking but is happening around now.
Don't take that book. Jane's reading it.
I'm doing a French evening class this year.



I. Tense Review

2.3 Present Continuous

3 a temporary activity.

*Peter is a student, but he's working as a waiter during the holidays.
I'm living with friends until I find a place of my own.*

4 a planned future arrangement.

*I'm having lunch with Glenda tomorrow.
We're meeting at 1.00 outside the restaurant.*

I. Tense Review

2.3 Present Continuous

Spelling of verb + *-ing*

- 1 Most verbs add *-ing* to the base form of the verb.

going wearing visiting eating

- 2 Verbs that end in one *-e* lose the *-e*.

smoking coming hoping writing

BUT *lie* → *lying*

Verbs that end in *-ee* don't drop an *-e*.

agreeing seeing

- 3 Verbs of one syllable, with one vowel and one consonant, double the consonant.

stopping getting running planning jogging

If the final consonant is *-y* or *-w*, it is not doubled.

playing showing

I. Tense Review

2.4 State verbs

- 1 There are certain groups of verbs that are usually only used in the Present Simple. Their meanings are related to states or conditions that are facts, not activities.

Verbs of thinking and opinions

believe	think	understand	suppose	expect	agree
doubt	know	remember	forget	promise	mean
imagine	realize	deserve	guess		

I believe you.

Do you understand what I mean?

I know his face, but I forget his name.

I. Tense Review

2.4 State verbs

Verbs of emotions and feelings

like	love	hate	care	hope
wish	want	prefer	adore	dislike

I like black coffee.

Do you want to go out?

I don't care.

I. Tense Review

2.4 State verbs

Verbs of having and being

belong	own	have	possess	contain	cost	seem
matter	need	depend	weigh	resemble	fit	involve

This book belongs to Jane.

How much does it cost?

He has a lot of money.

I. Tense Review

2.4 State verbs

Verbs of the senses

look hear taste smell feel sound

The food smells good.

My hair feels soft.

We often use *can* when the subject is a person.

I can hear someone crying.

Can you smell something burning?

I. Tense Review

2.4 State verbs

- 2 Some of these verbs can be used in the Present Continuous, but with a change of meaning. In the continuous, the verb expresses an activity, not a state. Compare:

I think you're right.
(opinion)

We're thinking of going to the cinema.
(mental activity)

He has a lot of money.
(possession)

She's having a bad day.
(activity)

I see what you mean.
(= understand)

Are you seeing Nigel tomorrow?
(activity)

The soup tastes awful.
(state)

I'm tasting the soup to see if it needs salt.
(activity)

I. Tense Review

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I. Tense Review

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(activity)

The soup tastes awful.
(state)

I'm tasting the soup to see if it needs salt.
(activity)

I. Tense Review

1 Complete the sentences with the correct Present Simple or Present Continuous form of the verb.

- 1 She hasn't got a car, so she (not drive) doesn't drive to work.
- 2 What (eat) do you usually eat for lunch on Sundays?
- 3 (work) does your cousin work for a company in Milan?
- 4 Yes, I (listen) am listening. Please go on.
- 5 (live) Does she live in a house or a flat?

I. Tense Review

1 Complete the sentences with the correct Present Simple or Present Continuous form of the verb.

6 (speak) do people in Britain speak Celtic languages?

7 It's late so they (go) are going to bed now.

8 We (not want) don't want to do exercises! We're too tired!

9 (sleep) is he sleeping at the moment?

10 He usually (leave) leaves home at 7.45 a.m.

I. Tense Review

3.1 The Present Perfect

Form

has/have + past participle

I've lived in Rome.

She's lived in London.

He hasn't lived here long.

They haven't bought their flat.

How long have they known Peter?

How long has she been married?

Short answer

Have you always lived in Budapest?

Yes, I have./No, I haven't.

I. Tense Review

3.1 The Present Perfect



Use

There are three main uses of the Present Perfect.

1 Unfinished past

The Present Perfect expresses an action that began in the past and still continues.

We've lived in the same house for 25 years.

How long have you known each other?

They've been married for 20 years.

I. Tense Review

3.1 The Present Perfect

- ❗ Be careful! Many languages express this idea with a present tense, but in English this is wrong.

Jan has been a nurse for ten years. NOT ~~*Jan is a nurse for ten years.*~~

Time expressions

Notice the time expressions that are common with this use.

for	two years	since	1970
	a month		August
	a few minutes		8.00
	half an hour		I was a child
	ages		Christmas

We use *for* with a period of time and *since* with a point in time.

I. Tense Review

3.1 The Present Perfect

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Jan has been a nurse for ten years. NOT ~~*Jan is a nurse for ten years.*~~

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We use *for* with a period of time and *since* with a point in time.

I. Tense Review

3.1 The Present Perfect

2 Experience

The Present Perfect expresses an experience that happened at some time in one's life. The action is finished, but the effects of the action are still felt.

I've been to the United States. (I still remember.)

Have you ever had an operation? (at any time in your life)

How many times has he been married? (in his life)

Exactly *when* the action happened is not important. Questions and answers about definite times are expressed in the Past Simple.

When did you go to the United States?

I broke my leg once.

I. Tense Review

3.1 The Present Perfect

Time expressions

The adverbs *ever*, *never*, and *before* are common with this use.

Have you ever been to Australia?

I've never tried bungee jumping.

I haven't tried sushi before.

I. Tense Review

3.1 The Present Perfect

3 Present result

The Present Perfect expresses a past action that has a present result. The action is usually in the recent past.

The taxi hasn't arrived yet. (We're still waiting for it.)

What have you done to your lip? (It's bleeding.)

We often announce news in the Present Perfect.

Have you heard? The Prime Minister has resigned.

Susan's had her baby!

Details will be in the Past Simple.

She resigned because she lost a vote of no confidence.

It's a boy. He weighed 3.5kg.

I. Tense Review

3.1 The Present Perfect

Time expressions

The adverbs *yet*, *already*, and *just* are common with this use.

I haven't done my homework yet. (negative)

Has the postman been yet? (question)

I've already done my homework.

She's just had some good news.

❗ Be careful with *been* and *gone*.

He's been to the United States. (experience – he isn't there now)

She's gone to the United States. (present result – she's there now)

I. Tense Review

3.2 Present Perfect or Past Simple

- 1 The Present Perfect can express unfinished actions. The Past Simple expresses completed actions.

Present Perfect

I've lived in Texas for six years.

(I still live there.)

I've written several books.

(I can still write some more.)

Past Simple

I lived in Texas for six years.

(Now I live somewhere else.)

Shakespeare wrote 30 plays.

(He can't write any more.)

I. Tense Review

3.2 Present Perfect or Past Simple

- 2 The Present Perfect refers to indefinite time. The Past Simple refers to definite time. Notice the time expressions used with the two tenses.

Present Perfect – indefinite

I've done it		for a long time. since July. before. recently.
--------------	--	---

I've already done it.
I haven't done it yet.

Past Simple – definite

I did it		yesterday. last week. two days ago. at eight o'clock. in 1987. when I was young. for a long time.
----------	--	---

- ❗ Be careful with *this morning/afternoon*, etc.

Have you seen Amy this morning? (It's still morning.)

Did you see Amy this morning? (It's the afternoon or evening.)

I. Tense Review

3.3 Present Perfect Continuous

Form

has/have + been + -ing

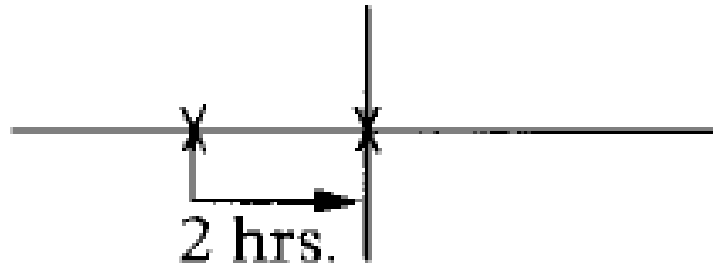
She's been studying for three years.

They haven't been working here long.

How long have they been living there?

I. Tense Review

3.3 Present Perfect Continuous



Use

The Present Perfect Continuous expresses:

- 1 an activity that began in the past and is continuing now.

I've been studying English for three years.

How long have you been working here?

Sometimes there is no difference between the simple and the continuous.

I've played the piano since I was a boy.

I've been playing the piano since I was a boy.

I. Tense Review

3.3 Present Perfect Continuous

The continuous can express a temporary activity, while the simple expresses a permanent state.

I've been living in this house for the past few months. (temporary)

I've lived here all my life. (permanent)

❗ Remember: State verbs are rarely used in the continuous

I've had this book for ages.

I've always loved sunny days.

I. Tense Review

3.3 Present Perfect Continuous

- 2 a past activity that has caused a present result.

I've been working all day. (I'm tired now.)

Have you been crying? (Your eyes are red.)

Roger's been cutting the grass. (I can smell it.)

The past activity might be finished or it might not. The context usually makes this clear.

Look out of the window! It's been snowing!

(It has stopped snowing now.)

I've been writing this book for two years. (It still isn't finished.)

I'm covered in paint because I've been decorating the bathroom.

(It might be finished or it might not. We don't know.)

I. Tense Review

3.4 Present Perfect Simple or Continuous

1. The simple expresses a completed action.

I've painted the kitchen, and now I'm doing the bathroom.

The continuous expresses an activity over a period of time.

I've got paint in my hair because I've been decorating.

We use the simple if the sentence has a number or quantity, because the simple expresses completion. The continuous isn't possible.

I've been reading all day. I've read ten chapters.

She's been eating ever since she arrived. She's eaten ten biscuits already.

I. Tense Review

3.4 Present Perfect Simple or Continuous

- 2 Some verbs have the idea of a long time, for example, *wait, work, play, try, learn, rain*. These verbs are often found in the continuous.

I've cut my finger. (One short action.)

I've been cutting firewood. (Perhaps over several hours.)

Some verbs don't have the idea of a long time, for example, *find, start, buy, die, lose, break, stop*. These verbs are more usually found in the simple.

I've lost my passport.

Have you started your Christmas shopping yet?

I. Tense Review

A. Complete the sentences with the correct Present Perfect from the verbs.

A Write out the sentences in brackets (). Use the Present Perfect Simple (e.g. *I have done*).

0 He's late again. (How many times/he/arrive/late this month?)

How many times has he arrived late this month?

1 What a good week! (We/sell/much more than we expected.)

We have sold much more than we expected.

2 (How much money/you/spend/this week?)

How much money have you spent this week?

3 (How many people/Jane/invite/to her party?)

How many people has Jane invited to her party?

I. Tense Review

Now use the Present Perfect Continuous (*I have been doing*).

4 It's still raining. (It/rain/for hours.)

It has been raining for hours.

5 That noise is awful. (They/drill/holes in the wall all morning.)

They have been drilling holes in the wall all morning.

6 Are you still here? (How long/you/sit/here?)

How long have you been sitting here?

I. Tense Review

Put the verbs in brackets into the gaps in the right form. Use the Present Perfect Simple or Continuous.

0 Ellen: Where are you and your family going to live?

Ian: Well, we've been talking (talk) about that for weeks, but we haven't decided (decide) anything yet.

1 Tina: Excuse me. Have you been standing (stand) in this queue for a long time?

Larry: Yes, I've been queuing (queue) for almost an hour.

I. Tense Review

Put the verbs in brackets into the gaps in the right form. Use the Present Perfect Simple or Continuous.

2 Sara: Why are you crying?

Joe: Because my brother has had (have) an accident. He's broken (break) both his legs.

3 Susan: Excuse me. Whose is this bag? Who has left (leave) it here?

Wally: I don't know. I've been sitting (sit) here all afternoon, but I haven't noticed (notice) it until now.

I. Tense Review

4.1 Past tense

We use different past tenses to describe moments and periods of time in the past.

Look at the diagram. Read the sentences.

When Andrea arrived at work at 9.00 ...



... her secretary had opened the post.

... her secretary was opening the post.

... her secretary opened the post.

I. Tense Review

4.2 Past Simple

Form

The form of the Past Simple is the same for all persons.

He left at three o'clock.

They arrived three weeks ago.

She didn't finish on time yesterday.

I didn't visit my parents last weekend.

When did he finish the report?

What time did his train leave?

Short answer

Did you enjoy the meal?

Yes, we **did**./No, we **didn't**.

I. Tense Review

4.2 Past Simple

Use

The Past Simple is used to express:

- 1 a finished action in the past.

We met in 2000.

I went to Manchester last week.

John left two minutes ago.

- 2 actions that follow each other in a story.

Mary walked into the room and stopped. She listened carefully. She heard a noise coming from behind the curtain. She threw the curtain open, and then she saw ...

I. Tense Review

4.2 Past Simple

3 a past situation or habit.

When I was a child, we lived in a small house by the sea. Every day I walked for miles on the beach with my dog.

This use is often expressed with *used to*. See 3.5 on p136.

We used to live in a small house ... I used to walk for miles ...

I. Tense Review

4.2 Past Simple

Spelling of verb + *-ed*

- 1 Most regular verbs add *-ed* to the base form of the verb.
worked wanted helped washed
- 2 When the verb ends in *-e*, add *-d*.
liked used hated cared
- 3 If the verb has only one syllable, with one vowel + one consonant, double the consonant before adding *-ed*.
stopped planned robbed
But we write *cooked, seated, and moaned* because there are two vowels.

I. Tense Review

4.2 Past Simple

- 4 The consonant is not doubled if it is *-y* or *-w*.

played showed

- 5 In most two-syllable verbs, the end consonant is doubled if the stress is on the second syllable.

pre'ferred ad'mitted

But we write *'entered* and *'visited* because the stress is on the first syllable.

- 6 Verbs that end in a consonant + *-y* change the *-y* to *-ied*.

carried hurried buried

But we write *enjoyed*, because it ends in a vowel + *-y*.

I. Tense Review

4.2 Past Simple

Past Simple and time expressions

Look at the time expressions that are common with the Past Simple.

I met her

last night.
two days ago.
yesterday morning.
in 2001.
in summer.
when I was young.

I. Tense Review

4.3 Past Continuous

Form

was/were + verb + -ing

I was learning French.

They were driving to Paris.

We weren't waiting for a long time.

What were they doing?

Where was he studying?

Short answer

Were you looking for me?

Yes, I was./No, I wasn't.

Were they waiting outside?

Yes, they were./No, they weren't.

I. Tense Review

4.3 Past Continuous

Use

The Past Continuous is used:

- 1 to express activities in progress before, and probably after, a particular time in the past.

At seven o'clock this morning I was having my breakfast.

You made a lot of noise last night. What were you doing?

- 2 for descriptions.

Jan looked beautiful. She was wearing a green cotton dress. Her eyes were shining in the light of the candles that were burning nearby.

I. Tense Review

4.3 Past Continuous

3 to express an interrupted past activity.

When the phone rang, I was having a shower.

While we were playing tennis, it started to rain.

4 to express an incomplete activity.

I was reading a book during the flight. (I didn't finish it.)

I watched a film during the flight. (the whole film)

I. Tense Review

4.4 Past Simple or Past Continuous

- 1 Sometimes both tenses are possible. The Past Simple focuses on past actions as complete facts. The Past Continuous focuses on the duration of past activities. Compare:
 - A *I didn't see you at the party last night.*
 - B *No. I stayed at home and watched the football.*
 - A *I didn't see you at the party last night.*
 - B *No, I was watching the football at home.*

I. Tense Review

4.4 Past Simple or Past Continuous

2 Questions in the Past Simple and Past Continuous refer to different time periods. The Past Continuous asks about activities before; the Past Simple asks about what happened after.

A *What were you doing when the accident happened?*

B *I was shopping.*

A *What did you do when you saw the accident?*

B *I phoned the police.*

I. Tense Review

4.5 Past Perfect

Perfect means 'completed before'. The Past Perfect refers to an action in the past that was completed before another action in the past.

Form

The form of the Past Perfect is the same for all persons.

Positive and negative

I You We	'd (had) hadn't	seen him before. finished work at six o'clock.
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Question

Where had	you she they	been before?
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Short answer

Had he already left?

Yes, he **had**./No, he **hadn't**.

I. Tense Review

4.5 Past Perfect

Use

- 1 The Past Perfect is used to make clear that one action in the past happened *before* another action in the past.

When I got home, I found that someone had broken into my apartment and had stolen my DVD player.

I didn't go to the cinema because I'd seen the film before.

- 2 The Past Simple tells a story in chronological order.

Sue met Pete at university. They were together for six years. They divorced last month.

The Past Perfect can be used to tell a story in a different order.

Sue and Pete divorced last month. They'd met at university, and had been together for six years.

I. Tense Review

4.5 Past Perfect

- 3 Notice the difference between these sentences.

When I got to the party, Peter went home.

(= First I arrived, then Peter left.)

When I got to the party, Peter had gone home.

(= First Peter left, then I arrived.)

- 4 The Past Perfect Continuous refers to longer actions or repeated activities.

We were exhausted because we'd been driving all day.

I. Tense Review

Use the Past Simple and the Past Continuous to make sentences from the words in brackets.

0 (The police/arrive/while/I/have/breakfast)

The police arrived while I was having breakfast.

1 (The storm/start/while/they/drive/home)

The storm started while they were driving home.

2 (I/see/an accident/while /I/wait/for the bus)

I saw an accident while I was waiting for the bus.

3 (Mary/go/to several concerts/while/she/stay/in London)

Mary went to several concerts while she was staying in London.

I. Tense Review

Use the Past Simple and the Past Continuous to make sentences from the words in brackets.

0 (I/have/breakfast/when/the police/arrive)

I was having breakfast when the police arrived.

4 (My father/cook/the dinner /when /he/burn/his fingers)

My father was cooking the dinner when he burnt his fingers.

5 (The soldiers/prepare/to leave/when/the bomb/explode)

My father was cooking the dinner when he burnt his fingers.

I. Tense Review

Complete the sentences. Use the prompts in brackets, and the Past Perfect.

- 1 I was broke because I 'd spent all my money on clothes .
(spend / money / clothes)
- 2 Jane was furious because she had overslept
and missed the bus . (oversleep / miss the bus)
- 3 Mary was very disappointed with her son. He
had not studied enough and failed exams . (not study
enough / fail exams)

I. Tense Review

Complete the sentences, or add a sentence, using the ideas in brackets and a verb in the Past Perfect

4 Before his accident, Peter had been the best
player in the team. (be / best player / team)

5 I was nervous as I waited in the departure lounge.

I had never flown before.
(never / fly / before)

6 Jack wanted a new challenge in his work.

He had been doing the same job for ten years.
(do / same job / ten years) (CONTINUOUS)

Thanks for your attention!
Good Luck!!!