

I. Was/were

GRAMMAR

Was или **were** – это формы прошедшего времени глагола **to be**.

Утверждение	Отрицание	Вопрос	Краткие ответы
I was you were he } she } was it } we } you } were they }	I was not/wasn't you were not/weren't he } she } was not/wasn't it } we } you } were not/weren't they }	Was I ...? Were you ...? he ...? Was she ...? it ...? we ...? Were you ...? they ...?	Yes, I was./No, I wasn't. Yes, you were./No, you weren't. Yes, he/she/it was. No, he/she/it wasn't. Yes, we/you/they were. No, we/you/they weren't.

Указатели времени (сигналы), употребляемые с глаголом **to be** в прошедшем времени: *yesterday, last week/month/year, two days/weeks/months/years ago, in 1995* и т. д.

1 Circle the correct word.

- The Vikings **was** / **were** from Scandinavia.
- We **was** / **were** at the seaside last summer.
- There **was** / **were** a large vase on the table.
- My Dad **was** / **were** good at playing golf.
- Their sisters **was** / **were** afraid of ghosts when they **was** / **were** little.
- The house **was** / **were** built in 1968.
- Pompeii **was** / **were** an ancient Roman city near Naples.
- There **was** / **were** many people in this part of the country.
- The family **was** / **were** at the supermarket last Sunday.
- There **was** / **were** no running water in ancient houses.

2 Fill in **was** or **were**.

- There _____ a small kitchen in our old flat.
- There _____ no modern conveniences in the houses many years ago.
- There _____ a telephone in their cottage last year.
- There _____ a lot of flowers in his garden two years ago.
- There _____ no computers in the 19th century.
- Moscow _____ a dirty city a few centuries ago.
- There _____ plague (чума) in London in 1666.
- There _____ some big volcano eruptions in the world.
- Ancient Egyptians _____ clever people.
- There _____ no cinemas in Pompeii.

3 Rewrite the sentences in the plural form.

- 1) The Viking was a cruel man.

- 2) I think he was too tired to call me yesterday.

- 3) The town was small a year ago.

- 4) My friend was rather clever at that time.

- 5) The city was destroyed by the eruption.

- 6) She was slimmer a year ago.

- 7) He was in Vladivostok last year.

- 8) I wasn't at school yesterday.

- 9) The new car was shiny and beautiful.

- 10) There was no cinema near our house two years ago.

4 Fill in *was, were, wasn't, weren't*.

- A:** Where **1)** _____ you yesterday?
B: I **2)** _____ at the cinema.
- A:** Who **3)** _____ you with?
B: I **4)** _____ with Kate and Billy. Where **5)** _____ you?
- A:** I **6)** _____ at the library waiting for you!
A: **7)** _____ you at school this morning?
B: Of course I **8)** _____! Today is Sunday.
- A:** Oh yes, you're right. **9)** _____ you and your brother at the Sunday Club then?
B: Yes, we **10)** _____.

II. *Had*

GRAMMAR

Утверждение	I/you/he/she/it/we/they had .
Отрицание	I/you/he/she/it/we/they did not/didn't have .
Вопрос	Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they have ?
Краткие ответы	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they did . No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't .

- **Had** – это форма прошедшего времени глагола **to have**. **Had** не меняется по лицам в единственном и множественном числе.
- Вопросительная форма образуется так: **вспомогательный глагол did + подлежащее + have: Did he have a party last night?**
- Отрицательная форма образуется так: **вспомогательный глагол did not/didn't + подлежащее + have: I did not/didn't have a smartphone when I was seven years old.**

1 Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

e.g. I had the latest computer in 1990. – *I didn't have the latest computer in 1990.*
Did I have the latest computer in 1990?

1) She had a puppy 3 years ago.

2) They had a nice car in 1996.

3) We had a nice park near our house many years ago.

4) The school had a garden in front.

5) The actors had unusual costumes on.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb to have.

1) She _____ (have) a nice teddy bear when she was little.

2) We _____ (not have) iPhones or iPads in the 90s.

3) Jimmy _____ (have) a great party yesterday.

4) What _____ (you, have) to do in such a situation?

5) I _____ (have) to be very patient at the dentist's.

6) It started to snow and we _____ (have) to return.

7) She _____ (have) a very sad experience last year.

8) They _____ (not have) a trip to the forest yesterday.

9) My granny _____ (have) an album with old photos.

10) Mike _____ (have) dinner at 7 o'clock yesterday.

III. *Could*

Утверждение	I/you/he/she/it/we/they could dance.
Отрицание	I/you/he/she/it/we/they could not/couldn't dance.
Вопрос	Could I/you/he/she/it/we/they dance?
Краткие ответы	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they could . No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they couldn't .

- **Could** – это форма прошедшего времени глагола **can**. **Could** не меняется по лицам в единственном и множественном числе: *When he was young, he **could** play basketball.* Когда он был молод, он мог играть в баскетбол (=он умел играть в баскетбол).

1 Rewrite the sentences in *past simple*, using the information in brackets.

- I can jump very well. (last year)

- Can you swim fast? (in childhood)

- She can't speak French. (some years ago)

- They can't play tennis. (last year)

- The children can read English magazines. (at the age of 11)

- "The Beatles" can compose music very well. (in the 60s)

- My dog can run quite a long time. (when young)

- Mother can cook Italian dishes very well. (last year)

- Her brother can drive a car very safe. (at the age of 30)

- My sister can achieve success in writing. (a year ago)

2 Change the sentences using *could*.

- The thistle became the Scottish symbol after the Norman invasion.

- Sir Christopher Wren restored St. Paul's Cathedral after the Great Fire in 1666.

3) William Shakespeare became famous during his life.

4) The tourists visited Loch Ness last Sunday.

5) Prince Charles married Camilla Parker after Diana's death.

6) She bought her first car in 2000.

7) Ancient Incas built Machu Picchu in 1436.

8) She learned to speak English three years after her first visit to Britain.

9) The Olympic Games in Sochi showed the strength of the Russian athletes.

10) Sasha walked again after the serious accident.

3 Write your own 5 sentences with *could*.

IV. *Past simple* (Прошедшее простое время)

Правильные глаголы

Утверждение	Отрицание	Вопрос
I you he she it we you they } danced	I you he she it we you they } did not/ didn't dance	Did I you he she it we you they } dance?

Неправильные глаголы

Утверждение	I/you/he/she/it/we/they saw.
Отрицание	I/you/he/she/it/we/they did not/didn't see.
Вопрос	Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they see?

Краткие ответы

Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they dance?	} Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they did. No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't.
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Формообразование

Past simple образуется при помощи подлежащего (существительного или личного местоимения) и соответствующей формы глагола.

Утвердительные предложения

- **Past simple** правильных глаголов образуется путём добавления **-ed** к начальной форме глагола без частицы **to**: *I play – I played.*
- Неправильные глаголы имеют особую форму **past simple** без окончания **-ed**: *I eat – ate.*

Отрицательная форма

Отрицательная форма образуется так: **вспомогательный глагол did not/didn't** + **подлежащее** + **начальная форма глагола без частицы to**: *I didn't watch television yesterday. He didn't sleep well last night.*

Вопросительная форма

Вопросительная форма образуется при помощи **вспомогательного глагола did** + **подлежащее** + **неопределённая форма глагола без частицы to**: *Did you play football yesterday? Did you eat breakfast this morning?*

Краткие ответы

Краткие утвердительные ответы образуются с **did**, а краткие отрицательные ответы – с **didn't**. "Did you call him?" "Yes, I **did**." "Did you tell her?" "No, I **didn't**."

Правила правописания правильных глаголов в утвердительной форме

- К глаголам, оканчивающимся на **-e**, добавляется только **-d**: *I live – I lived*.
- В глаголах, оканчивающихся на **согласную + y**, **-y** заменяется на **-i** и добавляется **-ed**: *I study – I studied*.
- В односложных глаголах с гласной между двумя согласными удваивается последняя согласная и добавляется **-ed**: *I slip – I slipped*.

Употребление

Past simple используется для рассказа о:

- прошлых привычках: *He **wore** glasses when he was young.*
- действиях, которые произошли в определённый момент времени в прошлом. Время упоминается или подразумевается: *He **moved** to England from Australia in 1984. Mozart **composed** a number of symphonies and concerts.*

Указатели времени (сигналы), употребляемые с **past simple**: *yesterday, last night/week* и т. д., *two weeks/a month ago, in 2014* и т. д.

1 Write the three forms of the verbs.

- 1) to be – _____
- 2) to go – _____
- 3) to spend – _____
- 4) to come – _____
- 5) to run – _____
- 6) to see – _____
- 7) to build – _____
- 8) to buy – _____
- 9) to bring – _____
- 10) to burn – _____
- 11) to give – _____
- 12) to take – _____

2 Write the missing forms of the verbs.

to make		
	built	
		won
to come		
	saw	

		fought
to buy		
	grew	
		been
to get		

3 Ask questions to the words in bold.

- 1) Peter got up **at 7 o'clock** yesterday.

- 2) He wanted to become **an artist**.

- 3) They swam **too long** yesterday.

- 4) Farmers used **rafts** to cross the river.

- 5) We **went bowling** last Saturday.

- 6) The French burnt Moscow **in 1812**.

- 7) There was **a great marketplace** in the centre 10 years ago.

- 8) The scientists discovered **the city** in the 20th century.

- 9) **In the 1960s**, teenagers listened to "The Beatles".

- 10) In 1969, **Neil Armstrong** landed on the Moon.

4 Rewrite the sentences in *past simple*, using the information in brackets.

- 1) We play. (last year)

- 2) He goes to school. (2 years ago)

- 3) Jim has a good time. (yesterday)

- 4) Pam makes nice dresses. (last week)

- 5) Jack helps his father in the garage. (an hour ago)

- 6) Our family lives in Wales. (in 2000)

7) The Vikings come to England. (many centuries ago)

8) People wear jeans. (last century)

9) They like dancing. (a year ago)

10) The city looks nice and green. (in 1990)

**5 Write your own 10 sentences in *past simple* using the following verbs:
*go, wear, make, buy, cut, put, burn, get, be, swim.***

V. *Past continuous* (Прошедшее продолженное время)

GRAMMAR

Утверждение	
I/He/She/It was reading.	We/You/They were reading.

Отрицание	
Полная форма	Краткая форма
I/He/She/It was not reading. We/You/They were not reading.	I/He/She/It wasn't reading. We/You/They weren't reading.

Вопрос	Краткие ответы
Was I reading?	Yes, I was./No, I wasn't.
Were you reading?	Yes, you were./No, you weren't.
Was he/she/it reading?	Yes, he/she/it was./No, he/she/it wasn't.
Were we/you/they reading?	Yes, we/you/they were./No, we/you/they weren't.

Правила правописания

- Глагол + **-ing**: *work – working*
- Глагол **-e** + **-ing**: *dance – dancing*
- У односложных глаголов с гласной между двумя согласными удваивается последняя согласная и добавляется **-ing**: *sit – sitting*. **НО**: *travel – travelling*.

Употребление

Past continuous употребляется для описания:

- действия, которое происходило в определённое время в прошлом. При этом не указывается, когда действие началось или закончилось: *She was texting at 7 o'clock yesterday afternoon.* Она отправляла SMS-сообщения вчера в 7 часов вечера. (Мы не знаем, когда она начала отправлять сообщения или когда она закончила.)
- действия, которое происходило в прошлом и которое было прервано другим действием: *I was sleeping when Dima called.* (Я спал, когда позвонил Дима.)
- двух или более действий, происходивших одновременно в прошлом: *Mum was cooking while I was doing my homework.* (Мама готовила, пока я делал уроки.)
- атмосферы, обстановки и т. п., а также во вступлении к рассказу: *It was raining and the wind was blowing when we left home.* (Когда мы вышли из дома, шёл дождь и дул ветер.)

Указатели времени (сигналы), употребляемые с **past continuous**: *while, when, as, all day/night/morning, all day yesterday* и т. д.

Примечание: ... **while/as** + **past continuous** (длительное действие);
... **when** + **past simple** (короткое действие).

1 Write the *-ing* forms of the verbs.

- 1) to stop – _____
- 2) to run – _____
- 3) to burn – _____
- 4) to destroy – _____
- 5) to listen – _____
- 6) to study – _____
- 7) to build – _____
- 8) to call – _____
- 9) to design – _____
- 10) to hurry – _____

2 Rewrite the sentences in *past continuous*. Use the hints in brackets.

- 1) David is driving his father's car. (at 5 pm yesterday)

- 2) Karen is feeding a horse. Her mum comes home. (when)

- 3) Tom Brown is living in Brighton at the moment. (the whole month)

- 4) Cindy and Ann are making nice dresses. (yesterday morning)

- 5) The Williamsons are not keeping horses. (from September to March)

- 6) Children are walking their dogs now. (at 8 o'clock yesterday)

- 7) My Dad is washing his car now. (from 1 to 2 o'clock yesterday)

- 8) Mum is cooking nice cakes. (all evening yesterday)

- 9) We are speaking English now. (the whole lesson yesterday)

- 10) Susan is sitting in the garden at the moment. (at 6 o'clock yesterday)

3 Complete the sentences using the words from the box in *past continuous*.

to cook, to have, to sit, to play, to enjoy,
to make, to dream, to write, to ask, to answer

- 1) My sister _____ cards with her mum at 6 o'clock yesterday.
- 2) The students _____ the professor different questions the whole seminar yesterday.

- 3) I _____ of the past all day yesterday.
- 4) The teacher _____ many questions all consultation yesterday.
- 5) Dad _____ steak when he heard the radio announcement.
- 6) Grandpa _____ an article to the mag when the doorbell rang.
- 7) We _____ the documentary about Andrey Mironov at 3 pm yesterday.
- 8) He _____ free time when we called him and asked for help.
- 9) My friends _____ in the park when it happened.
- 10) The kids _____ a terrible noise from 5 to 6 pm yesterday.

4 Complete the sentences using *past continuous*.

- 1) Cassandra _____ (pick) the flowers.
- 2) What _____ (he, shout)?
- 3) Children _____ (swap) stickers.
- 4) I _____ (not joke) at all.
- 5) _____ (Misha, dig) in the garden?
- 6) They _____ (not hurry).
- 7) My granny _____ (carry) a heavy bag.
- 8) She thinks you _____ (drive) too fast.
- 9) _____ (the teacher, explain) the rules?
- 10) The teens _____ (not fight) in the street.
- 11) She _____ (pack) her suitcase.
- 12) _____ (you, sleep) during the last lecture?
- 13) _____ (you, not swim) when someone took your clothes away?
- 14) The girl _____ (dance) all evening.
- 15) _____ (they, shake) hands?
- 16) Jack _____ (not help) in the house.
- 17) The people _____ (enjoy) the show.
- 18) _____ (it, get) colder?
- 19) I _____ (not use) a washing machine.
- 20) Wolves _____ (not hide) in the forest.

5 Write your own 5 sentences in *past continuous* using the following verbs: *use, ask, sleep, talk, ruin*.

VI. Past simple vs past continuous

GRAMMAR

Past simple	Past continuous
<p>Действие, которое произошло в указанное время в прошлом: <i>Tanya visited Yakutsk last month.</i> (Время указано. Действие завершилось.)</p>	<p>Действие, которое происходило в определённое время в прошлом. При этом не указывается, когда действие началось или закончилось: <i>Leonid was working at six o'clock yesterday afternoon.</i></p>
<p>Последовательные действия в прошлом: <i>She got up, made breakfast and went to work.</i></p>	<p>Два или более одновременных действия, происходивших в прошлом: <i>I was surfing the Net while my brother was listening to music.</i></p>

1 Fill in the table.

Present simple	Past simple	Past continuous
run	ran	was/were running
come		
make		
try		
dream		
think		
dance		

2 Complete the sentences using *past simple* or *past continuous*.

- The children _____ (to make) noise the whole evening.
- I _____ (can) see the ship in the distance.
- It _____ (to get) darker and darker.
- The tourists _____ (to hurry) to the bus.
- Pompeii _____ (to become) a famous tourist destination long ago.

- 6) We _____ (to travel) in the mountains the whole August.
- 7) She _____ (to play) music from 2 to 4 o'clock yesterday.
- 8) Autumn _____ (to be) very romantic.
- 9) They _____ (to arrive) at the railway station early.
- 10) When I came home, my brother _____ (to read) about Native Americans.

3 Complete the sentences using *past simple* or *past continuous*.

- 1) We _____ (have) breakfast when the telephone _____ (ring).
- 2) She _____ (meet) a lot of friendly people while she _____ (work) in Russia.
- 3) When they _____ (leave) the gallery, the sun _____ (shine).
- 4) The students _____ (laugh) when the professor _____ (come) in.
- 5) While the children _____ (sleep), their parents _____ (watch) TV.
- 6) It _____ (start) to snow while she _____ (come) back from the opera.
- 7) When Pete _____ (open) the door, it _____ (rain).
- 8) While Evgeny _____ (sunbathe), his wife _____ (swim) in the sea.
- 9) She _____ (hear) a loud bang while she _____ (talk) to her friend.
- 10) While he _____ (take) a shower, his cats _____ (eat) his steaks.
- 11) When I _____ (text), the school bus _____ (arrive).
- 12) Ilya _____ (break) his leg while he _____ (skateboard).
- 13) He _____ (listen) to music while he _____ (cook) breakfast.
- 14) My sister _____ (drive) at 120 km/h when a policeman _____ (stop) her.
- 15) The boy _____ (notice) that a girl _____ (watch) him.
- 16) My granddad _____ (fall) off the ladder while he _____ (paint) the ceiling.
- 17) While they _____ (wait), they _____ (surf) the Net.
- 18) Tim _____ (become) sick while he _____ (travel) in China.
- 19) What _____ (you, do) when you _____ (hear) about the accident?
- 20) My sister said that she _____ (not feel) happy, so I _____ (talk) to her.