# TEENS 3 REVIEW UNIT 3

# GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURE

## PAST SIMPLE AND PAST CONTINUOUS

### PAST SIMPLE : VERB TO BE

**POSITIVE**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I/He/She/It | **was** | late. |
| We/You/They | **were** | |

**NEGATIVE**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I/He/She/It | **wasn't** | late. |
| We/You/They | **weren't** | |

**QUESTIONS**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Was** | I/he/she/it | late? |
| **Were** | we/you/they | |

**SHORT ANSWERS**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Yes,** | I/he/she/it | **was.** |
| | we/you/they | **were.** |
| **No,** | I/he/she/it | **wasn't.** |
| | we/you/they | **weren't.** |

WE USE THE PAST SIMPLE FOR:

- ACTIONS THAT STARTED AND FIISHED IN THE PAST.
- ONE COMPLETED PAST ACTION AFTER ANOTHER
- A PAST HABIT

### PAST SIMPLE : REGULAR AND IRREGULAR VERBS

for regular verbs in the past simple we add: -d/-ed/-ied

arrive - arrived

work - worked

study - studied

irregular verbs have a different form in the past simple. they don´t end in -ed

buy- bought come - came find - found

**POSITIVE**

| | |
|---|---|
| I/He/She/It/We/You/They | **worked/slept.** |

**NEGATIVE**

| | |
|---|---|
| I/He/She/It/We/You/They | **didn't work / didn't sleep.** |

**QUESTIONS**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Did** | I/he/she/it/we/you/they | **work/sleep?** |

**SHORT ANSWERS**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Yes,** | I/he/she/it/we/you/they | **did.** |
| **No,** | I/he/she/it/we/you/they | **didn't.** |

### PAST CONTINUOUS

**POSITIVE**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I/He/She/It | **was** | waiting. |
| We/You/They | **were** | |

**NEGATIVE**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I/He/She/It | **wasn't** | waiting. |
| We/You/They | **weren't** | |

**QUESTIONS**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Was** | I/he/she/it | waiting? |
| **Were** | we/you/they | |

**SHORT ANSWERS**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Yes,** | I/he/she/it | **was.** |
| | we/you/they | **were.** |
| **No,** | I/he/she/it | **wasn't.** |

WE USE THE PAST CONTINUOUS FOR:

- ACTIONS IN PROGRESS IN THE PAST.
- TO SET THE SCENE IN A STORY

WE USE THE PAST CONTINUOUS FOR:

- ACTIONS IN PROGRESS IN THE PAST.
- TO SET THE SCENE IN A STORY

WE USE THE PAST SIMPLE FOR AN ACTION THAT INTERRUPTS ANOTHER ACTION IN PROGRESS IN THE PAST. THE ACTION IN PROGRESS IS IN THE PAST CONTINUOUS. WE CAN USE WHILE INSTEAD OF WHEN FOLLOWED BY THE PAST CONTINUOUS.

TEACHER SOL
LIVEWORKSHEETS

## CHOOSE THE CORRECT ENDING FOR EACH SENTENCE

1 When I saw Eric yesterday, he
**A** was waiting for the bus. **B** waited for the bus.
2 Last Saturday, I met my friend for lunch and then I
**A** went shopping. **B** was going shopping.
3 While I was learning to ride a bike, I
**A** was falling off all the time. **B** fell off all the time.
4 We were sitting in the exam room when the door
**A** was opening. **B** opened.
5 At the start of the story, it was dark and the wind
**A** blew. **B** was blowing.
6 I couldn't answer your message earlier because I
**A** was doing my homework. **B** did my homewor.

## REWRUTE THE SENTENCES AS ONE SENTENCE. USE THE WORD IN BRACKETS.

1 I arrived home. It was raining.
It ..... home. (when)
2 Paul was playing football. He hurt his leg.
Paul ..... football. (while)
3 Sara left school. She got a job.
Sara ..... school. (when)
4 I met George in New York. I was living there.
I ..... in New York. (while)
5 I told Ana the joke. She laughed.
Ana ..... the joke. (her)
6 We were waiting at the bus stop. We saw Greg.
We ..... at the bus stop. (waiting)

## SOMEONE. ANYONE. NOTHING. EVERYTHING. ETC.

THESE ARE INDEFINITE PRONOUNS. WE USE THEM TO TALK ABOUT A PERSON OR THINGWHEN WE DON´T KNOW WHO/WAHT IT IS OR WHEN IT IS NOT IMPORTANT TOM KNOW.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **people** | someone | anyone | everyone | no one |
| **things** | something | anything | everything | nothing |

- WE USE SOMEONE AND SOMETHING IN POSITIVE SENTENCES.
- WE USE ANYONE AND ANYTHINGIN NEGATIVE SENTENCES AND QUESTIONS
- WE USE NO ONE AND NOTHING IN POSITIVE SENTENCES TO MEAN ´NOT ANYTHING´AND ´NOT ANYONE´
- WE USE EVERYTHINGAND EVERYONEIN ALL FORMS. WE USE THEM WITH A SINGULAR VERB

## CHOOSE THE CORRECT VERB FORM TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCES.

1 I **found / was finding** some money while I **walked / was walking** through the park.
2 Jack **got / was getting** home and **saw / was seeing** that there was a letter for him.
3 While we **swam / were swimming** in the sea, someone **stole / was stealing** our clothes!
4 Everyone in the crowd **started / was starting** singing when he **scored / was scoring** his third goal!
5 I **fell / was falling** when I **ran / was running** for the bus.
6 Lisa **told / was telling** her mum all about it when she **arrived / was arriving** home.
7 My brother **became / was becoming** ill while we **camped / were campinc** last year.
8 We **decided / were deciding** to play tennis because the sun **shone / was shining.**

## COMPLETE THE NEWS STORY WITH ONE WORD IN EACHE GAP.

A young woman from Manchester thought of a clever idea to keep her identity secret. She couldn't believe her luck [1]..... she received a letter saying she had won a large amount of money in a competition. But she [2]..... want many people to know about her win because she thought strangers might contact her to ask for money. So what [3]..... she decide to do? She thought about it for a few days, then she [4]..... an idea. On the day for giving out the prizes, the organisers of the competition were very surprised to see that the woman [5]..... wearing a huge smiling emoji to hide her face. She continued to wear the emoji even while the organisers [6]..... making their speeches and giving her the money. So even now, no one knows who won all that money!

## REWRITE THE SENTENCES. USE THE WORDS IN BRACKETS.

1 There isn't anyone at home. (no one)
.....
2 There's nothing to watch on TV. (anything)
.....
3 We all like listening to stories. (everyone)
.....
4 A person left you a message. (someone)
.....
5 Please tidy up all the stuff in your bedroom. (everything)
.....

LIVEWORKSHEETS TEACHER'S TOOL