

Past Simple or Past Perfect?

Circle the correct tenses in the story.

A Busy Day

It was ten o'clock in the evening. Peter (1) sat / *had sat* down on his sofa and thought about the day. What a busy day it (2) *was* / *had been*! This was his first night in his own flat. He (3) *lived* / *had lived* his entire life in the family home, and now for the first time, he (4) *was* / *had been* on his own.

He sat surrounded by boxes that he (5) *didn't manage* / *hadn't managed* to unpack during the day. It (6) *took* / *had taken* months to get all his things together. His mother (7) *was* / *had been* very generous, buying him things like towels and mugs.

He (8) *went* / *had gone* into the kitchen and (9) *made* / *had made* a sandwich. He suddenly (10) *felt* / *had felt* very tired and yawned. No wonder he (11) *was* / *had been* tired! He (12) *was* / *had been* up since six o'clock in the morning. He (13) *decided* / *had decided* to eat his sandwich and go to bed. But he didn't quite make it. He sat down on his sofa, and before he knew it, he (14) *was* / *had been* fast asleep.



ate, was eating, or had eaten?

Put the verb in **bold** in the Past Simple, Past Continuous, or Past Perfect.

eat

- 1 I couldn't understand what she was saying because she **was eating** an apple.
- 2 The meal was terrible, but John _____ it all up. He must have been hungry.
- 3 There was nothing in the fridge. The kids _____ everything.

talk

- 4 The lesson was so boring. The teacher just _____ for a whole hour.
- 5 I knew about Annie's problem because I _____ to her mother the day before.
- 6 Who _____ you _____ to on the phone just now?

drive

- 7 'How did you get here?' 'I _____.'
- 8 I was tired, and needed to go to bed. I _____
300 miles that day.
- 9 I _____ to work when I had an accident and
hit a tree.

Past Simple passive

Put the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple passive.

- 1 *Romeo and Juliet* **was written** (write) in 1595 or 1596.
- 2 It _____ (base) on a traditional Italian tale.
- 3 It isn't known when it _____ first _____
(perform).
- 4 The play _____ (publish) in 1597.
- 5 Many of Shakespeare's plays _____ (perform)
at the Globe Theatre in London.
- 6 The original theatre _____ (build) in 1599.
- 7 The theatre _____ (destroy) by fire in 1613.
- 8 The 1996 film version, starring Leonardo di Caprio,
_____ (aim) at a younger audience.
- 9 The film _____ (shoot) in Mexico City.
- 10 The musical and film *West Side Story* _____
(inspire) by Shakespeare's play.

Find and correct the mistake in the TAG QUESTIONS.

1. They live in San Francisco, ~~aren't they?~~ ^{don't} they?
2. He didn't buy the chairs, ~~doesn't they?~~ ^{did he}?
3. We are late, do we?
4. He can't swim, does he?
5. She was a student, isn't she?
6. Thomas saw a movie, wasn't he?
7. He couldn't answer the question, did he?

8. Mr. Smith was late, wasn't she?
9. They had dinner, were they?
10. Your sister bought a new house, didn't it?
11. You don't exercise, don't you?
12. It's three o'clock, aren't it?
13. She is your friend, don't you?
14. He is from Canada, isn't it?


Forms of *have to*

Match a line in **A** with a line in **B**.

A	
1	<input type="checkbox"/> I don't have to get up early tomorrow ...
2	<input type="checkbox"/> My grandmother had to go to work ...
3	<input type="checkbox"/> We're having to economize ...
4	<input type="checkbox"/> You'll have to study hard ...
5	<input type="checkbox"/> You didn't have to buy me a present, ...
6	<input type="checkbox"/> Will I have to take the exam again ...

B	
a	if you want to be a doctor.
b	because it's the weekend.
c	if I don't pass?
d	when she was just 12.
e	because we're saving up for a holiday.
f	but it was very kind of you.

must and *have to*



There is a difference between *must* and *have to*.
Must expresses the authority of the speaker.
Have to refers to the authority of another person, or to obligation generally.
If you are not sure which one to use to express obligation, use *have to*.

Match the pairs of sentences with their meaning.

1	I must have a drink of water.	<input type="checkbox"/> b
	I have to drink lots of water.	<input type="checkbox"/> a
	a The doctor told me to.	
	b I'm really thirsty.	
2	I must do my homework tonight.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	I have to do my homework tonight.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	c I'm telling myself it's important.	
	d That's why I can't come out with you tonight.	
3	We must go to Paris some time.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	We have to go to Paris next week.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	e Another boring business trip! Yawn!	
	f It would be so romantic!	
4	I must water the plants today.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	I have to water the plants today.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	g I haven't done them for ages	
	h They need lots and lots of water.	

Talking about obligation

Complete the sentences with *must*, *have to*, or *had to*.



- 1 a 'You _____ be home by 11.00.'
b 'Bye! Dad said I _____ be home by 11.00.'



- 2 a 'You _____ stay in bed for a few days.'
b 'The doctor told me I _____ stay in bed for a few days.'



- 3 a 'I _____ wash my hair tonight.'
b 'I _____ wash all these dishes.'



- 4 a 'I _____ go to the doctor's.'
b 'Sorry, I _____ go to the doctor's at 3 p.m.'

mustn't / don't have to / didn't have to

Choose the correct verb form.

- 1 We have a lot to do tomorrow. You *mustn't / don't have to* have a late night.
- 2 You *mustn't / don't have to* tell Mary what I told you. It's a secret.
- 3 The museum is free. You *mustn't / don't have to* pay to get in.
- 4 In the Victorian times children *mustn't / didn't have to* attend school up to the age of 16. Most children left when they were 12.
- 5 Terry's a millionaire. He *mustn't / doesn't have to* go to work.
- 6 When I was a child I *didn't have to / don't have to* do my washing. My mother did it for me.
- 7 We *mustn't / don't have to* rush. We've got plenty of time.
- 8 You *mustn't / don't have to* play with knives. They're dangerous.
- 9 This is my favourite pen. You can borrow it, but you *mustn't / don't have to* lose it.
- 10 A Shall I come with you?
B You can if you want, but you *mustn't / don't have to*.

These sentences all contain **separable** phrasal verbs. Replace the words in *italics* with a pronoun.

- 1 He turned on *the light*. **He turned it on.**
- 2 She's taken off *her boots*. **She's taken them off.**
- 3 He took up *golf* when he retired.
- 4 We picked up *Spanish* very quickly.
- 5 I looked up *the words* in my dictionary.
- 6 They brought up *five children* really well.
- 7 I've given up *smoking* at last.

These sentences all contain **inseparable** phrasal verbs. Replace the words in *italics* with a pronoun.

- 1 She takes after *her father*. **She takes after him.**
- 2 Nearly everyone got through *the exam*.
- 3 We looked after *their cats*.
- 4 He gets on well with *his sister*.
- 5 I'm looking for *my glasses*.
- 6 They're looking forward to *the holiday*.
- 7 We couldn't put up with *the noise* any longer.

Complete the phrasal verbs in the questions with **one** of the words in the box.

with up to after

- 1 Who do you take _____ in your family?
- 2 Do you get on well _____ both your parents?
- 3 Have you recently taken _____ any new sports or hobbies?
- 4 Do you often look _____ words in your dictionary?
- 5 Are you looking forward _____ going on holiday soon?
- 6 Do you pick _____ foreign languages easily?
- 7 Have you got any bad habits that you want to give _____?