

WORKSHEET

Date: 20/05/2025
FFs4 – Unit 14

Teacher's feedbacks

Task 1: Put the verb in brackets in *the Past Simple or Past Perfect*.

1. Before I _____ (meet) Dr Christian, I _____ (see) a number of different specialists.
2. It _____ (be) only the second time I _____ (ever / be) in a helicopter.
3. Up to the moment when Mr O'Donnell _____ (say) 'You're fired', I _____ (have) no idea why he wanted to see me.
4. When Tonya _____ (finish) eating, she _____ (ask) the waiter to bring the bill.
5. The ambulance _____ (left) by the time the reporters _____ (get) to the scene of the accident.
6. Luckily, I _____ (just / reach) the end of my essay when the teacher _____ (tell) us all to put our pens down.
7. We _____ (do) everything we had to do by five, so we _____ (decide) to go out for a coffee.
8. I (not) _____ (want) Mrs Thomas's young son to touch my ornaments because I _____ (just / clean) them.
9. My mum _____ (be) annoyed with me because I _____ (forget) to get milk when I was at the shop.
10. I _____ (get) Janine a book for her birthday, but she _____ (read) it before.

Task 2: Complete the passage with the correct form of the verbs.

Until a few years ago, no one 1. **(hear)** _____ of Harry Potter, the young wizard and hero of the children's book Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone. The writer, J K Rowling, 2. **(already/ write)** _____ several stories and books, but this was the first book that was published. She 3. **(get)** _____ the idea for the story of a wizard at magic school while she 4. **(travel)** _____ on a train to London. By the time the train 5. **(reach)** _____ King's Cross station, she 6. **(invent)** _____ most of the characters. When the book was published in 1997, no one 7. **(imagine)** _____ it would be such a tremendous success, but it quickly 8. **(become)** _____ a bestseller. While millions of young readers in many countries were enjoying her first Harry Potter book, J K Rowling was thinking of ideas for the next book in this incredibly popular series.

Task 3: Choose the sentence that has the same meaning as the first sentence.

1. We'd had dinner when Wendy arrived.
 - a. We had dinner and then Wendy arrived.
 - b. Wendy arrived and then we had dinner.
2. By the time my dad came home, I'd gone to bed.
 - a. I went to bed and then my dad came home.
 - b. My dad came home and then I went to bed.
3. Mr. Banks hadn't arrived at the office by the time I got there.
 - a. Mr. Banks arrived at the office before me.
 - b. I arrived at the office before Mr. Banks.
4. They'd bought the plane tickets before they heard about the cheaper flight.
 - a. They bought the plane tickets and later they heard about the cheaper flight.
 - b. They heard about the cheaper flight and later they bought the plane tickets.
5. The girl had tidied the house when the visitors arrived.
 - a. The visitors arrived and later the girl tidied the house.
 - b. The girl had tidied the house and later the visitors arrived.