

REVISIONS - GRAMMAR CHECK!

I. GRAMMAR - THE PAST SIMPLE

EMPLOI

Le Past Simple exprime une ACTION qui est maintenant

ex. We played tennis **last Tuesday**.

Il est souvent **accompagné** des expressions suivantes:

- ✓ **Last year, last month:**
- ✓ **1 year ago:**
- ✓ **When I was a child:**
- ✓ **Yesterday:**



FORMATION

1) Verbes réguliers

Même forme pour toutes les personnes!

- **Phrases affirmatives:**
infinitive + 'ED'

→ *The robber entered the bank yesterday afternoon.*

- **Phrases négatives:**
did not (didn't) + infinitive

→ *The police didn't catch the burglars.*

- **Phrases interrogatives**
did + subject + verb (infinitive)

→ *Did you hear about the bank robbery?*

- **Short answers:**
Yes, I did / No, I didn't

**TOUJOURS VERIFIER QUE
LE VERBE EST REGULIER
OU QU'IL FAIT PARTIE
DE TA LISTE DE TP!**

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Short answers
I looked	I didn't look	Did I look ?	Yes/No, I did/didn't
You looked	You didn't look	Did you look ?	Yes/No, you did/didn't
He/She/It looked	He/She/It didn't look	Did he/she/it look ?	Yes/No, he/she/It did/didn't
We looked	We didn't look	Did we look ?	Yes/No, we did/didn't
You looked	You didn't look	Did you look ?	Yes/No, you did/didn't
They looked	They didn't look	Did they look ?	Yes/No, they did/didn't

2) Verbes irréguliers - liste de TP!

- Dans les phrases affirmatives:

Utiliser la forme irrégulière de la colonne du Simple Past dans ta liste de verbes irréguliers.

- *She ate at the restaurant yesterday.*
- *We ate spaghetti last Wednesday.*

- Pour les autres phrases

Même formation que les verbes réguliers.

- *I didn't eat my lunch at school.*
- *Did you eat with your friends Friday night?*
- *No, I didn't.*



Même forme pour toutes les personnes!

REGLES D'ORTHOGRAPHE

- Si le verbe se termine en **-e** → + **-d**
☞ *to live* → *lived*
- Si le verbe n'est composé que **d'une syllabe** se terminant par **1 voyelle + 1 consonne**
→ **double la consonne**
☞ *to stop* → *stopped*
- Si le verbe se termine par **-y**, **change le -y en -ied**.
☞ *to study* → *studied*

Attention, si le **-y est précédé d'une voyelle**, on ne le transforme pas en -i.

On ajoute simplement **-ed**.

- ☞ *to play* → *played*
- ☞ *to enjoy* → *enjoyed*

- Si le verbe se termine par **-l**, on double la consonne.
☞ *to travel* → *travelled*

PRONONCIATION

Les verbes réguliers se prononcent de **3 façons différentes**:



- ▶ verbes terminés par **-t** ou **-d**, on prononce **-id**: *waited, needed*.
- ▶ Verbes terminés par une consonne sourde, on prononce **-t**: *worked, washed*.
- ▶ Verbes terminés par une consonne sonore, on prononce **-d**: *played, preferred*

ATTENTION!

La prononciation "èd" N'EXISTE PAS!!!!

EXERCISES - THE PAST SIMPLE

Describing a holiday – Put the verb in brackets in the Past Simple.

David: Where did you go (go) for your last holiday, Sara?

Sara: I (1) (go) cycling in France with two friends.

David: Oh yes? How (2) (get) to France?

Sara: We (3) (catch) the ferry to Cherbourg.

David: (4) (stay) in hotels?

Sara: Only twice, when the weather (5) (not - be) very good.

The rest of the time we (6) (camp),

so we (7) (not – spend) much money.

David: (8) (rain) much?

Sara: No, the sun (9) (shine) most days.

David: (10) (have) any problems?

Sara: Well, I (11) (fall) off my bike once,

and we (12) (forget) to take any tea bags,

but we (13) (not – have) any mechanical problems!

David: What (14) (do) in the evenings?

Sara: We (15) (find) a campsite,

and then we (16) (go) shopping in the nearest village,

(17) (cook) a big dinner, (18) (eat)

lots of food, and (19) (drink) wine.

It (20) (be) great!

David: When (21) (get back)?

Sara: I (22) (fly) home last Sunday,

but my friends (23) (come) back three days later.

They (24) (not – want) to leave France!



KEY Describing a holiday

David: Where **did you go** (go) for your last holiday, Sara?

Sara: I (1) **went** (go) cycling in France with two friends.

David: Oh yes? How (2) **did you get** (get) to France?

Sara: We (3) **caught** (catch) the ferry to Cherbourg.

David: (4) **Did you stay** (stay) in hotels?

Sara: Only twice, when the weather (5) **wasn't** (not - be) very good.

The rest of the time we (6) **camped** (camp),
so we (7) **didn't spend** (not – spend) much money.

David: (8) **Did it rain** (rain) much?

Sara: No, the sun (9) **shone** (shine) most days.

David: (10) **Did you have** (have) any problems?

Sara: Well, I (11) **fell** (fall) off my bike once,
and we (12) **forgot** (forget) to take any tea bags,
but we (13) **didn't have** (not – have) any mechanical problems!

David: What (14) **did you do** (do) in the evenings?

Sara: We (15) **found** (find) a campsite,
and then we (16) **went** (go) shopping in the nearest village,
(17) **cooked** (cook) a big dinner, (18) **ate** (eat)
lots of food, and (19) **drank** (drink) wine.
It (20) **was** (be) great!

David: When (21) **did you get back** (get back)?

Sara: I (22) **flew** (fly) home last Sunday,
but my friends (23) **came** (come) back three days later.
They (24) **didn't want** (not – want) to leave France!

II. GRAMMAR - THE PAST CONTINUOUS

EMPLOI

Le Past Continuous exprime:

- une activité qui **a duré un certain temps dans le passé.**



Il est souvent accompagné de **WHILE** (pendant que).

- une activité **avant et sans doute après un moment donné dans le passé.**



C'était **ENTRAIN** de se produire dans le passé.

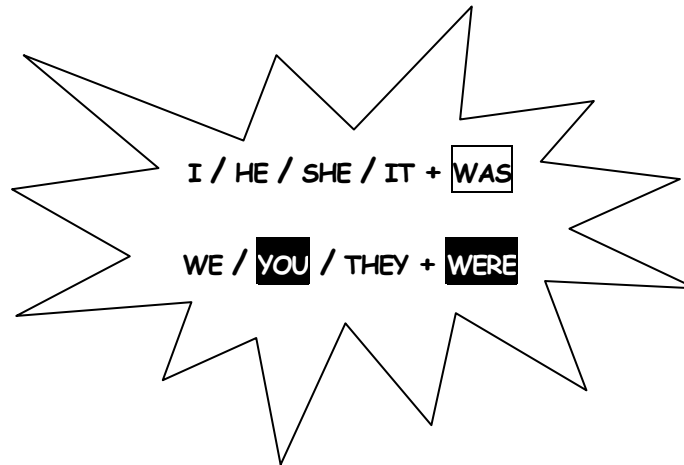
- Dans un récit au passé, le Past Continuous **décrit la scène.**

C'est le décor devant lequel se succèdent les actions (au simple past).

Yesterday morning **while** it **was raining**, 2 robbers entered a bank and stole a huge amount of money. They **were wearing** black clothes and they **were carrying** guns.

FORMATION

- **Phrases affirmatives:**
Was / were + verb + - ing
e.g. : I **was working** when Simon came into the room.
e.g. : You **were studying** when I arrived.
- **Phrases négatives:**
Was not (wasn't) / were not (weren't) + verb + - ing
- **Phrases interrogatives**
Was/were + subject + -ing
- **Short answers:**
Were you working yesterday?
Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't



Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Short answers
I was playing	I wasn't playing	Was I playing ?	Yes/No, I was/wasn't
You were playing	You weren't playing	Were you playing ?	Yes/No, you were/weren't
He/She/It was playing	He/She/It wasn't playing	Was he/she/it playing?	Yes/No, he/she/It was/wasn't
We were playing	We weren't playing	Were we playing ?	Yes/No, we were/weren't
You were playing	You weren't playing	Were you playing ?	Yes/No, you were/weren't
They were playing	They weren't playing	Were they playing ?	Yes/No, they were/weren't

REGLES D'ORTHOGRAPHE

- ▶ Si le verbe se termine en -e → on remplace le 'e' par 'ing'

e.g. : to live → living

- ▶ Si le verbe n'est composé que d'une syllabe se terminant par 1 voyelle + 1 consonne

→ double la consonne

e.g. : to run → running

- ▶ Si le verbe se termine par -y, on ajoute -ing.

e.g. : to study → studying

to play --> playing

to enjoy --> enjoying

- ▶ Si le verbe se termine par -l

→ double la consonne

e.g. : to travel → travelling

- ▶ Si le verbe se termine par -ie, on change le -ie en y.

e.g. : to die → dying

to lie → lying

ATTENTION!

**CERTAINS VERBES NE S'EMPLOIENT JAMAIS AU
PAST CONTINUOUS:**



- Verbes de pensée:

know, remember, understand, think, believe, forget, suppose, mean, matter,...

- **Verbes d'émotion:** like, dislike, love, hate, prefer, detest, mind (=object to), want, wish, desire, need, hope, ...

- **Verbes de perception:** hear, see, smell, notice,...

- **Les auxiliaires:** have got, can, must, should, ...

COMPARE!

Past Simple	Past Continuous
I wrote a letter =	I was writing a letter =

- When he saw me, he crossed the street.

⇒

- When he saw me, he was crossing the street.

⇒

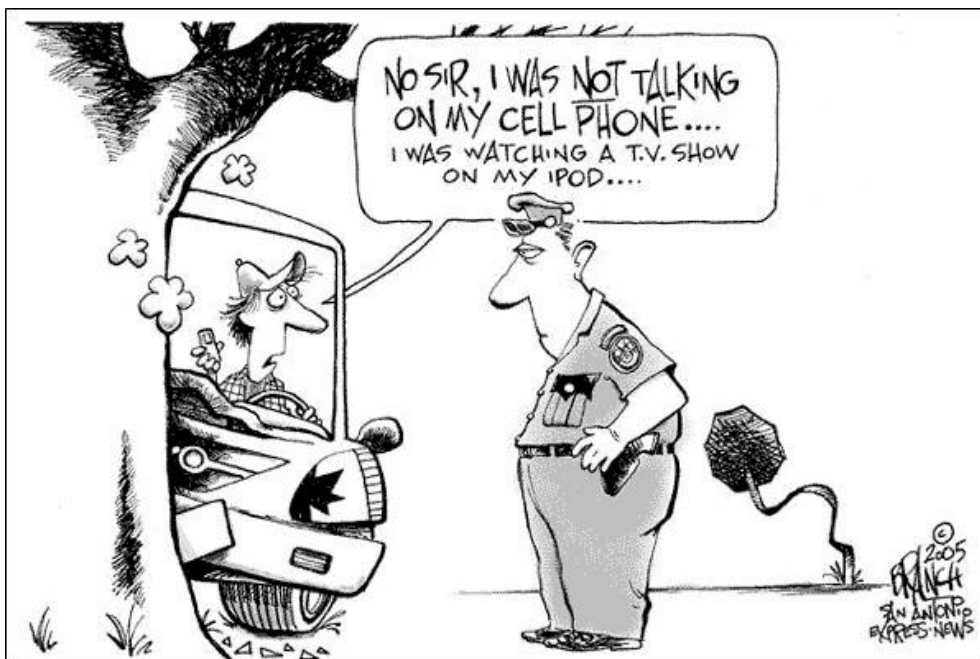
- The questions below refer to different time periods :

❖ What were you doing when it started to rain? We were playing tennis.

⇒ **The Past Continuous asks about activities before.**

❖ What did you do when it started to rain? We went home.

⇒ **The Past Simple asks about what happened later.**



EXERCISES – PAST SIMPLE VS PAST CONTINUOUS

Put the verbs in the correct tense: past simple or past continuous.

1. It _____(rain) when I got up.
2. When Mathew arrived, we _____(have) dinner.
3. She heard him because he _____(talk) loudly.
4. The child fell asleep while I _____ (watch) TV.
5. When they _____(get) married, I _____ (be) on holiday in France.
6. While my mother _____(garden), my father _____(do) the washing up.
7. There _____ (to be) a bell at 8.35 and the classes _____(start) immediately.
8. When I saw Jim at the disco, he _____(talk) to the DJ.
9. We _____(go) swimming in the sea because the weather _____(be) fine.
10. They _____(have) a good time when the disaster _____(happen)
11. He _____(buy) some greeting cards when I _____ (meet) him at Harrods.
12. When the alarm _____(ring), he _____(have) a drink in the bar.
13. Robert _____(ski) down a mountain when he _____(fall).
14. When she _____ (hear) the big crash, she _____ (eat) her cornflakes.
15. She _____(have) a shower when the child _____(fall) and _____(break) the leg.
16. While she _____(work) hard cleaning the house, he _____(lie) on the sofa.
17. I _____(see) the thief just as he _____ (run) away.
18. The driver killed the dog because he _____(not/watch) the road.
19. When he heard the joke, he _____(laugh) and _____ (to tell) me a new one.
20. I _____(walk) along the street when I _____(see) the crowd.

Answer key

1. was raining
2. were having dinner
3. was talking
4. was watching
5. got / was
6. was gardening/ was doing
7. there was / started
8. was talking
9. went / was
10. were having / happened
11. was buying//met
12. rang / was having
13. was skiing / fell
14. heard/ was eating
15. was having / fell/ broke
16. was working / was lying
17. saw / was running
18. wasn't watching
19. laughed / told
20. was walking/saw