



Global culture?

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|| Tenth Grade

|| Unit Two

• Name: -----

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Grammar (simple past and past continuous)

We use the past simple for:

- something that started and finished in the past.
*I **finished** my work yesterday.*
- past routines and habits (often with adverbs of frequency).
*The ancient Romans **often went** to war.*
- past states.
*I was **exhausted** after the show.*
- actions that happened one after the other in the past, for example when telling a story.
*He **opened** the door and **walked** into a cold, dark room.*

Note: Some common time expressions that are often used with the past simple are: *yesterday, last night / week / month / summer, a week / month / year ago, twice a week, once a month, at the weekend, in March, in the morning / afternoon / evening, at night, on Thursdays, on Monday mornings, etc.*

*I **watched** some really funny videos **yesterday**.*

Activ

Affirmative

I / He / She / It / We / You / They **talked**.

Negative

I / He / She / It / We / You / They **didn't** talk.

Questions

Did I / he / she / it / we / you / they **talk**?

Short answers

Yes, I / he / she / it / we / you / they **did**.

No, I / he / she / it / we / you / they **didn't**.

Spelling: *dance → danced, travel → travelled,*
tidy → tidied, play → played

Note: Some verbs are irregular and do not follow these spelling rules. See a list of irregular verbs on page 195.

We use the past continuous for:

- actions that were in progress at a specific time in the past.
*Ivan **was driving** to work at 8 o'clock this morning.*
- two or more actions that were in progress at the same time in the past.
*Jan **was watching** TV while Sofia **was reading**.*
- giving background information in a story.
*The sun **was shining** and the birds **were singing**.*
- an action that was in progress in the past that was interrupted by another action.
*Rory **was taking** photos when he dropped his camera.*
- temporary situations in the past
*She **was managing** a fast food restaurant at the time.*

Note: Some common time expressions that are often used with the past continuous are: *while, as, all day / week / month / year, at ten o'clock last night, last Sunday / week / year, this morning, etc.*

*I was researching the ancient Incas **this morning**.*

Affirmative

I / He / She / It **was talking**.
We / You / They **were talking**.

Negative

I / He / She / It **was not (wasn't) talking**.
We / You / They **were not (weren't) talking**.

Questions

Was I / he / she / it **talking**?
Were we / you / they **talking**?

Short answers

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

Spelling: write → **writing**, travel → **travelling**,
 study → **studying**

Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets into the correct tense Past Simple or Past Continuous.

1.- It _____ (snow) when I _____ (leave) home this morning.

2.- It was a sunny afternoon and people _____ (sit) on the grass in the park. Then suddenly it _____ (start) to rain.

3.- A: I tried to explain my problem to her.

B: _____ (she/listen)?

4.- My brother _____ (talk) on the phone when I arrived, but when he _____ (see) me, he _____ (finish) the call. Perhaps he thought that I _____ (listen) to his conversation.

5.- I nearly had an accident today. A car _____ (come) towards me, but I moved quickly out of the way and fortunately nothing _____ (happen).

6.- A: Which hotel _____ (you/stay) in when you lost your passport?

B: I don't remember. I _____ (visit) many places during my European tour and I _____ (stay) in many different hotels.

7.- I _____ (move) to Hastings in 1999. I _____ (live) there when I met them.

8.- _____ (many people / wait) for the 9:15 bus last night?

9.- I _____ (dance) with my girlfriend when the disc jockey played our favourite song.

10.- I _____ (study) grammar when I _____ (fall) asleep.

11.- The scientists _____ (work) in their laboratory when they _____ (discover) the new drug.

12.- We _____ (climb) the wall when the gardener _____ (see) us.

13.-Vicky _____ (have) a beautiful dream when the alarm clock _____ (ring)

14.- As he _____ (run) for the bus he _____ (collide) with a street lamp.

15.- When he _____ (carry) a suitcase, he _____ (drop) it on his foot.

16.- _____ (you / do) your homework on the bus while you _____ (come) to school?

17.- The students _____ (read) the article when the last class _____ (finish).

18.- When I _____ (arrive) at the cinema, my friends _____ (wait) for me.

19.- _____ (you / listen) to the teacher when she _____ (explain) this exercise?

20.- Susan _____ (play) the piano while Mary _____ (sing).

Write questions or negatives sentences:

a) She visited her parents last weekend.

Question: _____?

b) He cleaned his room before school.

Question: _____?

c) The teacher found the missing exams.

Negative: _____?

d) Tom wanted to go to the movies alone.

Question: _____?

e) Helena offered Henrique a piece of cake.

Negative: _____?

f) I knew what to do.

Negative: _____?

g) Alexandre helped Anita with her homework.

Question: _____?

h) You ate cookies after dinner.

Negative: _____?

i) You talked to her earlier.

Question: _____?

j) We turned off the TV after the news.

Negative: _____?

k) He drank only a coke at the party.

Question: _____?

l) Mom made breakfast early.

Negative: _____?

Grammar (used to , would)

used to + infinitive

We use **used to + infinitive** when we talk about things that happened in the past but do not happen now. In the negative we say **didn't use to + infinitive**:

I **used to live** in a large city, but now I live by the seaside.

I **didn't use to go** swimming everyday. **Did you use to live** in a small or large city?

We can use this structure with both states and actions:

Paul **used to be** very calm when he was younger. Now he's stressed all the time. (STATE)

Paul **used to work** full-time, but now he only takes on part-time jobs. (ACTION)

would + infinitive

When we are telling a story or recalling a situation from a long time ago, we often prefer to use **would** to describe repeated behaviour in the past, although both **would** and **used to** are possible:

I remember growing up in the countryside. It was a peaceful and simple life. I **would pick** vegetables every day and from time to time I **would feed** the chickens with my mother.

Note that **would** can only describe past events and actions. It is not usually used with states. To describe past states we can only use **used to**:

Paul ~~would be~~ **used to be** very calm when he was younger. Now he's stressed all the time.

Complete the sentences below with used to or would. If both structures are possible, use would.

1. Living with Angela was great. Every Friday evening we (go) to a restaurant.
2. I ----- (think) that eating a lot of bread is good for you.
3. When I was living in Greece, I ----- (go) to the beach every day.
4. My father ----- (work) very hard. He's retired now.
5. Jacob's wife ----- (tolerate) his difficult character. Now she can't stand him.
6. Living with my flatmate was difficult at first. We ----- (argue) all the time.
7. ----- (play) a musical instrument when you were younger?

8. It ----- (be) very expensive to travel by plane. Nowadays there are plenty of budget airlines.
9. Before Harry won the lottery, he ----- (eat) sardines for dinner every day.
10. People ----- (write) letters to each other.
11. It ----- (not/rain) so much in my country. This must be the effect of global warming.
12. Jack ----- (have) lots of free time. These days, however, he is very busy.

Writing (an opinion essay)

When writing an essay:

- think about the topic and your opinions about it
- read through the task carefully and the points or arguments you need to write about
- plan how you will present and argue each main point
- use supporting points (these can be reasons, examples or things from your own experiences) to back up the arguments you make
- think about how you will introduce all the main ideas in one opening paragraph
- use a range of grammar structures and linking expressions to help the reader follow your ideas
- conclude your essay by summing up all the arguments you have made and justifying your opinion or giving a recommendation.

Plan

Paragraph 1

Introduce the topic and (if appropriate), your own opinion.

Many people say that ... / It is said that ...

In my view ... / My personal opinion is that ...

Paragraph 2

Present the first main idea and support it.

Firstly, ... / On the one hand, ... / For example, ... / As a result, ... / Moreover, ...

Paragraph 3

Present the second main idea and support it.

On the other hand, ... / Although ... / Even though, ... / Consequently, ... /

For this reason, ...

Paragraph 4

Present the third main idea and support it.

In addition, ... / Another concern is that ... / In spite of this, ... / Because of this, ... /

For instance, ...

Paragraph 5

Conclude by summing up all of the main ideas and give your own opinion or recommendation.

In conclusion, ... / To conclude, ... / To sum up, ...

We should ... / It's vital that we ...

Write an essay within 150 words, about a tradition in your country you wish if it disappears.