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|| Ninth 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.
*A local man **discovered** the cave in 1991.*
- past routines and habits (often with adverbs of frequency).
*Sue often **walked** in the park in her lunch break.*
- actions that happened one after the other in the past, for example when telling a story.
*We **took** a bus to the beach and **met** our friends there.*

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.

They moved to China last January.

Affirmative

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

Negative

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

Questions

Did I / he / she / it / we / you / they walk?

Short answers

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

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

Spelling: dance → danced
tidy → tidied

travel → travelled
play → played

We use the past continuous for:

- actions in progress at a specific time in the past.
*Georgia **was reading** a book at midnight last night.*
- two or more past actions in progress at the same time.
*Alex **was cooking** while I **was watching** TV.*
- giving background information in a story.
*It **was raining** and we **were trying** to find the station.*
- an action in progress in the past that was interrupted by another.
*He **was running** when he **dropped** his phone.*

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.*

*The children **were playing** in the park all morning.*

Affirmative

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

Negative

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

Questions

Was I / he / she / it walking?
Were we / you / they walking?

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**
study → **studying**

travel → **travelling**

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: _____?

USED TO, BE/GET USED TO

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USED TO

+ infinitive

- used to be, used to do, etc.

repeated actions in the past

- When I was a teenager, I used to go dancing every weekend.

- As a child, I used to dream about becoming a football player

past states which are no longer true

- He used to be blond as a child.
- I used to love chocolate.

BE USED TO

+ -ing verb / noun

- be used to doing something
- be used to something

=be accustomed to (when something is not strange or difficult any more)

- I'm still not used to driving on the left.
- At first it was hard to get up at 6 a.m., but now I'm used to it.

GET USED TO

+ -ing verb / noun

- get used to doing something
- get used to something

=become accustomed to something or doing something

- I've just started my new job and I'm still getting used to working night shifts.
- It might be difficult at first, but you will get used to driving on the left.



USUALLY

USED TO is only past (NOT ~~use to~~)

USUALLY is used for present habits

- ✗ We ~~use to~~ eat out on Saturday.
- ✓ We usually eat out on Saturday.

USED TO – FORM

- + He used to play football.
- He didn't use to play football.
- ? Did he use to play football?

Choose (used to, be used to, get used to) to complete each sentence.

1. At first, I was really nervous about driving in Vancouver, but now I have -----
----- it.

2. I don't think I'll ever ----- driving on the left. It's so strange!

3. A: Samantha works very hard.

B: Well, she ----- working hard. She grew up in a very poor family.

4. Lee is Chinese. He ----- to speaking English in the office.

5. The smell of fish is awful, but you'll ----- to it after a couple of
months on the job.

6. There are some things in this life that you'll never ----- .

7. I've just bought an Apple computer, and I think it will take me some time
to ----- the new operating system.

8. When I was a teenager, I ----- dress up for Halloween, but not anymore.

9. Two years ago, the students ----- have four hours a week of
language tutorials, but now they have five hours.

10. After nine years in Africa, I can say that now I ----- living in this hot
weather. I don't mind anymore.

Writing (an opinion essay)

When writing a story:

- spend a few minutes thinking about how you want your story to develop, then make some notes
- make sure you include a clear beginning, middle and end
- set the scene in the first paragraph and create a strong atmosphere
- use narrative tenses such as the past simple and the past continuous
- remember to include adjectives and adverbs to add drama and suspense
- use phrases to sequence events clearly.

Plan

Paragraph 1

Set the scene and introduce the main characters. Make the introduction sound interesting or dramatic. Use the sentence you are given in the task if necessary.

As soon as he heard the noise, he knew something was wrong.

Paragraph 2

Give background information about the characters and what is going on.

He was nervous, but Naveen knew he had to cross the old wooden bridge and find Milo.

Paragraph 3

Describe the main events in order.

At first, ... / Then, ... / The moment that ... / Meanwhile, ... / Finally, ...

Paragraph 4

Introduce a twist in the story (if appropriate).

That was when ... / Soon after that ... / Suddenly, ... / Just then, ... / As soon as ...

Paragraph 5

Bring the story to an end and say what the outcome was.

Eventually, ... / He never went there again. / Her dream had finally come true.

Write a short story about the most strange thing you've ever tried.