



ALL DRESSED UP

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|| Seventh 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.
*John **made** some coffee a few minutes ago.*
- past routines and habits (often with adverbs of frequency).
*Sue never **ate** fast food at school.*
- actions that happened one after the other in the past, for example when telling a story.
*We **went** to the park and **had** a picnic.*

Note: We often use these common time expressions with the past simple: *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.*

Affirmative

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

Negative

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

Questions

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

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*
travel → travelled

tidy → tidied
play → played

We use the past continuous for:

- actions in progress at a specific time in the past.
*Mum **was making** burgers for us at seven o'clock last night.*
- two or more past actions in progress at the same time.
*I **was cooking** while my brother **was watching** TV.*
- giving background information in a story.
*The sun **was shining** and the children **were playing**.*
- an action in progress in the past that was interrupted by another action.
*We **were having** dinner when the doorbell rang.*

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

Affirmative

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

Negative

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

Questions

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

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 tidy → tidying
 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: _____?

Grammar (used to)

Affirmative

I / He / She / It / We / You / They **used to** play.

Negative

I / He / She / It / We / You / They **didn't use to** play.

Questions

Did I / he / she / it / we / you / they **use to** play?

Short answers

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

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

We use *used to* + infinitive for:

- actions that we did regularly in the past but that we don't do now.
*My friend **used to wear** trainers every day.*
- states that existed in the past but that don't exist now.
*We **used to live** in France, but now we live in Egypt.*

Make an affirmative sentence, negative sentence or question using 'used to + infinitive'.

1. I / live in a flat when I was a child.

2. We / go to the beach every summer?

3. She / love eating chocolate, but now she hates it.

4. He / not / smoke.

5. I / play tennis when I was at school.

6. She / be able to speak French, but she has forgotten it all.

7. He / play golf every weekend?

8. They both / have short hair.

9. Julie / study Portuguese.

Writing (an informal email)

When writing an informal email:

- be friendly and use informal language
- use contractions or short forms, e.g. *I'm, we're*
- use exclamation marks, e.g. *It was really great!*
- don't use texting language, e.g. *ur* for *you're* and *lol* for *laugh out loud*.

Plan

Greeting

Hi ... ! / Hello ... ! / Dear ... ,

Part 1

Begin with a polite phrase to show interest in the other person.

How are you?

Did you have a good weekend?

How was your holiday?

Part 2

Describe something you did or are going to do.

I went to my friend's party yesterday.

We had a lovely weekend at the seaside.

We're going to a music festival next week.

Part 3

Give more details about the event.

It was really great!

We had such a good time!

I'm really excited about it!

Part 4

Invite your friend to meet you or go somewhere.

Let's go there together next time.

Why don't we meet this Saturday?

How about going to the park on Saturday?

Signing off

See you soon! / See you on Saturday! / Hope to see you soon. / Write back soon! / I look forward to seeing you. Love, ...

Write an informal email to your friend telling him/her about a public festival in your country.

