

University Centre Abdelhafid Boussouf Elearning Centre



English – MA.1

Lesson Two:

Past simple/continuous/perfect

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Students Concerned- Semester 1					
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Economic Science	Economic & C o m m e r c i a l Science	Master one	• All specialties		

Objectives of the lesson:

> The purpose of this lesson is to acquaint students with three distinct types

of past tense, as well as their appropriate application in the English

language.

Sebti Sarah Sawsen

Past simple

We use the past tense to talk about:

- 1. Something that happened once in the past: I graduated in 2010.
- Something that happened <u>several times</u> in the past: When I was a kid, I played football <u>every</u> <u>day</u>.
- 3. Something that was true for some time in the past: I lived abroad for ten years.
- 4. We often use expressions with <u>ago</u> with the past simple: I stopped smoking a long time <u>ago</u>.

Form: SUBJECT + VERB + OBJECT

- With most verbs, the past tense is formed by adding –ed. E.g.: called (call), liked (like), wanted (want), worked (work)
- But there are a lot of irregular past tense forms in English: red (read), ate (eat)
- We use "did" to make questions with the past simple: Did she sleep?
- But questions with "who" often <u>don't use</u> "did": Who stole my money?
- We use **didn't** (did not) to make negatives with the past simple: They **didn't** win the championship this year

Past Continuous

We use the past continuous to talk about:

- 1. Description of conditions that existed in the past: The sun was shining every day that summer.
- Something that was happening continuously in the past when another action interrupted it: we were making dinner when she arrived.
- 3. Something was happening at a precise time in the past: At 6 o'clock, I was eating dinner.
- 4. A habitual action in the past: They were talking constantly in class in those days.

Form: SUBJECT + (Was / were) + VERB-ing.

- The verbs in the past continuous are formed by adding (were/ was) after the subject, then add the verb with **–Ing**. E.g.: driving (drive), sleeping (sleep).
- Stative verbs are not suitable to be used with the past continuous, e.g.: The verb know. We do not say: she was knowing X, instead we just say: she knew√.
- When forming the negative form, just add "Not": they were not (weren't) watching a film
- To make a 'yes / no' question, put "was / were" before of the subject: Were you working?
- To make a **"wh" question**, put the question word at the beginning (what, why, where, who, when): **Why were** you working?

Past Perfect

We use the past perfect:

- For something that started in the past and continued up to a given time in the past. E.g.: She had lived in Algeria all her life
- 2. For something that happened several times before a point in the past and continued after that point. E.g.: He **had eaten** three cookies and he was wanting on another one.
- **3.** When we are reporting our experience up to a point in the past. E.g.: my grandfather was the coolest man I **had** ever **seen**.
- **4.** For something that happened in the past and is important later in the past. E.g.: I could not get into the car. I **had lost** my keys.

Form: SUBJECT+ HAD+ past participle of a VERB + OBJECT

- We often use expressions like "<u>for"</u> and "<u>since"</u> with the past perfect. E.g.: I was sorry when we moved away from the city. I **had lived** there for ten years.
- To make <u>the negative</u> form just add "**not**". E.g.: I had not been (I hadn't been)/ You had not gone (you hadn't gone)
- To make a "yes / no" question put "had" before the subject. E.g: Had you eaten?
- For "wh" questions, put the question word at the beginning. E.g: Why had you eaten?