

University of Anbar
College of Science
Department of Biology
Third Year
English

جامعة الانبار
كلية العلوم
قسم علوم الحياة
المرحلة الثالثة
اللغة الانكليزية

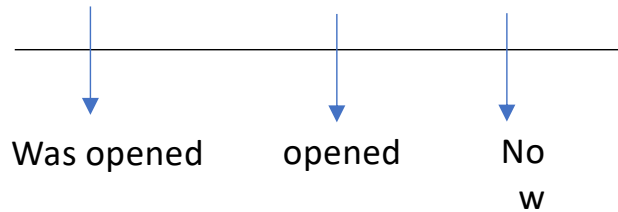
Lec. 3 (Unit 3)

Past Tenses

Lec. Thamer Y. Mutter

م. د. ثامر يوسف مطر

Past Simple



- a finished action in the past.
 - We **met** in 2000.
 - John **left** two minutes ago.
- actions that follow each other in a story.
 - Mary **walked** into the room and **stopped**. She **listened** carefully. She.....
- past situation or habit.
 - When I was a child, we **lived** in a small house by the river.

* used to

Positive

I He/She/It We You They	finished left arrived	yesterday. at 3 o'clock. three weeks ago.
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Negative

I She They (etc.)	didn't	finish leave	yesterday. at 3 o'clock.
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Question

When	did	you he they (etc.)	finish the report? get married?
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Short answer

Did you enjoy the meal?	Yes, we did. No, we didn't.
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Past Simple

Spelling of verb + ed

- Most verbs add **-ed** to the base form of the verb.
 - **worked, wanted, helped, washed**
- When the verb ends in **-e**, add **-d**.
 - **Liked, used, hated, cared**
- If the verb has only one syllable, with one vowel+ one consonant, **double the consonant before adding -ed**.
 - **napped, planned, robbed**
 - But we write **cooked, seated, and moaned** because there **are two vowels**.
- The consonant is not doubled if it is **-y** or **-w**.
 - **Played, showed**
- In most two-syllable verbs, the end consonant is doubled if the stress is on the second syllable.
 - **pre'ferred, ad'mitted**
 - But we write **'entered** and **'visited** because the stress is on the first syllable.
- Verbs that end in a consonant+ **-y** change the **-y** to **-ied**.
 - **Carried, hurried, buried**
 - But we write **enjoyed** because it ends in a vowel + **-y**.

Past Continuous

We often use the Past Continuous in sentences with the past Simple. The Past Continuous refers to longer, background activities, while the Past Simple refers to shorter, completed actions.

Positive and negative

I	was	working.
He	wasn't	
She		
It		
We	were	
You	weren't	
They		

Question

	was	I she he it	doing?
What	were	we you they	

- to express activities in progress before, and probably after, a particular time in the past.
 - At 7 o'clock this morning I **was having** my breakfast.
 - What **were you doing**?
- for descriptions.
 - Jane looked beautiful. She **was wearing** a green cotton dress. Her eyes **were shining** in the light of the candles that **were burning** nearby.
- to express an interrupted past activity.
 - When the phone rang, I **was having** a shower.
- to express an incomplete activity in the past in order to contrast with the Past Simple that expresses a completed activity.
 - I **was reading** a book during the flight. (I didn't finish it)
- The Past Simple is usually used to express a repeated past habit or situation. But the Past Continuous can be used if the repeated habit becomes a longer setting for something.
 - I **went out with** Jack for ten years.
 - I first met Harry while I **was going out with** Jack.

Past Perfect

- 1 The Past Perfect is used to make clear that one action in the past happened *before* another action in the past.

*When I got home, I found that someone **had broken** into my apartment and **had stolen** my DVD player, so I called the police.*

PAST → X → X → X → NOW
 | | |
 My DVD player was stolen I arrived home I called the police

Action 1: Someone broke into my apartment and stole my DVD player.

Action 2: I got home and called the police.

*I didn't want to go to the theatre with my friends because I'd **seen** the play before.*

PAST → X → X → NOW
 | |
 I saw the play My friends saw the play

Action 1: I saw the play.

Action 2: My friends went to the theatre to see the play.

- 2 Notice the difference between the following sentences:

*When I got to the party, Peter **went** home.*

(= First I arrived, then Peter left.)

*When I got to the party, Peter **had gone** home.*

(= First Peter left, then I arrived.)

Positive and negative

I	'd (had)	seen him before.
You	hadn't	finished work at 6 o'clock.
We		
(etc.)		

Question

Where had	you she they (etc.)	been before?
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Short answer

Had he already left?	Yes, he had. No, he hadn't.
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Past Passive

Form

Past Simple Passive	<i>was/were</i> + past participle
Past Continuous Passive	<i>was/were being</i> + past participle
Past Perfect Passive	<i>had been</i> + past participle

Use

The uses are the same in the passive as in the active.

*The bridge **was built** in 1876.* (finished action in the past)

*The bomb **was being defused** when it exploded.* (interrupted past activity)

*The letter didn't arrive because it **had been sent** to my old address.* (one action before another action in the past)

Reference:

Soars, L. (2009). *New headway: Intermediate student's book*.

Soars, L. (2009). *New headway: Intermediate Working book*.