

# UNIT 2

## Past Simple - Used to

### Past Simple (Regular Verbs)



Last summer, Julie and Brian **visited** Australia. They **stayed** at a lovely hotel in Sydney. They **visited** the Sydney Opera House and they **walked** across the Sydney Harbour Bridge. **Did they enjoy** themselves? Yes, they **did**.

We form the past simple of **regular verbs** by adding **-ed** to the main verb.

e.g. She **watched** TV last night.

We form questions and negations with the auxiliary verb **did/did not (didn't)**, the subject and the main verb without **-ed**.

e.g. **Did she watch** TV last night?

She **did not/didn't watch** TV last night.

#### Affirmative

I	} finished.
He/She/It	
You/We/They	

#### Interrogative

Did	I	} finish?
	he/she/it	
	you/we/they	

#### Negative

	Long form	Short form	} finish.
I	did not	didn't	
He/She/It You/We/They			

### Spelling Rules

- ◆ Verbs ending in **-e** take only **-d**. *dance - danced*
- ◆ Verbs ending in a **consonant + y**, drop the **y** and take **-ied**. *try - tried*
- ◆ Verbs ending in a **vowel + y**, take **-ed**.  
*play - played, stay - stayed*
- ◆ Verbs ending in one **stressed vowel** between two consonants, double the last consonant and take **-ed**.  
*plan - planned but open - opened*
- ◆ Verbs ending in **-l**, double the **l** and take **-ed**.  
*travel - travelled, quarrel - quarrelled*

1

**Write the past simple of the verbs in the list in the correct box.**

*laugh, study, travel, pray, stop, close, cry, rob, call, love, tidy, dance, miss, drop, phone, enjoy, try, live, refer, look, carry*

+ ed

*laughed*

+ d

~~-y~~ = ied

double consonant  
+ ed

2

**Make sentences using the prompts below as in the example.**

- 1 Olivia's room is clean now. (clean it/an hour ago)  
*She cleaned it an hour ago.*
- 2 Helen isn't watching TV. (turn it off/half an hour ago)
- 3 Steve doesn't go to the gym any more. (stop/six months ago)
- 4 Mary is eating the cake. (bake it/half an hour ago)
- 5 Kim is having a party today. (arrange it/two weeks ago)
- 6 Rob doesn't live here any more. (move/three days ago)
- 7 Peter's house is tidy. (tidy it/two hours ago)

# Pronunciation

The suffix **-ed** is pronounced:

- ◆ / **id** / when the verb ends in a / t / or / d / sound.  
*posted, succeeded*
- ◆ / **t** / when the verb ends in a / k /, / s /, / tʃ /, / ʃ /, / f / or / p / sound.  
*cooked, kissed, touched, wished, laughed, stepped*
- ◆ / **d** / when the verb ends in any other sound.  
*arrived, prepared, showed, robbed*

### 3 Write the past simple of the verbs in the correct box, then read them aloud.

want, open, wash, work, arrest, help, carry, visit, cook, clean, need, finish, load, live, watch, accept, laugh, stay, pass, type, persuade, arrange, rub

/ id /	wanted
/ t /	
/ d /	

### 4 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the past simple.

- 1 A: Sorry Mum, but I ...*dropped*... (drop) the glass on the floor.  
B: Never mind. Just be careful next time.
- 2 A: ..... (you/watch) the horror film last night?  
B: Yes, but I ..... (not/enjoy) it.
- 3 A: ..... (your neighbours/move) house yesterday?  
B: Yes, we ..... (help) them move their boxes.
- 4 A: A train ..... (crash) last night.  
B: I know. Luckily, all the passengers ..... (survive).
- 5 A: Susan ..... (not/play) tennis yesterday.  
B: I know. She's playing today instead.
- 6 A: ..... (you/see) Kate yesterday?  
B: Yes. We ..... (have) lunch together.

# Past Simple (Irregular Verbs)



Julie and Brian **went** swimming every day. They **saw** some kangaroos, but they **didn't see** any crocodiles. They **had** a lot of fun.

**Irregular verbs** do not form the past simple by adding **-ed**.

e.g. leave-left, cut-cut, swim-swam

(See list of irregular verbs on page 152.)

They form questions and negations with **did/did not (didn't)** and the root form (infinitive) of the verb.

e.g. They **left** - **Did** they leave? - They **didn't** leave.

Affirmative			
I	He/She/It	You/We/They	} left.
Interrogative			
<b>Did</b>	I	he/she/it	} leave?
	you/we/they		
Negative			
	Long form	Short form	} leave.
I	<b>did not</b>	<b>didn't</b>	
He/She/It			
You/We/They			

# Use

We use the past simple:

- ◆ for actions which happened at a definite or stated time in the past; that is, we know **when** they happened.

They **graduated** four years ago. (When did they graduate? Four years ago. We know the time.)



- ◆ for actions which happened repeatedly in the past but don't happen any more. In this case we can use adverbs of frequency (*always, often, usually, etc.*).

He **often played** football with his dad when he was five. (But he doesn't play football with his dad any more.)



- ◆ for actions which happened immediately one after the other in the past.



They **cooked** the meal **first**.



Then they **ate** with their friends.

- ◆ to talk about people who are no longer alive.

Princess Diana **visited** a lot of schools.



# Time Expressions

Time expressions used with the past simple include: *yesterday, last night/week/month/year/Monday, etc., two days/weeks/months/years ago, then, when, in 1992, etc.*

## 5 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the past simple. What use of the past simple does each sentence show?

- 1 Mother ...*cleaned*... (clean) the windows twice last week. (*definite/stated time*)
- 2 They ..... (not/go) on holiday to Spain last year.
- 3 Tina ..... (not/sing) in the school concert yesterday.
- 4 Paul often ..... (fight) with his brother when they were young.
- 5 Mother Teresa ..... (help) the poor people of India.
- 6 Her sister ..... (bake) this beautiful cake on Monday.
- 7 ..... (Sam/enjoy) his trip to Wales last weekend?
- 8 John ..... (fall) and ..... (hurt) his knee.

## 6 Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple.

- A Lesley 1) ...*bought*... (buy) her house two months ago. It is a beautiful cottage in the countryside. However, when Lesley 2) ..... (decide) to buy it, it 3) ..... (need) a lot of work. First, she 4) ..... (decorate) all the rooms. Then, she 5) ..... (plant) lots of flowers in the garden. After that, she 6) ..... (make) new curtains for all the windows. When it was ready, she 7) ..... (move) in. That was last week. Now, Lesley is very happy.
- B Claude Monet 1) ...*was*... (be) a famous artist. He 2) ..... (paint) lots of beautiful pictures in his lifetime. He often 3) ..... (take) his paints and a canvas into the countryside. He 4) ..... (love) to paint trees and rivers during the different seasons of the year. Monet 5) ..... (create) a new kind of art called Impressionism. He 6) ..... (die) in 1926, but many people still visit museums and galleries to look at his pictures.

# Short Answers

e.g. Did you buy a gift for your mother? Yes, I did.

Did you ...?	Yes, I/we did.	No, I/we didn't.
Did he/she/it ...?	Yes, he/she/it did.	No, he/she/it didn't.
Did they ...?	Yes, they did.	No, they didn't.

## 7 Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple.

Ferdinand Magellan 1) ...*was*... (be) a Portuguese sailor who 2) ..... (want) to sail around the world. Emperor Charles V of Spain 3) ..... (give) him five ships and two hundred and sixty-five Spanish sailors. They 4) ..... (leave) Spain on 20th September, 1519 and 5) ..... (begin) their long and dangerous journey.

On the journey, Magellan 6) ..... (discover) the Pacific Ocean. Unfortunately, he and many of the sailors 7) ..... (die) in a battle on 27th April, 1521. After that, a Spanish sailor 8) ..... (take) control of the ships and 9) ..... (set off) to complete the voyage. Only one ship and sixteen men 10) ..... (survive) the journey. They 11) ..... (arrive) back in Spain on 6th September, 1522. They 12) ..... (be) the first men to sail around the world.

## 8 Read the text in ex. 7 again and, in pairs, ask and answer questions as in the examples.

- Ferdinand Magellan / be / a Portuguese sailor?  
SA: *Was Ferdinand Magellan a Portuguese sailor?*  
SB: *Yes, he was.*
- the Emperor of Spain / give him / fifteen ships?  
SA: *Did the Emperor of Spain give him fifteen ships?*  
SB: *No, he didn't. He gave him five ships.*
- they / leave / Spain / 1619?
- the journey / be / long and dangerous?
- Magellan / discover / the Pacific Ocean?
- Magellan / die / with soldiers / in battle?
- a Spanish sailor / complete / voyage?
- the remaining ship / reach / Spain / 1523

## 9 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the past simple.

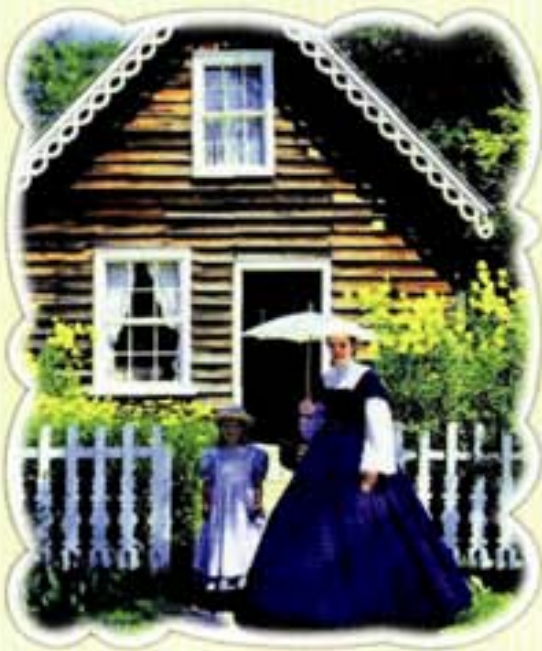


- A: What 1) .....*did you do*..... (you/do) last summer?  
B: I 2) ..... (work) in a fast food restaurant.  
A: What kind of work 3) ..... (you/do)?  
B: I 4) ..... (take) orders from customers.  
A: 5) ..... (you/earn) much money?  
B: Yes, but I 6) ..... (spend) most of it.  
A: What 7) ..... (you/spend) it on?  
B: I 8) ..... (go) on holiday to the Greek islands.  
A: 9) ..... (you/have) a good time?  
B: Yes, it 10) ..... (be) wonderful!

## 10 You have just come back from a holiday. Your friend is asking you some questions. Look at the prompts and, in pairs, ask and answer questions giving your own answers.

- where / go?  
SA: *Where did you go?*  
SB: *I went to Spain.*
- who / go with?  
.....
- have / a good time?  
.....
- stay / at a camp-site?  
.....
- the weather / good?  
.....
- what / do every day?  
.....
- eat / at restaurants?  
.....
- go / the beach?  
.....

Used to



People **used to dress** differently in the past. Women **used to wear** long dresses. **Did they use to carry** parasols with them? Yes, they **did**. They **didn't use to go** out alone at night.

◆ **Used to** is used to talk about past habits or things that do not happen any more. It has the same form in all persons, singular and plural. It is followed by infinitive.

e.g. Peter **used to eat** a lot of sweets. (=Peter doesn't eat many sweets any more.)

We form questions and negations with the auxiliary verb **did/did not (didn't)**, the subject and the verb "use" without -d.

e.g. **Did Peter use to eat** many sweets?  
Mary **didn't use to stay** out late.

◆ We can use the **past simple** instead of "used to" with no difference in meaning.

e.g. She **used to live** in the countryside.  
= She **lived** in the countryside.

Affirmative

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

Interrogative

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

Negative

	Long form	Short form	
I He/She/It You/We/They	<b>did not</b>	<b>didn't</b>	} <b>use to</b> travel.

**11** Peter Gordon won a lot of money on the lottery last year. **Look at the pictures and say what Peter used to do and what he does now.**

e.g. Peter **used to live** in a small house, but now he **lives** in a big house.

	LAST YEAR	NOW
1	live/small house	live/big house
2	go to work/by bus	go to work/by car
3	eat/at home	eat out
4	watch/TV	go/the theatre
5	spend/his holidays/at a camp-site	spend/his holidays/travelling

**12** Complete the sentences with the correct form of **used to** and the verb in brackets.

- I ...*didn't use to watch*... (not/watch) the news, but now I watch it every day.
- My aunt ..... (drink) a lot of coffee, but now she prefers to drink tea.
- We ..... (live) in a flat, but we live in a big house now.
- ..... (you/go) to school on foot?
- We ..... (not/like) each other, but now we're good friends.
- I ..... (not/eat) vegetables. Now I eat them every day.
- My sister ..... (play) the piano, but now she doesn't.
- They..... (spend) their weekends in the countryside. They don't any more.

# Short Answers

e.g. Did you use to go out often? Yes, I did./No, I didn't.

Did you ...?	Yes, I/we did.	No, I/we didn't.
Did he/she/it ...?	Yes, he/she/it did.	No, he/she/it didn't.
Did they ...?	Yes, they did.	No, they didn't.

**13** In pairs, ask and answer questions using the prompts as in the example.

SA: Did you use to play with your friends when you were five?

SB: Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

- |                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 play with your friends? | 6 listen to fairy tales? |
| 2 watch many cartoons?    | 7 have a bath every day? |
| 3 go to bed late?         | 8 drink milk?            |
| 4 cry a lot?              | 9 dress yourself?        |
| 5 make your bed?          | 10 get pocket money?     |

# Revision Box

**14** Choose the correct answer.

- Jacques Cousteau .....*B*..... the oceans.  
A explores    B explored    C is exploring
- Toby ..... a bicycle, but now he drives a car.  
A is riding    B used to ride    C rides
- I ..... an interesting book at the moment.  
A don't read    B read    C am reading
- He ..... home early yesterday because he felt ill.  
A went    B is going    C used to go
- Mr Jones ....., but he does now.  
A used to travel    B didn't use to travel    C travelled
- I ..... a noise, so I went to see what it was.  
A heard    B hear    C am hearing
- Bobby ..... how to use a computer at present.  
A learnt    B is learning    C learns
- My parents ..... to a party tonight.  
A used to go    B goes    C are going
- The ferry boat ..... every day at quarter past two.  
A leaves    B leave    C is leaving
- I ..... getting up early in the morning.  
A likes    B don't like    C doesn't like

# ORAL Activity

Look at the pictures below. Picture A shows what people used to do in their free time sixty years ago and Picture B what they do nowadays. In pairs, ask and answer questions using the prompts below as in the example.

e.g. SA: Did people use to watch TV sixty years ago?  
SB: No, they didn't.

watch TV - dress differently - spend more time together - talk to each other a lot - go out at night much - read more



# WRITING Activity

Now, using the pictures and the notes from the Oral Activity, complete the text below.

Life was different sixty years ago. People 1) ..... (not/have) the things we have nowadays. First of all, they 2) ..... (not/watch) TV and they 3) ..... (talk) to each other a lot. Nowadays, people 4) ..... (not/talk) to each other much because they 5) ..... (spend) a lot of time watching TV. Sixty years ago, people 6) ..... (dress) differently. For example, women 7) ..... (wear) longer dresses and men usually 8) ..... (wear) a suit and a tie on Sundays. ....

# UNIT 3

## Past Continuous



Were Paul and Claire **working** at 8 o'clock last night?  
No, they weren't.  
They **were having** dinner at a restaurant.

We form the past continuous with **was/were** (past simple of the verb to be) and the main verb with the **-ing** suffix. We form questions by putting **was/were** before the subject. We form negations by putting the word **not** after **was/were**.

Affirmative				
I	<b>was</b>	} <b>studying.</b>		
He/She/It	<b>was</b>			
You/We/They	<b>were</b>			
Interrogative				
<b>Was</b>	I	} <b>studying?</b>		
<b>Was</b>				he/she/it
<b>Were</b>				you/we/they
Negative				
	<b>Long form</b>	<b>Short form</b>	} <b>studying.</b>	
I	<b>was not</b>	<b>wasn't</b>		
He/She/It	<b>was not</b>	<b>wasn't</b>		
You/We/They	<b>were not</b>	<b>weren't</b>		

**1**

A fire broke out yesterday at Crofton Electronics. What were the people doing when the fire broke out? Look at the pictures. In pairs, ask and answer questions using the prompts below, as in the example.

SA: What was Tim doing?

SB: He was sitting at his desk.



**2**

Put the verbs in brackets into the past continuous.

- A: What **1**) ...*was happening*... (happen) at the time of the robbery?  
B: Well, I **2**) ..... (sit) in my office. I **3**) ..... (talk) to an employee. Some of the staff **4**) ..... (put) food onto the shelves. Several customers **5**) ..... (do) their shopping and a cashier **6**) ..... (stand) behind the till.
- A: Can you tell me anything about the robbers?  
B: Yes. They **7**) ..... (wear) black masks and they **8**) ..... (hold) guns. They **9**) ..... (shout).
- A: How did they get away?  
B: They drove off in a car which **10**) ..... (wait) outside.

# Use

We use the past continuous:

- ◆ for an action which was in progress at a stated time in the past. We do not know when the action started or finished.



At three o'clock yesterday afternoon Mike and his son **were washing** the dog. (We do not know when they started or finished washing the dog.)

- ◆ for a past action which was in progress when another action interrupted it. We use the **past continuous** for the action in progress (longer action) and the **past simple** for the action which interrupted it (shorter action).

He **was reading** a newspaper **when** his wife **came**. (was reading = longer action; came = shorter action)



- ◆ for two or more actions which were happening at the same time in the past (simultaneous actions).



The people **were watching** while the cowboy **was riding** the bull.

- ◆ to give the background information in a story.

The sun **was shining** and the birds **were singing**. Tom **was driving** his old truck through the forest.



# Time Expressions

Time expressions used with the past continuous include:

*while, when, as, all day/night/morning, etc.*

**when/while/as + past continuous (longer action)**  
**when + past simple (shorter action)**

## 3 Match Column A with Column B.

### Column A

- 1 While I was driving home, .....
- 2 We were watching the children .....
- 3 He cut his finger .....
- 4 At eight o'clock yesterday morning .....
- 5 As she was crossing the street, .....
- 6 While they were talking, .....

### Column B

- a as he was chopping wood.
- b he was sleeping in his bed.
- c while they were playing.
- d she slipped and fell.
- e I ran out of petrol.
- f the doorbell rang.

## 4 Join the sentences using *as, when* or *while*, as in the example.

- 1 Tina was cooking. She burnt herself.  
*...As/When/While Tina was cooking, she burnt herself. ...*  
*...Tina was cooking when she burnt herself. ...*
- 2 Laura was making some tea. She dropped the kettle.
- 3 Mrs Jason was sitting in the garden. It started raining.
- 4 Peter was driving his car. He got a flat tyre.
- 5 She was walking in the park. A dog attacked her.

## 5 Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or past continuous. Which is the longer action in each sentence?

- 1 As I ...*was doing*... (do) the washing-up, I ...*broke*... (break) a glass. "*Doing the washing-up is the longer action.*"
- 2 We ..... (walk) in the woods when the storm ..... (begin).



- 3 John ..... (repair) his motor bike when his mother ..... (arrive).
- 4 I ..... (eat) my lunch when the phone ..... (ring).
- 5 He ..... (ride) his bicycle to school when he ..... (drop) his bag.
- 6 We ..... (see) a bad accident as we ..... (drive) to the airport.
- 7 Tom ..... (watch) the match when the TV ..... (break down).
- 8 We ..... (talk) when she ..... (come) into the room.

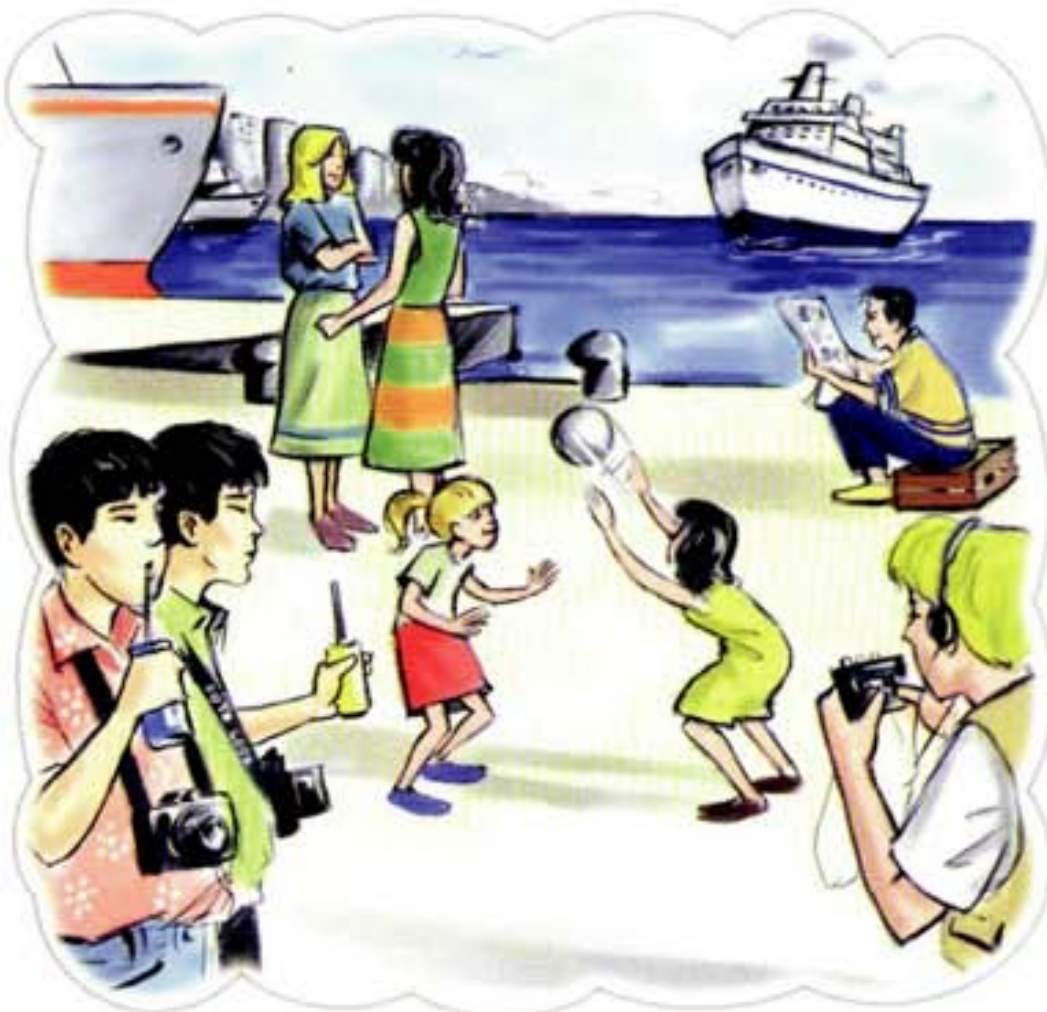
## Short Answers

e.g. *Were you sleeping at eleven o'clock last night?*  
*Yes, I was.*

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

- 6** *Yesterday, the people in the picture had to wait two hours for their boat which was late. What were they doing while they were waiting? Look at the picture and describe it using the past continuous.*

e.g. *The two girls were playing with a ball.*



**7**

**Look at the picture in ex. 6 again and, in pairs, ask and answer questions, as in the example.**

- 1 the two girls / play / tennis?  
SA: *Were the two girls playing tennis?*  
SB: *No, they weren't. They were playing volleyball.*
- 2 the young man / listen to / music?  
.....
- 3 the older man / read / a book?  
.....
- 4 the women / knit?  
.....
- 5 the Japanese tourists / take / pictures?  
.....

**8**

**Put the verbs in brackets into the past continuous.**

**A** Yesterday, I went for a walk in the park. While I was there, I saw lots of children who **1** *...were playing...* (play). There was a man who **2** ..... (walk) his dogs. He **3** ..... (throw) sticks and the dogs **4** ..... (run) to catch them. A gardener **5** ..... (plant) some flowers and some old ladies **6** ..... (sit) on a park bench enjoying the warm sunshine. It was lovely.

**B** Harriet and Liam got married last weekend. It was a beautiful wedding. The bridesmaids **1** ..... (wear) pink dresses and they **2** ..... (all/carry) small bouquets of pink and white flowers. The photographer **3** ..... (take) photographs and the bride's mother **4** ..... (cry) because she was so happy. The sun **5** ..... (shine) and the couple **6** ..... (smile) at everyone.

**9**

**In pairs, ask and answer questions, as in the example.**

- 1 at six o'clock yesterday evening?  
SA: *What were you doing at six o'clock yesterday evening?*  
SB: *I was doing my English homework.*
- 2 at two o'clock this morning?
- 3 at half past nine last Sunday evening?
- 4 an hour ago?
- 5 at noon last Saturday?

# Past Continuous versus Past Simple

## Past Continuous

We use the past continuous for:

- an action which was in progress (was happening) at a stated time in the past. We do not know when the action started or finished.



At nine o'clock yesterday morning, the plane **was flying** to Tahiti from New York. (We do not know when it left or reached its destination.)

- two actions which were happening at the same time in the past.



He **was listening** carefully while they **were explaining** the plan to him.

## Past Simple

We use the past simple for:

- a complete action at a stated time in the past.



The plane **landed** at the airport at eight o'clock yesterday morning. (The time is stated. The action is complete. The plane landed.)

- actions which happened immediately one after the other in the past.



First she **read** the advertisement and then she **called** the company.

### 10 Put the verbs in brackets into the past continuous or the past simple.

- We **went** (go) swimming every week when we were young.
- Simon..... (dance) when he fell and hurt his leg.
- Why ..... (you/laugh) all through your history lesson yesterday?
- I ..... (drink) a glass of milk every day when I was a child.
- Todd often ..... (ride) horses when he was a boy.
- Bill ..... (write) a letter when his mother came home.
- It ..... (rain) while I was waiting for the bus.
- I ..... (play) the guitar when I was young, but I don't any more.
- Debbie ..... (sing) in the school choir many years ago.
- Liz ..... (clean) the windows when I saw her.

### 11 Put the verbs in brackets into the past continuous or the past simple.

- A Steve 1) **had** (have) an accident yesterday. He 2) ..... (drive) his car when a bird 3) ..... (fly) into the windscreen. He 4) ..... (try) to stop quickly but he 5) ..... (crash) into a wall. Luckily, he 6) ..... (not/be) hurt.
- B Last week, I 1) ..... (go) to a talk by a famous writer. He 2) ..... (talk) about his new book when I 3) ..... (arrive). He 4) ..... (give) such an interesting talk that I 5) ..... (be) disappointed when it 6) ..... (end).
- C Julie 1) ..... (tidy) her bedroom last weekend. While she 2) ..... (tidy) it, she 3) ..... (find) some of the toys she 4) ..... (have) when she was a child. She 5) ..... (not/want) to throw them away, so she 6) ..... (put) them in a box and 7) ..... (store) them in the attic.

**12** Put the verbs in brackets into the past continuous or the past simple. Then, put the pictures in the right order.



It 1) *...was...* (be) a beautiful spring morning when Emma and her father 2) ..... (decide) to visit Seaton Castle. The sun 3) ..... (shine) and the birds 4) ..... (sing). Emma 5) ..... (feel) very excited. The castle 6) ..... (be) very old and made of stone. They 7) ..... (climb) the steps to the top of the tower. While they 8) ..... (admire) the view, they 9) ..... (hear) some noises. They 10) ..... (look) around but they 11) ..... (not/see) anybody. 'That's funny,' said Emma. 'I 12) ..... (think) I 13) ..... (see) someone standing over there.' After a while they 14) ..... (decide) to visit the cellar of the castle. Emma 15) ..... (examine) an old barrel when she 16) ..... (hear) the door of the cellar close behind them. 'Dad,' she 17) ..... (say), 'don't close the door!' 'But, I 18) ..... (not/close) it, dear,' her father said. Emma 19) ..... (turn) around and 20) ..... (see) a shadow on the wall. She 21) ..... (know) then that the ghost of Seaton Castle 22) ..... (watch) them!

**13** Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or the past continuous.

Dear Rick,

I'm writing to you from my hotel in Switzerland. I'm having a lovely time here but you can't imagine what 1) *...happened...* (happen) to me yesterday. I 2) ..... (be) on the mountain with my friends and we 3) ..... (have) a lovely time because the snow 4) ..... (be) perfect for skiing. Unfortunately the sun 5) ..... (shine) on the snow, so it 6) ..... (be) difficult to see. Suddenly, I 7) ..... (hit) a rock and I 8) ..... (fall) over. Luckily I 9) ..... (not/be) seriously hurt — I just 10) ..... (get) a few bruises. Now I'm trying to be more careful! I'll see you when I get back.

Best wishes,  
Kevin

**14** Correct the mistakes.

- 1 Philip was washing the car while the fire started.
- 2 Neil was studying when his sister was listening to music.
- 3 Harriet was opening the door and walked into the house.
- 4 We were having lunch at a lovely restaurant every day when we were on holiday.
- 5 Brian drank tea at five o'clock yesterday afternoon.
- 6 Dad was repairing the TV while Mum cooked dinner.
- 7 I was going to the cinema last Saturday.
- 8 I was buying a new dress for my party yesterday.
- 9 While Jeff built the garden shed, he hurt himself.
- 10 While the teacher were speaking, the students were listening to him.