



3

It all went wrong

Past tenses • Word formation • Time expressions

STARTER



Here are the past tense forms of some irregular verbs. Write the infinitives.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1 _____ were | 4 _____ told | 7 _____ took | 10 _____ could |
| 2 _____ saw | 5 _____ said | 8 _____ gave | 11 _____ made |
| 3 _____ went | 6 _____ had | 9 _____ got | 12 _____ did |

THE BURGLARS' FRIEND

Past Simple

- 1 **T 3.1** Read and listen to the newspaper article. Why was Russell the burglars' friend?

The burglars' friend

IT was 3 o'clock in the morning when four-year-old Russell Brown woke up to go to the toilet.

His parents were fast asleep in bed. But when he heard a noise in the living room and saw a light was on, he went downstairs.

There he found two men. They asked him his name, and told him they were friends of the family.

Unfortunately, Russell believed them. They asked him where the video recorder

His parents were fast asleep in bed

was. Russell showed them, and said they had a stereo and CD player, too.

The two men carried these to the kitchen. Russell also told them that his mother kept her purse in a drawer in the kitchen, so they took that. Russell even gave them his pocket money – 50p.

They finally left at 4 a.m.

They said, 'Will you open the back door while we take these things to the car, because we don't want to wake Mummy and Daddy, do we?' So Russell held the door open for them. He then went back to bed.

His parents didn't know about the burglary until they got up the next day. His father said, 'I couldn't be angry with Russell because he thought he was doing the right thing.'

Fortunately, the police caught the two burglars last week.

- 2 Write the past forms of these irregular verbs from the article.

wake _____	leave _____
hear _____	hold _____
find _____	think _____
keep _____	catch _____

- 3 **T 1.2** You will hear some sentences about the story. Correct the mistakes.
Russell woke up at 2 o'clock.

He didn't wake up at 2.00! He woke up at 3.00.

- 4 Write the questions to these answers.

- 1 Because he wanted to go to the toilet.
Why did he wake up?
- 2 They were in bed.
- 3 Because he heard a noise and saw a light on.
- 4 Two.
- 5 They told him they were friends of the family.
- 6 In a drawer in the kitchen.
- 7 50p.
- 8 At 4 a.m.
- 9 The next day. (*When ... find out about ... ?*)
- 10 Last week.



Russell, 4, made thieves feel at home

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 What tense are nearly all the verbs in the article? Why? How do we form the question and negative?

- 2 Write the Past Simple of these verbs.

a ask _____	c like _____
show _____	believe _____
want _____	use _____
walk _____	d stop _____
start _____	plan _____
b try _____	
carry _____	

- T 1.3** Listen and repeat.

- 3 How is the regular past tense formed?
How is the past tense formed when the verb ends in a consonant + y?
When do we double the final consonant?

There is a list of irregular verbs on p143.

► Grammar Reference 3.1 p131

PRACTICE

Making connections

- 1 Match the verb phrases. Then make sentences using both verbs in the past. Join the sentences with *so*, *because*, *and*, or *but*.

I broke a cup, but I mended it with glue.

break a cup	answer it
feel ill	mend it
make a sandwich	wash my hair
have a shower	laugh
lose my passport	be hungry
call the police	go to bed
run out of coffee	buy some more
forget her birthday	find it
phone ring	say sorry
tell a joke	hear a strange noise

- T 1.4** Listen and compare your answers.

Talking about you

- 2 Ask and answer these questions with a partner. Make more questions, using the Past Simple.

What did you do ... ?

- last night
- last weekend
- on your last birthday
- on your last holiday

I watched TV.

I went swimming.

PARTNERS IN CRIME

Past Simple and Continuous

- 1 Check the meaning of these verbs. What are the past forms? Which two are regular?

fill	steal	hide	throw
think	destroy	take	cut

- 2 Read the newspaper story and write the past forms of the verbs in exercise 1 in the gaps 1-8.

- 3 Answer the questions.

- What did Pierre Duboulay steal?
- Was his mother also a thief?
- Where are they now?

- 4 Put these lines into the story (...).

- a where he **was living** with his mother
- b while he **was working** as a lorry driver
- c just as they **were closing**
- d while they **were having** supper
- e because he **was wearing** a security guard's uniform

T 3.5 Listen and check.

GRAMMAR AND PRONUNCIATION

- 1 What tense are the verb forms in exercise 4?

Why are they used?

Notice the pronunciation of *was/were*.

/hi: wəz wə'ki:ŋ/ /hi: wəz lɪvɪŋ/

/ðei wəz kləʊzɪŋ/ /ðei wəz hævɪŋ/

T 3.6 Listen and repeat.

- 2 How do you form the question and negative of these sentences?

He was working.

They were having supper.

- 3 Look at these sentences. What's the difference between them?

When they arrived, she made some coffee.

When they arrived, she was making some coffee.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 3.2 and 3.3 p132

- 5 Take turns to read aloud the story of Pierre and his mother.

The thief, his mother, and \$2 billion



PIERRE DUBOULAY, 33, from Alsace, in France, is the greatest art thief in Europe. Between 1995 and 2004, (...), he (1) _____ 239 paintings from museums in France, Austria and Denmark. He went into the museums (...) and (2) _____ the paintings under his coat. Nobody looked at him (...).

Back in his apartment, (...), he (3) _____ his bedroom with priceless works of art. His mother, Sylvie, 53, (4) _____ all the paintings were copies. One day (...), the police arrived, and they (5) _____ Pierre to the police station. Sylvie was so angry with her son that she went to his room, took some paintings from the walls, and (6) _____ them into small pieces. Others she took and (7) _____ into the river. Altogether she (8) _____ art worth two billion dollars!

Both mother and son are now in prison for many years.



Madeleine of France by
Cornille de Lyon



Cheating Benefits its Master by
Peter Breugel



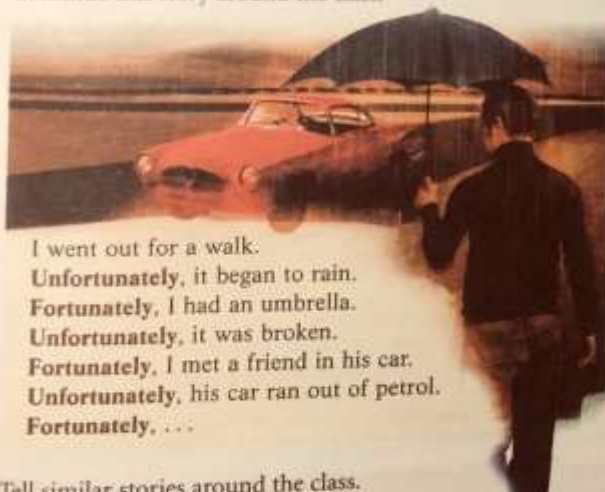
PRACTICE

Discussing grammar

- Choose the correct verb form.
 - I saw / was seeing a very good programme on TV last night.
 - While I shopped / was shopping this morning, I lost / was losing my money. I don't know how.
 - Last week the police stopped / were stopping Alan in his car because he drove / was driving at over eighty miles an hour.
 - How did you cut / were you cutting your finger?
 - I cooked / was cooking and I dropped / was dropping the knife.
 - When I arrived / was arriving at the picnic, everyone had / was having a good time.
- Complete the sentences with the verbs in the Past Simple or Past Continuous.
 - While I _____ (go) to work this morning, I _____ (meet) an old friend.
 - I _____ (not want) to get up this morning. It _____ (rain) and it was cold, and my bed was so warm.
 - I _____ (listen) to the news on the radio when the phone _____ (ring).
 - But when I _____ (pick) up the phone, there was no one there.
 - I _____ (say) hello to the children, but they didn't say anything because they _____ (watch) television.

fortunately/unfortunately

- Continue this story around the class.



- Tell similar stories around the class. Begin with these sentences.
 - I lost my wallet yesterday.
 - It was my birthday last week.
 - We went out for a meal last night.
 - There was a really good film on TV last night.

Exchanging information

- Look at the photo and read the newspaper headline. Who is the boy? What is a 'spending spree'?

Teenager goes on spending spree with brother's credit card

Teenager Hugo Fenton-Jones stole his elder brother Peter's ... (What?) while Peter was working on his computer. He then flew to ... (Where?) and stayed at the Ritz Hotel. His room cost £ ... a night (How much?). Next he took a taxi to the Champs-Élysées. While he was shopping, he bought ... (What?).



Back at the hotel, Hugo phoned his friends and invited them to join him in Paris. They were having lunch ... (Where?) when Peter phoned.

He was furious with his brother and ordered him to return home immediately.

Hugo flew back ... (When?). When he arrived at London airport, his brother and his father were waiting for him. 'They aren't speaking to me at the moment,' said Hugo yesterday. 'They're too angry.'

- Work in pairs.

Student A Read the article on this page.

Student B Read the article your teacher will give you.

You do not have the same information. Ask and answer questions to complete the information about the teenager.

A

What did Hugo Fenton-Jones steal?

He was working on his computer.

B

He stole his brother's credit card.

What was his brother doing?

- Read aloud the completed article with your partner.

READING AND LISTENING

Sherlock Holmes

- 1 Sherlock Holmes is a very famous character in literature. Underline what you think is the correct answer to these questions.

- 1 Sherlock Holmes was a doctor/scientist/detective.
- 2 He was American/English/Scottish.
- 3 He lived in Chicago/London/Edinburgh.
- 4 Stories about him first appeared in the 19th/20th/21st century.

- 2 You are going to read a Sherlock Holmes story called *The Three Students*. Look at the picture and headings. What can you guess about the story?

- 3 Read Part 1 and answer the questions.

- 1 Who are the people in the picture?
- 2 Where was Sherlock Holmes staying?
- 3 What did Mr Weaver receive that afternoon?
- 4 What was lying on the floor when he returned to his room after tea?
- 5 Why couldn't Mr Weaver call the police?
- 6 Who is Bannister?
- 7 What clues did Bannister and Mr Weaver find?
- 8 What do they think happened?

- 4 Read Part 2. Are these sentences true (✓) or false (X)? Correct the false ones.

- 1 The tutor's room was on the same floor as the three students.
- 2 Holmes couldn't see into the room through the window.
- 3 He found a clue on the carpet.
- 4 The papers were next to the window because it was easier to read them in the light.
- 5 The intruder saw Mr Weaver returning.
- 6 He escaped through the study window.
- 7 Holmes found another clue in the bedroom.

- 5 Read Part 3. Which of the three students do you think copied the papers? Discuss with a partner and then the class.

PART 1 Who copied the exam questions?

Sherlock Holmes was staying in one of England's most famous university towns. One evening he received a visit from an old friend, Mr Henry Weaver, a tutor at one of the colleges. He seemed very nervous and excited.

'I need your help, Holmes. Something very serious happened at my college this afternoon.'

Holmes was very busy. 'Why didn't you call the police?' he said irritably. 'No, no that's impossible. We can't have a scandal at the college. Let me explain. You see, tomorrow is the first day of the university examinations, and this afternoon I received the Greek translation papers. I put them on the desk in my room while I went to have tea with a friend. When I returned, I saw immediately that the papers were lying on the floor by the window.'

'I see,' said Holmes. 'Please continue.'

'Well, at first I thought that perhaps my servant, Bannister, was responsible, but of course he said no, and I believe him. He and I examined the room very carefully.'

'And what did you find?' asked Holmes impatiently.

'On the table next to the window we found a broken pencil. Also, on my desk there was a small ball of black mud. There were no signs of entry at the window. Please help me, Holmes. It's clear that someone copied the exam questions. If I don't find who did it, I will have to cancel the exam and there will be a scandal.'

'I need to visit your room,' said Holmes.

PART 2 Looking for clues

They walked towards the tutor's room, which was on the ground floor. Holmes tried to look in through the window but he wasn't tall enough. Above lived three students, one on each floor. Holmes entered the room and examined the carpet.

'Nothing,' he said. 'Let me look at the table by the window.'

'What can you see?'

'Ah, yes, it's clear what happened. Someone took the papers one at a time from your desk over to the window table to copy them, because from there he could see when you were returning.'

'But nobody could see me. I came back through the side door.'

'Ah, so you surprised him and he had to leave hurriedly. Did you hear someone running away as you entered?'

'No.'

'Interesting. So, we just have one small ball of black mud as a clue. Now tell me, where does that door go to?'

'My bedroom.'

'Can I examine it?'

'Yes, of course.'

Holmes followed Weaver into his bedroom.

'Hello,' said Holmes, 'what's this? Another small ball of black mud, exactly like the one on the desk. Clearly your visitor came into the bedroom.'

'I don't understand. Why did he do that?'

'Well, when you came back so suddenly, he ran into your bedroom to hide. Look at the bedroom window, it's open. That is obviously how he escaped.'

STUDENTS



PART 3 The three suspects

'Now,' said Holmes, 'the three students who live above you. Are they all taking this examination?'

'Yes.'

'Tell me about them.'

'Well, on the first floor is Gresham, an excellent student and an athlete, particularly good at the long jump. He's hard-working but poor.'

'And the second floor?'

'Daulat Ras lives there. He is from India - very quiet and hard-working, but Greek translation is his weak subject. And finally there's Miles McLaren on the top floor. A very intelligent student, one of the best when he chooses to work - but he's very lazy and very worried about this exam.'

'Now tell me,' said Holmes, 'how tall are these young men?'

'How tall? What a strange question. Erm ... I think Miles is taller than the Indian, but Gresham is the tallest, over six feet.'

'Ah, that's important. Now, Weaver. I wish you goodnight. I'll return tomorrow.'

Next morning Sherlock Holmes left his house very early before he returned to the tutor's rooms. Mr Weaver was waiting nervously for him.

Listening

- 6 **T 3.7** Listen to Part 4. Whose ideas were correct? Did you guess who copied the papers? How did Sherlock Holmes solve the mystery? What was his explanation? Who wrote the letter? What did it say? Are the examinations going to take place?

What do you think?

- Do you think Sherlock Holmes was clever to solve this mystery?
- Why did Gresham decide not to take the exam?

Language work

- 7 Write the past form of these verbs from the story. Which are irregular?

receive	<u>received</u>
find	_____
say	_____
walk	_____
put	_____
try	_____
go	_____
can	_____
see	_____
copy	_____
think	_____
leave	_____
examine	_____
run	_____

Telling the story

- 8 Tell the story to a partner in your own words. Begin like this.

One evening when Sherlock Holmes was working at his desk, there was a knock at the door. It was his friend Henry Weaver, a college tutor. Mr Weaver wanted ...

VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION

Noun, verb, and adjective endings

- 1 Look at these sentences from the story of Sherlock Holmes on page 27. Are the underlined words nouns, adjectives or verbs?

He and I examined the room very carefully.

Are they all taking this examination?

Good luck in Africa.

It was such a lucky chance that you were staying in town.

- 2 Look at these noun and adjective endings.

nouns	-ation -sion -ment -ness -ence -ance
adjectives	-y -ly -ous -ful -less

Complete the charts below and mark the stress.

Noun	Verb	Noun	Adjective
_____	ex'plain	_____	'friendly
invit'ation	_____	fame	_____
_____	trans'late	'laziness	_____
de'cision	_____	_____	'patient
_____	en'joy	_____	'happy
_____	em'ploy	care	_____
im'provement	_____	_____	'different
dis'cussion	_____	help	_____
_____	'organize	'beauty	_____
_____	i'magine	guilt	_____
_____	'advertise	_____	im'portant
im'provement	_____	'danger	_____

- 3 Complete the sentences with one of the words from exercise 1.

- I asked the teacher for help, but unfortunately, I didn't understand his _____.
- Please, can you help me _____ this into English?
- My English _____ a lot after I lived in London for a month.
- Watch out! Be _____ or you'll fall.
- There are many _____ between my two children. They aren't similar at all.
- Motor racing is a very _____ sport.
- Didn't you _____ the film? I thought it was wonderful.
- Thank you for your advice. It was very _____.
- The United Nations is an international _____.
- We received an _____ to Ted and Sarah's wedding.

T 3.8 Listen and check.

Making negatives

- 3 We can make adjectives and verbs negative by using these prefixes.

adjectives	un- im- in- il-
verbs	un- dis-

Complete the sentences, using a word from the box and a prefix.

pack possible agree tidy fair like
appear employed legal polite



- Don't go into my bedroom. It's really _____.
- I can't do maths. For me, it's an _____ subject.
- I don't _____ fish. I just prefer meat.
- In England it's very _____ to ask someone how much they earn.
- When we arrived at the hotel, we _____ our suitcases.
- I was _____ for two years. Then I got a job in an office.
- 'I think learning languages is stupid.' 'I _____. I think it's a good idea.'
- The thief stole my bag, ran into the crowd and _____. I never saw him again.
- It's _____ to drive if you aren't insured.
- You gave her more money than me! That's _____!

T 3.9 Listen and check.

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Time expressions

- 1 There are two ways of saying dates. What are they?

8/1/98 16/7/85 25/11/02

T 3.10 Listen and check.

Look at the same dates in written American English.
What's the difference?

1/8/98 7/16/85 11/25/02

T 3.11 Listen and check.

- 2 Practise these dates. They are in British English.

4 June 5 August 31 July 1 March 3 February

21/1/1988 2/12/1996 5/4/1980 11/6/1965 18/10/2000 31/1/2005

T 3.12 Listen and check.

What days are national holidays in your country?

- 3 Complete these time expressions with *at*, *on*, *in*, or no preposition.

___ six o'clock	___ Saturday	___ 1995
___ last night	___ December	___ the weekend
___ Monday morning	___ summer	___ two weeks ago
___ the evening	___ yesterday evening	___ January 18

► Grammar Reference 3.4 p132.

- 4 Ask and answer the questions with a partner.

- 1 Do you know exactly when you were born?

I was born at two o'clock in the morning on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth of June, 1979.

- 2 When did you last ... ?

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| • go to the cinema | • go to a shopping mall |
| • play a sport | • do an exam |
| • give someone a present | • see a lot of snow |
| • have a holiday | • comb your hair |
| • watch TV | • catch a plane |

March Mars März Marzo Mai

13 Monday Lundi Monday Lunes Lun

WK	M	T	W	T
9			1	2
10	6	7	8	9
11	13	14	15	16
12	20	21	22	23

Use

- The Past Simple expresses a past action that is now finished.
We **played** tennis last Sunday.
I **worked** in London from 1994 to 1999.
John **left** two minutes ago.
- Notice the time expressions that are used with the Past Simple.

	last year.
	last month.
I did it	five years ago.
	yesterday morning.
	in 1985.

3.2 Past Continuous

Form

was/were + -ing
(present participle)

Positive and negative

I	was	working
He	wasn't (was not)	
She		
It		
We	were	working
You	weren't (were not)	
They		

Question

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

Short answer

Were you working yesterday?	Yes, I was.
Was she studying when you arrived?	No, she wasn't.

Use

- The Past Continuous expresses a past activity that has duration.
I met her while I **was living** in Paris.
You **were making** a lot of noise last night.
What **were you doing**?
- The activity began *before* the action expressed by the Past Simple.
She **was making** coffee when we arrived.
When I phoned Simon he **was having** dinner.
- The Past Continuous expresses an activity in progress before, and probably after, a time in the past.
When I woke up this morning, the sun **was shining**.
What **were you doing** at 8.00 last night?

3.3 Past Simple and Past Continuous

- The Past Simple expresses past actions as simple facts.
I **did** my homework last night.
'What **did** you **do** yesterday evening?' 'I **watched** TV.'
- The Past Continuous gives past activities time and duration. The activity can be interrupted.
'What **were** you **doing** at 8.00?' 'I **was watching** TV.'
I **was doing** my homework when Jane arrived.
- In stories, the Past Continuous can describe the scene. The Past Simple tells the action.
It **was** a beautiful day. The sun **was shining** and the birds **were singing**, so we **decided** to go for a picnic. We **put** everything in the car ...
- The questions below refer to different time periods. The Past Continuous asks about activities before, and the Past Simple asks about what happened after.

What were you doing	when it started to rain?	We were playing tennis.
What did you do		We went home.

3.4 Prepositions in time expressions

at	in	no preposition
at six o'clock	in the morning/afternoon/evening	today
at midnight	in December	yesterday
at New Year	in summer	tomorrow
at the weekend	in 1995	the day after tomorrow
	in two weeks' time	the day before yesterday
on Saturday		last night
on Monday morning		last week
on New Year's Day		two weeks ago
on January 18		next month
		yesterday evening
		tomorrow evening
		this evening
		tonight

Past time expressions

Complete the sentences with a word from the box. Careful! Sometimes no word is necessary.

I arrived home at six o'clock last night.

I saw Jane — yesterday.

ago	last	in	for
at	when	on	

- I was born in Africa — 1970.
- My parents moved back to England — I was five.
- We lived in Bristol — three years.
- I left college three years —.
- I found a job in a different city — last year.
- I usually go home — the weekend.
- I didn't go home — weekend because some friends came to stay.
- They arrived — three o'clock — the afternoon.
- Saturday evening we went out to a concert.
- we got home we listened to some music.
- We got up late — Sunday morning.
- the afternoon we went for a walk.
- I bought a car a few weeks —.
- I had an accident — last night.
- It happened — seven o'clock — the evening.
- I took my car to the garage — this morning.
- It will be ready — two weeks.



Past Continuous

7 Forming the Past Continuous

T3.3 Yesterday you went to a picnic. This is what you saw when you arrived. Make sentences in the Past Continuous.

When I arrived at the picnic ...

- Harry/take/photograph/of Bill
Harry was taking a photograph of Bill.
- Emma and Mary/sit on the grass
—
- Andy and Charlie/play/football
—
- Katie/choose/a CD
—
- Maxine/drink/orange juice
—
- Beth and Charlotte/eat/crisps
—
- Justin/show/Tony a photograph
—
- James/tell/a joke
—



2.4 have/have got

Form

Positive

I	have	two brothers.
We	've got	
You		
They		
He	has	
She	's got	

Negative

I	don't have	any money.
We	haven't got	
You		
They		
He	doesn't have	
She	hasn't got	

Question

Do	I	have a car?	Have	I	got a car?
	we			we	
	you			you	
	they			they	
Does	he		Has	he	
	she			she	

Short answer

Do you have a camera?	Yes, I do./No, I don't.
Have you got a camera?	Yes, I have./No, I haven't.

We can use contractions ('ve and 's) with *have got*, but not with *have*.
 I've got a sister.
 I have a sister. NOT I've a sister.

Use

- Have* and *have got* mean the same. *Have got* is informal. We use it a lot when we speak, but not when we write.
 Have you got a light?
 The Prime Minister has a meeting with the President today.
 In American English, *have + do/does* is much more common.
- Have* and *have got* express possession.

I have	a new car.
I've got	
She has	
She's got	three children.
He has	blond hair.
He's got	

- When *have + noun* expresses an activity or a habit, *have* and the *do/does/don't/doesn't* forms are used. *Have got* is not used. Compare these sentences.

✗	I've got a shower in the morning.
✓	I have a shower in the morning.
✗	What time have you got lunch?
✓	What time do you have lunch?
✗	He has never got milk in his coffee.
✓	He never has milk in his coffee.

- In the past tense, the *got* forms are unusual. *Had* with *did* and *didn't* is much more common.
 I had a bicycle when I was young.
 My parents had a lot of books in the house.
 Did you have a nice weekend?
 I didn't have any money when I was a student.

Unit 3

3.1 Past Simple

Spelling

- The normal rule is to add *-ed*.
 worked started
 If the verb ends in *-e*, add *-d*.
 lived loved
 - If the verb has only one syllable + one vowel + one consonant, double the consonant.
 stopped planned
 - If the verb ends in a consonant + *-y*, change the *-y* to *-ied*.
 studied carried
- There are many common irregular verbs. See the list on p143.

Form

The form of the Past Simple is the same for all persons.

Positive

I	finished	yesterday.
He/She/It	arrived	
We	went	
You		
They		

Negative

The negative of the Past Simple is formed with *didn't*.

He walked.
 He didn't walk.

I	didn't (did not)	arrive yesterday.
He/She/It		
We		
You		
They		

Question

The question in the Past Simple is formed with *did*.

She finished.
 When did she finish?

When did	she	arrive?
	you	
	they	
	etc.	

Short answer

Did you go to work yesterday?	Yes, I did.
Did it rain last night?	No, it didn't.

Use

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(present participle)

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He	wasn't (was not)	
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You	weren't (were not)	
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	were	we you they	

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- In stories, the Past Continuous can describe the scene. The Past Simple tells the action.
It **was** a beautiful day. The sun **was shining** and the birds **were singing**, so we **decided** to go for a picnic. We **put** everything in the car ...
- The questions below refer to different time periods. The Past Continuous asks about activities before, and the Past Simple asks about what happened after.

What were you doing	when it started to rain?	We were playing tennis.
What did you do		We went home.

3.4 Prepositions in time expressions

at	in	no preposition
at six o'clock	in the morning/afternoon/evening	today
at midnight	in December	yesterday
at New Year	in summer	tomorrow
at the weekend	in 1995	the day after tomorrow
	in two weeks' time	the day before yesterday
on Saturday		last night
on Monday morning		last week
on New Year's Day		two weeks ago
on January 18		next month
		yesterday evening
		tomorrow evening
		this evening
		tonight