الجمهورية الجزائرية الديمقراطية الشعبية
REPUBLIQUE ALGERIENNE DEMOCRATIQUE ET POPULAIRE
وزارة التكوين والتعليم المهنيين
Ministère de la Formation et de l'Enseignement Professionnels

Centre National de l'Enseignement Professionnel à Distance (CNEPD)

المركز الوطني للتعليم المهني عن بعد (م.و.ت.م.ب)

ANGLAIS

السلسلة رقم 02

The plan:

I- THE PAST SIMPLE.

1- To be

2- To have

3- Regular and irregular verbs

II- THE PAST CONTINUOUS.

III- IMPERATIVE

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I- THE PAST SIMPLE:

1- "to be" in the past simple:

The form:

To be in the past simple has two forms**:**

"Was" is used with (I, he, she and it)

"Were" is used with (we, you and they)

- "You" is both singular and plural.

Examples:

- I **was** young in 1980.
- They **were** absent yesterday.
- She **was** born ten years ago.

The underlined words are called time expressions that refer to the past.

The interrogatives, the negatives and the positives:

- He was born in 1970.

The interrogative form: was he born in 1970?

The negative form: no, he was not born in1970/no, he wasn't.

The positive form: yes, he was.

2- "to have" in the past simple:

The form:

To have in the past simple has one form **(had)** with all the personal pronouns.

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Examples:

- I **had** a big house in 2000.
- She **had** a beautiful car two years ago.
- They **had** a permanent job.

The interrogatives, the negatives and the positives:

- He had a red car in 1999.

The interrogative form: did he have a red car in 1999?

The negative form: no, he did not have a red car in1999/no, he didn't.

The positive form: yes, he did.

3- Regular and irregular verbs:

We use past simple to express a finished action.

Look to the following examples:

He **moved** to Annaba in 1990.
They **invited** their friends yesterday.
She **played** until she was tired.

The verbs in bold are regular
So as you see it we add
"Ed" to the verb.

You **wrote** a good paragraph.
I **became** famous many years ago.
Sarah **ate** an apple.

The underlined verbs are
Irregular and they must be
Learned by heart.

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NOTE:

- A verb ending with **"y"** and preceded by a consonant turns into an **"I"**

Eg: study ⟶ stud**ied**.

- When a cvc verb or a verb ending with a "**cvc"** is put in the past, the last consonant is doubled.

Eg: hop ⟶ hop**ped.**

The interrogatives, the negatives and the positives:

The interrogatives:

- He moved to Annaba in 1990. **Did** he **move** to Annaba in1990?
- They invited their friends yesterday. **Did** they **invite** their friends yesterday?
- She played until she was tired. **Did** she **play** until she was tired?
- You wrote a good paragraph. **Did** you **write** a good paragraph?
- I became famous many years ago. **Did** you **become** famous many years ago?
- Sarah ate an apple. **Did** Sarah **eat** an apple?

The negatives and the positives:

No, He did not move to Annaba in 1990.Or no, he didn't.

Yes, he did.

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No, they did not invite their friends yesterday. Or No, they didn't.

Yes, they did.

No, she did not play until she was tired. Or no, she didn't.

Yes, she did.

No, you did not write a good paragraph. No, you didn't.

Yes, you did.

No, I did not become famous many years ago. No, I didn't.

Yes, I did.

No, Sarah did not eat an apple. No, Sarah didn't.

Yes, Sarah did.

QUESTIONS:

She was happy.
1 2

1-who was happy?

2-how was she?

He divided the apple pie into six parts.

1 2 3 4

1-who divided the apple pie into six parts?

2-what did he do?

3-what did he divide?

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4-in how many parts did he divide the apple pie?

He went <u>to the airport</u> <u>yesterday</u> <u>on foot</u> <u>because of the rush hour.</u>

1 2 3 4

1-where did he go yesterday?

2-when did he go to the airport?

3-how did he go to the airport yesterday?

4-why did he go to the airport on foot yesterday?

ACTIVITIES:

Activities N°01 :

Fill in the blanks using one of these verbs:

Clean, die, enjoy, finish, happen, open, rain, start, stay, want.

1-I cleaned my teeth three times yesterday.

2-It was hot in the room, so I ……. The window.

3-The concert ……. at 7.30 and …… at 10 o'clock.

4-When I was a child, I ……to be a doctor.

5-The accident……..last Sunday afternoon.

6-It's a nice day today but yesterday it …….all day.

7-We…….our holiday last year. We ……at a very nice place.

8-Ann's grandfather ……. When he was 90 years old.

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Activities N°02 :

Read about Fatima's journey to London. Put the verbs in the correct form

Last Monday Fatima (1) **flew** from Algiers to London. She (2)……..up at six o'clock in the morning and (3)……. a cup of coffee. At 6.30 she (4)……. Home and (5)…….to the airport. When she (6)……, she (7)…… the car then (8)…….to the airport café where she (9)……breakfast. Then she (10)……..through passport control and (11) ……..for her flight. The plane (12)……on time and (13)……..in London two hour later. Finally she (14)……. A taxi from the airport to her hotel in the center of London.

Activities N°03 :

Ask a question about each underlined word:

They invaded Algeria in 1830 from Sidi Feredj coast.

1 2 3 4 5

CORRECTION OF ACTIVITIES:

Activities N°01:

1-I cleaned my teeth three times yesterday.

2-It was hot in the room, so I **opened** the window.

3-The concert **started** at 7.30 and **finished** at 10 o'clock.

4-when I was a child; I **wanted** to be a doctor.

5-The accident **happened** last Sunday afternoon.

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6-It's a nice day today but yesterday it **rained** all day.

7-We **enjoyed** our holiday last year. We **stayed** at a very nice place.

8-Ann's grandfather **died** when he was 90 years old

Activities N°02:

Last Monday Fatima (1) **flew** from Algiers to London. She (2) **got up** at six o'clock in the morning and (3) **took** a cup of coffee. At 6.30 she (4) **left** Home and (5**) went** to the airport. When she (6) **arrived**, she (7) **parked** the car then (8) **went** to the airport café where she (9) **had** breakfast. Then she (10**) went** through passport control and (11) **checked** for her flight. The plane (12) **arrived** on time and (13) **was** in London two hour later. Finally she (14) **took** a taxi from the airport to her hotel in the center of London.

Activities N°03:

They invaded Algeria in 1830 from Sidi Feredj coast.

1 2 3 4 5

1- Who invaded Algeria in 1830 from Sidi Feredj coast?
2- What did they do in 1830?
3- What did they invade in 1830?
4- When did they invade Algeria from the S F coast?
5- From where did they invade Algeria?

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II-THE PAST CONTINUOUS:

The use:

1- Past continuous is used to describe an action that was on progress at a specific time in the past.

Example:

- What were you doing at 3.00 pm?
- I was watching TV.

The form:

"To be" in the past simple (was/were) +the stem with "ing"

Note:

Stative verbs are not usually used in the continuous.

Example:

- We say **I had a headache last night** and **not I was having a headache last night.**

2- We use the past simple with the past continuous when a short action interrupts a longer action in the past. We use the past simple for the interrupting action.

Example:

- They **were driving** too fast when they **crashed**.

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Note:

Use **when** to introduce the past simple action or use **while** to introduce the past continuous action.

Example:

- He **was speeding** when the light **turned** red.
- While he **was** speeding, the light **turned** red.

Note:

The time clause (the part of the sentence beginning with when or while) can come at the beginning or at the end of the sentence. The meaning is the same. You have to use a comma after the time clause when it comes at the beginning of the sentence.

Example 1:

- When you called, I was leaving.
- I was leaving when you called.

Example 2:

- While he was driving, he was talking.
- He was talking while he was driving

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3- We use the past continuous with while to talk about two actions in progress at the same time in the past. We use the past continuous in both clauses.

Example:

- Sami was talking on the phone while he was driving.

ACTIVITIES:

Activities N°01 :

A police officer is interviewing two witnesses of a traffic accident. Complete the interview with the correct form of the verbs in brackets and with short answers.

Officer: were you **standing** here when the accident **happened** ? **(Stand) (Happen)**

Witness 1: yes, we…(1).. We …(2)…..at the bus stop when we First…(3)…….the car.**1.(Be) 2.(Wait) 3.(Notice)**

Officer: …(4)…..the car…(5)…when it…(6).to the junction? **4. (Be) 5.(Speed) 6. (Get)**

Witness 1: yes, it…(7)… .It…(8)….very fast when it…(9)..the corner. **7. (Be) 8. (Go) 9. (Reach)**

Witness 2: no, it…(10)..! Those men (11)….on a red light when the Car…(12)…them. **10. (Be) 11. (Cross) 12. (Hit)**

Officer:…(13)….the driver……(14)…when he…(15) .the men?

13. (Do) 14. (Stop) 15. (See)

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Witness 1: no, he…(16). He…(17)…on his mobile phone while he

…(18).. .that's why he..(19)..in time. **16. (Be) 17. (Talk) 18. (Drive) 19. (Not stop)**

Witness 2: but the men…(20)……..attention while they…(21)…..
20. (Not pay) 21. (Cross)

Officer: …(22)…it…(23)…when the accident …(24)….?
22. (Be) 23.(Snow) 24. (Happen)

Witness 2: yes, it……(24)……. .I am sure of it. The roads were very slippery. **24. (Be)**

Witness 1: no, it…(25). .The snow…(26)...when the ambulance(27).

25. (Be) 26. (Start) 27. (Arrive)

Activities N°02 :

Read each pair of sentences. Combine them into one sentence using the past simple or the past continuous form of the verbs and use a comma when necessary.

1-Nabila attended the meeting. The blizzard started.

When the blizzard started, Nabila was attending the meeting.

2-she drove home. She listened to her car radio.

While……. .

3-she pulled over to the side of the road. The visibility was very bad.

……when……

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4-she listened to the new. She heard about the accident.

…….while…….. .

5-it stopped snowing. She drove to the police station.

……..when……

6-she talked to the police. She thought about her article for the morning paper.

……while……

Correction of Activities:

Activities N°01:

Officer: were you s**tanding** here when the accident **happened**?

Witness 1: yes, we **were** . We **were waiting** at the bus stop when we First **noticed** the car.

Officer: was the car **speeding** when it **got** to the junction?

Witness 1: yes, it **was** .It **was going** very fast when it **reached** the corner.

Witness 2: no, it **wasn't!** Those men **were crossing** on a red light when the Car **hit** them.

Officer did the driver **stop** when he **saw** the men?

Witness 1: no, he **wasn't** He **was talking** on his mobile phone while he **Was driving** that's why he **didn't stop** in time.

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Witness 2: but the men **were not paying** .attention while they **crossed**.

Officer: was it **snowing** when the accident **happened**?

Witness 2: yes, it **was** I am sure of it. The roads were very slippery.

Witness 1: no, it **wasn't** The snow **started** when the ambulance **arrived**.

Activities N°02:

1-she drove home. She listened to her car radio.

While **she was driving home, she was listening to her car radio.**

2-she pulled over to the side of the road. The visibility was very bad.

She pulled over to the side of the road when **the visibility was very bad.**

3-she listened to the news. She heard about the accident.

She heard about the accident while **she was listening to the news.**

4-it stopped snowing. She drove to the police station.

It stopped snowing when **she drove to the police station**. .

5-she talked to the police. She thought about her article for the morning paper.

She was talking to the police while **she was thinking about her article for the morning paper.**

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III- IMPERATIVE:

The use:

The imperative form has many uses:

We use the imperative,

1- To give instructions **e.g.: Turn** left at the traffic lights.
2- To give orders or commands **e.g.: don't move!**
3- To make requests adding (please)
   e.g. : please read this article
   Read this article, **please.**
4- To give advice or make a suggestion **e.g.: don't exercise** if you feel sick.
5- To give warnings **e.g.: be** careful! **Don't trip over** that mat!
6- To invite someone **e.g.: come** to the gym with us tomorrow.

The form:

The imperative form or the verb is always the base form. It is the same whether it is directed at one or several people.

Example:

- Mary, please **get** ready.
- **Get** ready, guys.

The subject of an imperative statement is **"you".** However, we do not say or write **"you"** in imperative sentences.

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Example:

- **Stand up** straight and ~~not you stand up straight~~.

We have two forms:

1- The affirmative form: listen to music.

2-the negative form: do not or don't listen to music.

EXERCISES:

EXERCISE N°01:

Match each imperative with the correct situation

Imperative	**situation**
1- Don't touch that!	**A.** someone is visiting a friend.
2- Look both ways.	**B.** someone is going out into the cold.
3- Dress warmly!	**C.** someone is crossing the street.
4- Don't bend your knees.	**D.** someone is taking an exam.
5- Mark each answer true or false.	**E.** someone is exercising.
6- Come in. make yourself at home.	**F.** someone tastes some food.
7- Add a little more sugar.	**G.** something is hot.

Exercise N°02:

Read this advertisement for a martial arts school. Complete it using the affirmative or negative imperative form of the verbs in the box.

Get	choose	reduce	improve	learn	miss
Think	delay	take	register		

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1- ……..that martial arts is only about physical training. A good martial arts Programmer offers many other benefits as well.

2- ……self-defence and more at Martial Arts Academy:

3- …….stress. Martial arts training helps relax.

4- …….your concentration. Martial arts students focus better.

5- ……..fit. Strength and flexibility improve as you learn.

6- We are offering an introductory trial membership……this special opportunity. ……..lessons with Master Rezki Amine, a ninth-level black belt Master….classes from our community timetable.

7- ……! ……now for two-week trial. Only 300 AD (uniform included).

CORRECTION OF THE EXERCISERS:

Exercise 1:

1. G 2.C 3.B 4.E 5.D 6.A 7.F

Exercise 2:

1- don't think that martial arts is only about physical training. A good martial arts Programmer offers many other benefits as well.

2-Learn self-defence and more at Martial Arts Academy:

3- Reduce stress. Martial arts training helps relax.

4- Improve your concentration. Martial arts students focus better.

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5- Get fit. Strength and flexibility improve as you learn.

6- We are offering an introductory trial membership **don't miss** this special opportunity. **Take** lessons with Master Rezki Amine, a ninth-level black belt Master. **Choose** classes from our community timetable.

7- Don't delay! register now for two-week trial. Only 300 AD (uniform included).

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