

## Word order in English

### 1/ the structure of English sentence

Mary likes her mother.

Subject=Mary

Verb = likes

Object = her mother.

Word order has a huge important in English as there is very little "case marking" a subject and an object have the same form (except for pronouns).

For example, the sentence "Mary loves her mother." does not have the same meaning, as "her mother likes Mary."

The Subject (the person who "likes") comes before the verb.

The Object (the person who receives the action of the verb) comes after the verb.

The simple sentence has this structure: Mary loves her mother.

Mary	loves	Her mother
subject	verb	object

We may add other expressions to the sentence, but we still have the same meaning and a complete thought.

Eg, We watched a movie at home last night.

We	watched	A movie	At home	Last night
Subject	Verb	object	Expression of place	Expression of time

Expression of time go at the end of sentence. We have expression of place before expression of time, but we never can have expression of place and expression of time between the verb and the noun. Expression of time can go at the end or at the beginning of the sentence.

It can go like this:

a/At the beginning” Last night, we watched a movie at home.”

b/At the end” we watched a movie at home last night.”

## 2/ Question:

When asking a question, we follow the order **auxiliary verb/modal auxiliary + subject + verb (ASV)**. Auxiliary verbs and modal auxiliaries share meaning or function, many which are forms of the verb “to be.” Auxiliary verbs can change form, but modal auxiliaries don’t.

Here’s a chart to help you:

<b>Auxiliary Verbs</b>		
<b>Be</b>	<b>Do</b>	<b>Have</b>
am is are was were being been	does do did	has have had having
<b>Modal Auxiliaries (Never change form)</b>		
can might ought to will	could may must	should shall would

As said, questions follow the form **ASV**; or, if they have an object, **ASVO**. Here are some examples:

*Can he cook?* “Can” (auxiliary) “he” (subject) “cook” (verb)

*Does your dog like popcorn?* “Does” (A) “your dog” (S) “like” (V) “popcorn” (O)

*Are you burning the popcorn?* “Are” (A) “you” (S) “burning” (V) “popcorn” (O)

## Exercises

1/Arrange the words to make affirmative sentences.

- 1.to/ like/talk / I / you/ to/
2. bad/French / I / speak/extremely/really
3. hates/they/noise/ when/people/he/make
4. they/ night / song / a / sing/every
5. 8'o clock/sell / flowers / we/till/
- 6.anytime/ see / me / you / can/want/you
7. the/buy / milk / he/for / wants/to/baby
8. feed / you / my / cat / can
9. sister /has /my /got /a dog/ugly/dangerous
10. now/must / the book / read / you/carefully

2/Arrange the words to make affirmative sentences. Place time expressions at the end of the sentences.

1. go / now / home / will / I
2. give /the present /tomorrow /we /him / will
3. her / met / last night / at / we / the station
4. was / last week / he / in hospital
5. in /Greece / spend / I / will / next year / myholiday
6. must /at five o'clock / leave / we / the house
7. the library /take / I /the book /will /today /to
8. my mum / breakfast / in the morning /made
9. tonight / want / to the cinema / to go / we
10. wrote / last week / they / at school / a test

3/Arrange the words to make negative sentences. Place time expressions at the end of the sentences.

- 1.our holiday/will/at home/we/not/ spend/next year
2. did/I/him/see/not/last/nigh/at/disco/the
3. a/ going/ are/tonight/party/ not/to/we
4. will/a/ letter/week/ not/ next/sen/ you/she
- 5.the/did/you/tell/he/not/this/truth/morning

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## Nouns

A noun is a naming word. It is a name of a place, an animal, a person, an object, or a state of being. It is one of parts of speech.

### a/Kinds of nouns

There are four (04) kinds of nouns:

1/ common nouns: words for places, people, things. It speaks in general about the noun.

Example: The student master graduated from university.

This book is my best friend.

2/ proper nouns: it is names of particular people, place, or things. They always begin with **capital letter**.

Example: Annaba is in the east of Algeria.

Julie lives in Manchester.

3/ collective nouns: it names a group or collection of persons or things and treated as one.

Example: I gave my mother **bunch** of flowers.

Family, committee, army, company, flock, public...

4/ countable nouns: nouns which can be counted are called countable nouns. It can be singular or plural.

Example: A boy, boys / student, students / university, universities / method, methods.

“s” at the end of the words indicates the plural.

5/ uncountable nouns: nouns that cannot be counted. They are neither singular nor plural.

They keep the same form in both singular or plural no “s” of the plural is required.

Example: do you like cheese?

I wish you the happiness of the world.

### b/ plural and singular of nouns

As we mentioned previously, nouns can be singular or plural. “s” is the mark of plural.

We added at the end of the noun. However, they are different cases.

1/ Nouns that end in " **s, ss, ch, or x** "are made plural by adding "**es**".

Singular	Plural
Bus	Buses
Glass	Glasses
Branch	Branches
Sandwich	Sandwiches
Flash	Flashes
Box	Boxes

2/ Nouns that end in "**y**" are made plural by changing the **y** to **i** and adding **ies**. This condition is applied when a **consonant** precedes "**y**" as here in this example baby. As you notice in the table baby --- babies. The consonant "**b**" is before the "**y**" so we add "**ies**" to the noun.

Singular	Plural
Baby	Babies
Family	Families
City	Cities
Dictionary	Dictionaries

3/ Nouns that end in "**y**" but a vowel precedes "**y**" are made plural by adding "**s**".

Singular	Plural
Key	Keys
Day	Days
Donkey	Donkeys
Toy	Toys

4/ Some nouns change spelling from the singular to the plural. Observe these examples

Singular	Plural
Man	Men
Woman	Women
Child	Children
Mouse	Mice
Tooth	Teeth
Foot	Feet
Goose	Geese

5/ Some nouns that end in "o" are made by adding "s".

Singular	Plural
Video	Videos
Zoo	Zoos
Kangaroo	Kangaroos

P.s: Some words end in "o" are made plural by adding "es".

Singular	Plural
Tomato	Tomatoes
Potato	Potatoes
Hero	Heroes

6/ Some nouns are the same form in singular and the plural.

Singular	Plural
Sheep	Sheep
Deer	Deer
Fish	Fish
Salmon	Salmon

P.s: Some words are always in the plural form.

Singular	Plural
Glasses	Glasses
Pants	Pants
Jeans	Jeans
Tights	Tights

7/ some words end in "f" are made plural by adding "ves"

Singular	Plural
Half	Halves
Wolf	Wolves
Shelf	Shelves
Leaf	Leaves

8/ some words ends in “f” are made plural by adding “s”

Singular	Plural
Roof	Roofs
Chief	Chiefs

9/ some words end in “f” are made plural by adding “s” or “ves”.

Singular	Plural
Scarf	Scarfs / scarves
Hoof	Hoofs / hooves

10/ some words end in “fe” are made plural by changing “f” to “v” and adding “s”.

Singular	Plural
Knife	Knives
Wife	Wives
Life	Lives
Midlife	Midlives

### c/ Masculine and feminine nouns

1/Masculine nouns are for men, boys and male animals.

2/Feminine nouns are for women, girls, and feminine animals.

Singular	Plural
Actor	Actress
Brother	Sister
Prince	Princess
King	Queen
Father	Mother
Duke	Duchess

P.s: Some nouns are used for both female and male. These nouns are referred as **gender noun**. Eg, baby, bird, cat, cattle, child, companion, comrade, cousin, dancer, friend, deer.

### d/ The possessive form of the noun

We add (‘s) to the noun to show possession (the ownership). To indicate the possession we put apostrophe (‘) after the noun and then s.

Example: 1/ We are having a party at **John's** house.

2/ Michael drove his **friend's** car.

*\*In the first example “We are having a party at **John's** house” .Notice the possession in the sentence *Jong’s house* that means that the house belongs to John.*

*\* In the second sentence,“ his **friend's** car” it means that the car belong to Michael’s friend (friend of Michael).*

*In the plural, for the nouns that end in “s” of the plural we add just the apostrophe (’) without “s”.*

Example: 1/This is my **parents'** house.  
2/Those are **ladies'** shoes.

*For the nouns that do not end with “s” we add apostrophe ‘ and then “s”.*

Example: 1/ The children’s room is so messy.  
2/These are **men's** shoes.  
3/**Women’s** clothes are very expensive.

P.s: When something belongs to two names, at the same time, and these names are linked with “and” that is to say that they both own it. Put the apostrophe at the end of the second name.

Example: **Ahmed** and **Laila’s** house is very big.

- In the following example, the house belongs to both Ahmed and Laila.

### Exercises

**Exercise 1:** Pick out the nouns in the following sentences. There may be more than one noun in each sentence.

e.g. Terry told his friends many secrets.

Nouns: Terry, friends, secrets

1. His success made his parents happy.
2. Cows give us milk.
3. The train has just left the station.
4. Paris is the capital of France.
5. Our family spent the holiday in London.
6. Do you drink coffee with milk and sugar?
7. Lead is softer than iron.



8. What's more important, health or wealth?

9. A swarm of rabbits ran out of the forest.

10. My brother had a toothache last week.

**Exercise02:** Circle the nouns in the sentences.

1. I love red cars.

2. John and Mary went to the supermarket and bought eggs and cheese.

3. We had pizza for lunch.

4. They never told me that they had so much money.

5. She is writing an essay on democracy.

6. He had a brilliant idea.

7. The British Library is near King's Cross Station.

8. He has three brothers and ten nieces and nephews.

9. Could you pass the salt?

10. She travelled to Tokyo and Shanghai.

**Exercise 03:** Fill in the gaps with the plural nouns in English for the provided singular nouns in bold.

1. How many  have you visited? **country**

2. I saw two  on the way here. **wolf**

3. Where are my ? **key**

4. There are twenty-five short  in this book. **story**

5. Buy me three kilos of , please. **kilo / potato**

6. I'd like two tooth-, please. **brush**

7. Have you got any  against him? **proof**

8. Those  are really nasty. **fly**

9. I can see nothing but  and  of . **roof / leaf / tree**

10. Try to put it all on these two . **shelf**

11. There are no  in the woods. **cuckoo**

12. I will keep your . **watch**

13. Boys will be  . **boy**
14. Many soldiers lost their  during this war. **life**
15. I have got two  . **Handkerchief**

**Exercise 04** : Make these sentences plural:

- a. My friend is studying. **My friends are studying.**
- b. There is one box under the table. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. The child plays videogames. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. There is a big bus in the street. \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Take an orange ! \_\_\_\_\_
- f. She drives her car. \_\_\_\_\_
- g. Give me one blue card. \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 05** Make these sentences singular.

- h. The babies are crying. **The baby is crying.**
- i. Those men drive new cars. \_\_\_\_\_
- j. There are some chairs in the office. \_\_\_\_\_
- k. Can you see any mice on the floor? \_\_\_\_\_
- l. I have three apples in my hands. \_\_\_\_\_
- m. They are lawyers. \_\_\_\_\_
- n. Can you see any witches in the picture? \_\_\_\_\_

## Tenses

Tenses tell us when the actions happened, and they show us the forms of the verbs.

### 1/ Simple present tense:

This tense is used to talk about:

a/ Things that are **true and fact**:

Example: The sun rises every morning.

The earth goes around the sun.

b/ **Habits, things** that usually happened and regularly. We use "often" "always" "never". These called frequency adverbs.

Example: We **usually** go to the cinema every Friday.

He often goes for walk on Sundays.

c/ the simple present tense is used to tell **a story** that is happening now.

Example: "at six forty, she **collects** her white cane from the corner loops a finger through the back of the father's belt, and **follows** him down three flights and up six blocks to the museum."

d/ We use the simple present tense to talk about something in the future.

Example: We fly to London next week.

My sister starts school tomorrow.

All the verbs with " he, she , it " ends with "s" at the end.

Example : he reads, she paints, it rains.

Only " to be " and " to have" they take another forms.

### "To be" and "to have" in the present simple.

Pronouns	To be	To have
I	Am	Have
You	Are	Have
He /she / it	Is	Has
We	Are	Have
They	Are	Have
You	Are	Have

## 2/The present continuous

The present continuous or **progressive** is used to talk about an event or things that are **continuing happen**. To make this tense, we use **“am, is, are”** with a verb that ends with **“ing”**.

Example: she is reading sociolinguistics right now.

Ps: the **“ing” form** of the verb is called **the present participle**. In the example “reading” is the present participle.

### “To be” and “to have” in the present continuous.

Pronouns	To be	To have
I	Am being	Am having
You	Are being	Are having
He /she / it	Is being	Is having
We	Are being	Are having
They	Are being	Are having
You	Are being	Are having

The present continuous is used also to talk about things that are planned for the future.

Example: I **am going** to the library tomorrow.

## 3/Present perfect tense:

We use **the present perfect** to talk about past actions, which continue in the present.

To make the present perfect, we use:

**have / has + past participle .**

**The past participle:** we have two kinds of verbs: regular and irregular verbs.

1. **Regular verbs** : verb + ed

Examples : work -> worked, ask -> asked, try -> tried

2. **Irregular verbs** : look at the list of irregular verbs 3rd column

Examples : speak -> spoken, go -> gone, buy -> bought

#### 4/ Simple Past tense:

Simple Past tense tells us about an **event happened** in the **past**. The simple past tense is usually made by adding **“ed”** to the verb.

Example: I saw a movie yesterday.

I did not see a play yesterday.

Last year, I traveled to Japan.

Last year, I did not travel to Korea.

If the verb ends in **“e”** we add just **“d”** to make the simple past tense.

Example: you coped easily with this new life; I see.

To cope ----- coped.

If the verb ends in **“y”**, change **“y”** to **“i”** before adding **“ed”**.

Example: she cried so bitterly in her friend funeral.

To cry----- cried.

With some cases, when the verb is **short one**, we must double the consonant before adding **“ed”**.

Example: the dog wagged his tail when it saw the biscuits.

To wag----- wagged.

#### “To be” and “to have” in the past simple.

<b>Pronouns</b>	<b>To be</b>	<b>To have</b>
I	was/ were	had
You	were	had
He /she / it	Was	had
We	were	had
They	were	had
You	were	had

#### 5/The past continuous

We use the past continuous to talk about things that happened in the past but they did not stop happening in the past and had not stopped happening. They were continuing.

To make the past progressive tense, use **“was”** or **“were”** and a verb that ends in **“ing”**.

Example: I was watching TV.

### “To be” and “to have” in the past continuous.

Pronouns	To be	To have
I	was/ were being	Was having
You	Were being	Were having
He /she / it	Was being	Was having
We	Were being	Were having
They	Were being	Were having
You	Were being	Were having

### “To watch “ in the past continuous

Pronouns	To watch
I	Was watching
You	Were watching
He/she/it	Was watching
We	Were watching
They	Were watching
You	Were watching

### 6/ past perfect tense:

To form the past perfect tense you use the past tense of the verb "to have," which is **had**, and add it to the past participle of the main verb.

**subject + had + past participle = past perfect tense.**

Some examples of the past perfect tense can be seen in the following sentences:

- Had met: She **had met** him before the party.
- Had left: The plane **had left** by the time I got to the airport.
- Had written: I **had written** the email before he apologized.
- Had wanted: Kate **had wanted** to see the movie, but she did not have money for the ticket.

There are several situations where the past perfect tense can be used. It is appropriate to use in the following ways.

To show that an action happened before something else in the past:

- She stayed up all night because she **had received** bad news.
- They lost many of the games because they **had not practiced** enough.
- Anthony **had met** Ryan before you introduced him to us at the party.
- You **had studied** Italian before you moved to Rome.

To show that an action happened before a specific time in the past:

- She **had established** her company before 2008.
- He **had never played** football until last week.
- They **had gotten** engaged before last year.
- I **had fallen** asleep before eight o'clock.

Keep in mind that past perfect tense makes it clear that one thing happened before another in the past. The order of events does not matter since the tense makes it clear which event happened first.

Another use of past perfect tense includes reported speech. Examples of this use include:

- The teacher asked if we **had studied** for the exam.
- The usher asked if we **had purchased** our tickets.
- My neighbor asked if we **had seen** her dog.
- The boss **had said** it would be a long meeting.

Past perfect tense can also be used to show dissatisfaction with the past. Examples of this use include:

- We wished we **had purchased** the winning ticket.
- I wished I **had told** the truth.
- She wished she **had seen** her friend.
- The boy wished he **had asked** another question.

Past perfect tense can also be used with the word "just." When combined, this makes it clear that the event was only a short time prior. Some examples of this include:

- She **had just left** the scene when the ambulance arrived.
- He **had just put** the dog on the leash when we got there.
- The bus **had just left** when we got to the stop.
- I **had just gone** outside when it started to rain. \*

*\*Note that the past participle of "to go" is "gone" and not "went" so that is used to form the past perfect form as well.*

## **7/ Simple future tense:**

To show an action in the future, use the verb "shall" and "will" with another verb that describes the action.

"Will" and "shall" we can use them with pronouns as "I" and "we".

We use "will" with the rest of the pronouns "he, she, it, and they."

Example : I shall be there as soon as possible.

## “To be” and “to have” in the future simple.

Pronouns	To be	To have
I	Will / shall be	Will/ shall have
You	Will be	Will have
He /she / it	Will be	Will have
We	Will /shall be	Will/ shall have
They	Will be	Will have
You	Will be	Will have

## “To read” in the future simple

Pronouns	To read
I	Will/ shall read
You	Will read
He /she / it	Will read
We	Will/ shall read
They	Will read
You	Will read

### 8/future continuous

Future continuous is used to indicate an event that will be occurring at some point in the future.

#### Examples:

- I **will be watching a football match** next Sunday afternoon.
- We'll **be working on our project** this morning..
- When you arrive, I'll **be sleeping** .
- I **will be leaving** in a few minutes.
- We **will be working** tomorrow morning.

The future continuous is formed by adding “will be” to the “ing” form of the main verb.

**The form of the future continuous :** go back and observe the examples.

<u>Will</u>	<u>be</u>	<u>Verb+ing</u>
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### 9/ future perfect

The future perfect indicates the completion of an action at a particular time in the future.



**The form of the future perfect: SUBJECT + will + have + Past participle of the main verb**

**Examples:**

By the end of week, I will have revised all my Maths lessons

I have already started the book and I will have finished it before the deadline.

**ADVERBIALS USED WITH THE FUTURE PERFECT:**

**This time next week / Wednesday...**

**By 2015 / five o'clock / this evening...**

**Before Monday / June / 2015...**

**In ten years' time / in two months' time...**

**Exercises:**

1/Choose the present simple or present continuous:

1. (You / come) \_\_\_\_\_ tonight?
2. (He / eat) \_\_\_\_\_ rice every day?
3. I (work) \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment.
4. (He / come) \_\_\_\_\_ to London often?
5. He (play) \_\_\_\_\_ tennis now.
6. (You / come) \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema later?
7. They (not / come) \_\_\_\_\_ to the party tomorrow.
8. He (not / play) \_\_\_\_\_ golf now.
9. (You / play) \_\_\_\_\_ tennis this Sunday?
10. They (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to a restaurant every Saturday.
11. She (not / go) \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema very often.
12. You usually (arrive) \_\_\_\_\_ late.
13. He normally (eat) \_\_\_\_\_ dinner at home.

14. (You / study) \_\_\_\_\_ every night?
15. (They / work) \_\_\_\_\_ late usually?
16. You (not / go) \_\_\_\_\_ out later.
17. I (not / work) \_\_\_\_\_ tonight.
18. (She / work) \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment?
19. I (not / drink) \_\_\_\_\_ coffee very often.
20. Julie (sleep) \_\_\_\_\_ now.

**2/** Choose the past simple or past continuous:

1. What \_\_\_\_\_ (you / do) when I \_\_\_\_\_ (call) you last night?
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) in a café when you \_\_\_\_\_ (call).
3. When you \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at the party, who \_\_\_\_\_ (be) there?
4. Susie \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) a film when she \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) the noise.
5. Yesterday I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the library, next I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a swim, later I \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) Julie for a coffee.
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ (play) tennis when John \_\_\_\_\_ (hurt) his ankle.
7. What \_\_\_\_\_ (they / do) at 10pm last night? It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) really noisy.
8. He \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a shower when the telephone \_\_\_\_\_ (ring).
9. He \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in the shower when the telephone \_\_\_\_\_ (ring).
10. When I \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) into the room, everyone \_\_\_\_\_ (work).

**3/** Make the future simple positive:

1. A: "There's someone at the door."

B: "I \_\_\_\_\_ (get) it."

2. Joan thinks the Conservatives \_\_\_\_\_ (win) the next election.

3. A: "I'm moving house tomorrow."

B: "I \_\_\_\_\_ (come) and help you."

4. If she passes the exam, she \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very happy.

5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) there at four o'clock, I promise.

6. A: "I'm cold."

B: "I \_\_\_\_\_ (turn) on the fire."

7. A: "She's late."

B: "Don't worry she \_\_\_\_\_ (come)."

8. The meeting \_\_\_\_\_ (take) place at 6 p.m.

9. If you eat all of that cake, you \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) sick.

10. They \_\_\_\_\_ (be) at home at 10 o'clock.

4/ Choose the past simple or the present perfect:

1. Last night I \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) my keys – I had to call my flatmate to let me in.

2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) my keys – can you help me look for them?

3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) Paris three times.

4. Last year I \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) Paris.

5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (know) my great grandmother for a few years - she died when I was eight.

6. I \_\_\_\_\_ (know) Julie for three years – we still meet once a month.

7. I \_\_\_\_\_ (play) hockey since I was a child – I'm pretty good!

8. She \_\_\_\_\_ (play) hockey at school, but she \_\_\_\_\_ (not / like) it.

9. Sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_ (miss) the bus, so I'm going to be late.

10. I \_\_\_\_\_ (miss) the bus, and then I \_\_\_\_\_ (miss) the aeroplane as well!

11. Last month I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Scotland.

12. I'm sorry, John isn't here now. He \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the shops.

13. We \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) this room last week.

14. I \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) my exams finally – I'm so happy!

15. Yesterday, I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) all my friends. It was great.

16. I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) Julie three times this week!

17. She \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in London since 1994.

18. She \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in London when she was a child.
19. I \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) three cups of coffee this morning.
20. I \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) seven cups of coffee yesterday.

5/ Make the positive past continuous:

1. (Julie / sleep at three o'clock)

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2. (you / study at three o'clock)

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3. (Luke / read at three o'clock)

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4. (I / work at three o'clock)

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5. (they / eat chocolate at three o'clock)

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6. (John / play tennis at three o'clock)

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7. (we / watch TV at three o'clock)

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8. (he / use the Internet at three o'clock)

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9. (you / cook lunch at three o'clock)

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10. (we / travel to London at three o'clock)

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Answers

- 1/ 1. Are you coming tonight?
2. Does he eat rice every day?
3. I am working at the moment.
4. Does he come to London often?
5. He is playing tennis now.
6. Are you coming to the cinema later?
7. They aren't coming to the party tomorrow.
8. He isn't playing golf now.
9. Are you playing tennis this Sunday?
10. They go to a restaurant every Saturday.
11. She doesn't go to the cinema very often.
12. You usually arrive late.

13. He normally eats dinner at home.
14. Do you study every night?
15. Do they work late usually?
16. You aren't going out later.
17. I'm not working tonight.
18. Is she working at the moment?
19. I don't drink coffee very often.
20. Julie is sleeping now.

2/

1. What were you doing when I called you last night?
2. I was sitting in a café when you called.
3. When you arrived at the party, who was there?
4. Susie was watching a film when she heard the noise.
5. Yesterday I went to the library, next I had a swim, later I met Julie for a coffee.
6. We were playing tennis when John hurt his ankle.
7. What were they doing at 10pm last night? It was really noisy.
8. He was taking a shower when the telephone rang.
9. He was in the shower when the telephone rang.
10. When I walked into the room, everyone was working.
11. It was a day last September. The sun was shining, the birds were singing. I was walking along the street when I met an old friend.
12. He was living in Russia when the Revolution started.
13. When her train got to the station, we were waiting on the platform.
14. He was so annoying! He was always leaving his things everywhere.
15. On holiday we visited Rome, saw the Vatican, and spent a few days at the beach.
16. Why were you standing on a chair when I came into the room?
17. They lived in Germany when they were young.
18. At 7pm yesterday, we were listening to music.
19. When I left the house, it was snowing.
20. He was working in a bank when he met his wife.

3/ (it doesn't matter if you write 'will' or 'll)

1. A: "There's someone at the door."  
B: "I'll get it."
2. Joan thinks the Conservatives will win the next election.
3. A: "I'm moving house tomorrow."  
B: "I'll come and help you."
4. If she passes the exam, she'll be very happy.
5. I'll be there at four o'clock, I promise.
6. A: "I'm cold."  
B: "I'll turn on the fire."
7. A: "She's late."  
B: "Don't worry she'll come."
8. The meeting will take place at 6 p.m.

9. If you eat all of that cake, you'll feel sick.

10. They'll be at home at 10 o'clock.

4/ 1. lost 2. have lost 3. have visited 4. visited 5. knew 6. have known 7. have played 8. played / didn't like 9. have missed 10. missed / missed 11. went 12. has gone 13. finished 14. have finished 15. saw 16. have seen 17. has lived 18. lived 19. have drunk 20. Drank.

5/ 1. Julie was sleeping.

2. You were studying.

3. Luke was reading.

4. I was working.

5. They were eating chocolate.

6. John was playing tennis.

7. We were watching TV.

8. He is using the Internet.

9. You were cooking lunch.

10. We were travelling to London. (in the USA 'traveling')

