

Comparative and Superlative Practice

Comparatives and Superlatives

Adjectives are used to describe nouns. If two nouns are being compared to one another, we use comparative adjectives. When comparing three or more nouns, we use superlative adjectives.

| Adjective form | Comparative form | Superlative form |
|---|---|---|
| Only one syllable, ending in E . Examples: wide, fine, cute | Add -r : wider, finer, cuter | Add -st : widest, finest, cutest |
| Only one syllable, with one vowel and one consonant at the end. Examples: hot, big, fat | Double the consonant, and add -er : hotter, bigger, fatter | Double the consonant, and add -est : hottest, biggest, fattest |
| Only one syllable, with more than one vowel or more than one consonant at the end. Examples: light, neat, fast | Add -er : lighter, neater, faster | Add -est : lightest, neatest, fastest |
| Two syllables, ending in Y . Examples: happy, silly, lonely | Change y to i , then add -er : happier, sillier, lonelier | Change y to i , then add -est : happiest, silliest, loneliest |
| Two syllables or more, not ending in Y . Examples: modern, interesting, beautiful | Use more before the adjective: more modern, more interesting, more beautiful | Use most before the adjective: most modern, most interesting, most beautiful |

A. These adjectives don't follow the rules above. What are their comparative and superlative forms?

good _____

bad _____

fun _____

Comparative and Superlative Practice

B. Write the comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives below.

| Adjective | Comparative | Superlative |
|-----------|----------------|----------------|
| cheap | cheaper | cheapest |
| beautiful | more beautiful | most beautiful |
| pretty | | |
| easy | | |
| big | | |
| light | | |
| heavy | | |
| fast | | |
| reliable | | |
| slow | | |
| new | | |
| dry | | |
| happy | | |
| old | | |
| nice | | |
| compact | | |
| tasty | | |
| bitter | | |
| advanced | | |
| suitable | | |
| warm | | |

Comparative and Superlative Practice

D. Which one do you prefer? Explain your answers using comparative sentences.

Which house would you choose and why?



A.

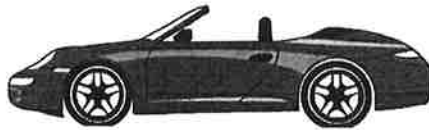
\$250,000



B.

\$25,000

Which car is better and why?



A.

\$20,000



B.

\$15,000

Which watch would you like to have and why?



A.

\$250



B.

\$225

First, write the comparative forms of the adjectives in the green box. Next, decide if your hometown or Tacoma is more of that adjective. Next, find the opposite adjective and type the comparative form.

| Adjective | Comparative form of adjective | Tacoma | Your town | Opposite | Comparative form of adjective |
|-----------|-------------------------------|--------|-----------|----------|-------------------------------|
| rainy | rainier | X | | Dry | Drier |
| cold | | | | | |
| hilly | | | | | |
| windy | | | | | |
| big | | | | | |
| old | | | | | |
| quiet | | | | | |
| clean | | | | | |
| safe | | | | | |
| busy | | | | | |
| friendly | | | | | |
| cheap | | | | | |

| |
|---|
| Which city do you prefer? |
| |
| How long ago did you come here? |
| |
| Which city is cleaner? |
| |
| What are some important qualities of a city? |
| |

Fragments

What is a fragment?

A fragment is a group of words that is not a complete sentence.

A fragment may be *missing*

- A verb
- A subject
- A subject and a verb

Write S for subject, V for verb, SV for subject and verb. Make the fragments sentences.

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| After I finish level 6. | | |
| Worked in the bank for thirty-five years. | | |
| The weather in Tacoma. | | |
| My family and I. | | |
| Called my parents. | | |
| At the library. | | |
| Working on her homework all night and having a difficult time figuring it out. | | |
| Because I overslept. | | |

Underline the fragments.

My favorite season winter. The first reason. because I love the snow. The snow makes everything feel quiet and new. Also like skiing and snowshoeing. Even though we do not get a lot of snow in Tacoma. you can drive a short distance to the mountains and enjoy it. However, I know that many people don't like the snow because it makes it difficult to drive and get to work. It is hard to ride my bike in the snow, for example. The second reason I love winter is that I like cooler weather. When the weather is hot. I get grouchy. Cold weather just right for me. Finally, I like the snow because I like long, cozy, winter nights. There is something so wonderful about sitting inside, wrapped in a blanket, drinking hot tea, and reading a book while the snow or rain falls outside. Of course, I like the other seasons too, but winter is best for me.

Fix the fragments from the paragraph. Make them sentences:

1.) _____

2.) _____

3.) _____

4.) _____

5.) _____

6.) _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Sentence or Sentence Fragment Worksheet

A sentence is a group of words that expresses a complete thought.

A sentence fragment fails to be a sentence in the sense that it cannot stand by itself.

Directions: Read each group of words. Write "sentence" if the group of words form a sentence and write "sentence fragment" if it does not form a complete thought.

Example A: Sarah rode

Answer: sentence fragment

1. John hit. _____
2. Sam and Sherry went to class. _____
3. Go to the movies. _____
4. The animal lives in the forest. _____
5. Happy day. _____
6. She is sad the year is over. _____
7. Jump for joy. _____
8. The zookeeper showed the animal. _____
9. All day. _____
10. Jumping for joy. _____
11. The boy hit the baseball. _____
12. Working on the project. _____
13. Having fun in the sun. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Completing Sentence Fragments Worksheet

A sentence is a group of words that expresses a complete thought.

A sentence fragment fails to be a sentence in the sense that it cannot stand by itself.

Directions: Complete each sentence fragment below by adding a subject or predicate. Re-write the entire sentence on the lines provided.

Example A: Sarah rode _____.

Answer: Sarah rode her bicycle.

1. John hit _____.
2. _____ walked to the store.
3. The basketball player _____.
4. _____ played the guitar.
5. My mother _____.
6. The baseball player _____.
7. The author _____.
8. _____ ran around the track.
9. _____ walked to the movies after school.
10. The two boys _____.
11. The football players _____.
12. The students in the class _____.
13. _____ jumped for joy.
15. _____ celebrated at a restaurant.

Name: _____

A compound sentence is a sentence that has *two complete ideas*.

The complete ideas are connected by a conjunction (And, But, Or, So)

| | | |
|-----|---|---|
| And | Two similar ideas | I love biking, and my brother does, too. |
| But | Two different ideas; change direction | I want to go biking, but it is too rainy. |
| Or | Two different ideas; choose one or the other. | I can go to work, or I can sleep all day. |
| So | What happened. Cause and Effect | My son loves music, so I bought him a guitar. |

Combine these complete ideas together using these words: (And, But, Or, So)

- 1.) My family is visiting this weekend. I am excited to see them.

- 2.) I can pick the kids up from school. They can take the bus home.

- 3.) You must call Charlene. You will be kicked out of class.

- 4.) I want to sleep. I have lots of homework.

- 5.) English grammar is hard. I must study every day.

Combine the following sets into *compound sentences* using one of the *coordinating conjunctions* (but, or, so, and).

1. I want to travel. I need to earn money._____
2. I want to learn. I should practice._____
3. You might like this book. You might not._____
4. I wish you would call. I miss you._____
5. I don't like artichokes. I like brussels sprouts._____
6. I studied hard. I was uncertain about my score._____
7. Make a schedule. Send me the details._____
8. It was so hot outside. Summer came early._____
9. Do you want to go to the park? Do you want to go to a movie?_____
10. I prepared for the presentation. I forgot my USB at home._____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Compound Sentences Worksheet (Circling Part 1)

A compound sentence is made by joining two independent clauses together with a conjunction. Conjunctions: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so (FANBOYS)

Directions: Circle the coordinate conjunction that completes each compound sentence below.

*Example A: John (and / or / but) Sam collected comic books, but they lost them.
Answer: and*

1. Dan likes to race his car fast, (and / or / but) he should think about safety.
2. I knew exactly where I put my wallet, (and / or / but) I still couldn't find it.
3. I love to draw, (and / or / but) my friend loves to design in art class.
4. We went to the hospital, (and / or / but) we found out it was closed early.
5. I have fifty dollars, (yet / and / so) I still can't afford the new video game.
6. I didn't study hard enough, (yet / and / so) I didn't pass my latest exam.
7. I enjoyed the movie, (and / or / but) my little brother did not.
8. I can fish in the morning, (and / or / but) I can fish in the late evening.
9. She can run in the morning, (and / or / but) I will jog in the morning.
10. You are a new student, (yet / and / so) you will have to learn the class routines.
11. You didn't finish on time, (yet / and / so) you will have to come back tomorrow.
12. Do all your homework, (and / or / but) else you will fall behind.
13. Always respect your elders, (yet / and / so) that you may earn their trust.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Combining Compound Sentences Worksheet (Part 1)

The word *and* shows addition, *or* shows an alternative, and *but* is used to join contrasting ideas.

Directions: Create a compound sentence by combining the two simple sentences below with the connecting words (**and**, **or**, **but**).

Example A: Kerry traveled to the woods.

She went hunting.

Answer: Kerry traveled to the woods and she went hunting.

1. John eats chicken.

John eats hamburgers.

2. David likes video games.

David does not like to pay for video games.

3. The zebra enjoys eating grass.

The zebra does not like to get chased by lions.

4. Sarah must pass her test.

Sarah will not be able to go to the movies.

5. The class must behave.

The class will not receive a free day.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Simple and Compound Sentences Worksheet

A simple sentence has one subject part and one predicate part.

A compound sentence has two or more simple sentences joined by **and**, **or**, or **but**.

The word **and** shows addition, **or** shows an alternative, and **but** is used to join contrasting ideas.

Directions: Read each sentence below. If it is a simple sentence then write simple sentence. If it is a compound sentence, write the sentence and add a comma.

Example A: Sarah walked in the library.

Answer: simple sentence

1. John went to the show but he forgot his wallet.

2. The basketball players stretched before the game.

3. The team will play together or they will lose the game.

4. The class is quiet during the test or they will not pass.

5. My mother makes me breakfast in the morning.

6. Some laws are helpful and people don't know about them.

7. My family took me out for my birthday.

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

BECAUSE and SO

Positives and Negatives



- Complete the sentences below with 'because' or 'so' (remember to use a comma before 'so').

1. My cat was hungry so it ate a fish.
2. I'm tired because I didn't sleep well last night.
3. Stewart bought lunch _____ he was hungry.
4. Mary was sick last week _____ she saw a doctor.
5. I was late for work this morning _____ I overslept.
6. Sweden is a cold country _____ people wear warm clothes in winter.
7. He didn't study _____ he failed the history exam.
8. They weren't busy _____ they helped me.
9. I wasn't careful _____ I fell off my bicycle.
10. Catherine didn't spend much money _____ everything was on sale.
11. The room is still messy _____ I didn't clean it.
12. I was angry _____ my neighbor had a noisy party.
13. Birds can fly _____ they can travel long distances.
14. John has some more work to do _____ he'll be home late.
15. I'm afraid of bees _____ they might sting me.
16. It was raining _____ I took my umbrella.
17. Thomas is sleepy _____ it's ten o'clock.
18. I was lost _____ I asked for directions.
19. Olivia was happy _____ she had a great time at the park.
20. Patrick can drive _____ he took driving lessons last month.

You can make sentences 4 different ways

1.) Statement (regular sentence)

a.) Has a subject, verb, complete idea

i.) I love rainy weather.

2.) Question

a.) Has a subject, verb, complete idea, and question mark. Usually has a question word

i.) Do you like rainy weather?

3.) Command

a.) *Does not have a subject*

b.) Gives advice or instructions

i.) Do your homework!

ii.) Write about your family.

4.) Exclamation

a.) May not have subject or verb. Shows strong emotion.
Has a question mark.

i.) Wow!

ii.) Be careful!

iii.) It's snowing!

Write a statement, question, command, and exclamation about your rights and responsibilities in our classroom.

1.) Statement_____

2.) Question_____

3.) Command_____

4.) Exclamation_____

Common Irregular Past Tense Verbs:

| PRESENT TENSE | PAST TENSE |
|---------------|------------|
| be | was / were |
| become | became |
| begin | began |
| break | broke |
| bring | brought |
| build | built |
| buy | bought |
| choose | chose |
| come | came |
| cut | cut |
| do | did |
| draw | drew |
| drink | drank |
| drive | drove |
| eat | ate |
| fall | fell |
| feel | felt |
| find | found |
| get | got |
| give | gave |
| go | went |
| grow | grew |
| have | had |
| hear | heard |
| hold | held |
| keep | kept |

| PRESENT TENSE | PAST TENSE |
|---------------|------------|
| know | knew |
| lead | led |
| leave | left |
| let | let |
| lie | lay |
| lose | lost |
| make | made |
| mean | meant |
| meet | met |
| pay | paid |
| rise | rose |
| run | ran |
| say | said |
| see | saw |
| send | sent |
| set | set |
| sit | sat |
| speak | spoke |
| spend | spent |
| stand | stood |
| take | took |
| tell | told |
| think | thought |
| understand | understood |
| wear | wore |
| write | wrote |

Name: _____

Date: _____

Verb Tenses Worksheet (Past, Present, Future Part 1)

The present tense of a verb names an action that happens now. The past tense of a verb names an action that already happened. The present tense names an action that happens now. The future tense names an action that will happen.

Directions: Write the past, present and future tense of each verb given below.

| | <u>Past</u> | <u>Present</u> | <u>Future</u> |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Example A: hop</i> | <i>hopped</i> | <i>is hopping</i> | <i>will hop</i> |
| 1. accept | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 2. balance | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 3. change | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 4. comb | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 5. identify | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 6. like | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 7. juggle | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 8. relax | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 9. spoil | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 10. wander | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 11. wash | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 12. unite | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 13. thank | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 14. stamp | _____ | _____ | _____ |

Name: _____

Date: _____

Identifying Past, Present or Future Verb Tenses Worksheet

Present tense verbs tell what happens now.

Past tense verbs tell about action that already happened.

Future tense verbs tell about action that is going to happen.

Directions: Circle the verb or verbs in each sentence below. Then, write whether the sentence is written in present, past or future tense on the line provided.

Example A: Sam walked to the park near his home.

Answer: Past Tense

1. I looked over the fence for my soccer ball.

2. Jennifer will run the marathon in the month of March.

3. The girl is preparing for her mid-term examination.

4. The team will attend the movie together as a group.

5. We went shopping at the mall over the weekend.

6. John and Henry will bring food to the potluck.

7. The carpenter is working on building a coffee table.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Quotation Marks Worksheet (Adding Quotations Part 1)

Use Quotation Marks to set off material that represents quoted or spoken language.

Directions: Read each sentence. Add quotation marks where needed.

Example A- What a great day! yelled Mr. Dobbins

Answer: "What a great day!" yelled Mr. Dobbins.

1. Hi, Jim said to his friend.
2. What a wonderful day! shouted Mary.
3. Sharon said, take your homework out.
4. My dad asked, when do you want to go to the movies?
5. Hello, said the stranger.
6. Have a goodnight, said my mother.
7. Mary said, what a beautiful day.
8. Please take the trash out, said my father.
9. Make sure you do your homework, said my mother.
10. On Friday the project is due, expressed my teacher.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Quotation Marks Worksheet (Re-Writing Part 1)

Use Quotation Marks to set off material that represents quoted or spoken language.

Directions: Re-write the following sentences on the lines below. Add quotation marks and other punctuation.

Example A: What a great day, yelled Mr. Dobbins

Answer: "What a great day," yelled Mr. Dobbins.

1. Under that bridge is a golden treasure said John

2. I wonder if I'm going to be able to graduate this year said Fred

3. You need to do your homework every night expressed Steve's mom

4. I am not feeling very well today implied the student

5. My mom asked, what do you want for your birthday?

6. Jane replied, we should all just go to the park today.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Using Quotation Marks with Dialogue

- Quotation marks are used to show the exact words someone or something said.
- Quotation marks come in pairs.
- One set of quotation marks goes at the beginning of the dialogue, and one set goes at the end of the dialogue.

"Are you going to the party?" asked Maria.

My mom demanded, "Clean your room."

Place quotation marks around the dialogue. Don't forget to mark both the beginning and end quotation marks.

- 1) Mrs. Taylor asked, James, will you be joining us for dinner?
- 2) Please bring me my blanket, requested Janie.
- 3) Let's ride our bikes down the street, suggested Daniel.
- 4) My father said, Don't forget to look both ways before crossing the street.
- 5) Charlie and Melissa both screamed, No homework!
- 6) I can't believe it's almost summer! gasped Patricia.
- 7) Dr. Porter advised, Brush your teeth twice a day and floss at night.
- 8) Have you read Charlotte's Web yet? asked Zoe.
- 9) Please put your homework away, requested Mrs. Kelly.
- 10) Jupiter is considered an outer planet, explained Thomas.

We will meet again 

Past Continuous (EnglishClub)

The Past Continuous tense is an important tense in English. We use it to say what we were in the middle of doing at a particular moment in the past.

In this lesson we look at the **structure** and the **use** of the Past Continuous tense, followed by a **quiz** to check your understanding.

EnglishClub TIP

Note that **continuous** tenses are also called **progressive** tenses. So the Past Continuous tense is sometimes called the Past Progressive tense.



How do we make the Past Continuous tense?

The structure of the past continuous tense is:

| | | | | |
|---------|---|---------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| subject | + | auxiliary <i>be</i> | + | main verb |
| | | conjugated in Past Simple | | |
| | | was, were | | present participle |

The auxiliary verb (be) is conjugated in the Past Simple: *was, were*

The main verb is invariable in present participle form: *-ing*

For negative sentences we insert **not** between the auxiliary verb and the main verb.

For question sentences, we **exchange** the subject and the auxiliary verb.

Look at these example sentences with the Past Continuous tense:

| | subject | auxiliary verb | | main verb | |
|---|---------|----------------|--|-----------|-------|
| + | I | was | | watching | TV. |
| + | You | were | | working | hard. |

Note that some verbs cannot be used in continuous/progressive tenses.

We often use the Past Continuous tense to "set the scene" in stories. We use it to describe the background situation at the moment when the action begins. Often, the story starts with the Past Continuous tense and then moves into the Past Simple tense. Here is an example:

"James Bond **was driving** through town. It **was raining**. The wind **was blowing** hard. Nobody **was walking** in the streets. Suddenly, Bond saw the killer in a telephone box..."

Past Continuous + Past Simple

We often use the Past Continuous tense with the Past Simple tense. We use the Past Continuous to express a **long** action. And we use the Past Simple to express a **short** action that happens **in the middle** of the long action. We can join the two ideas with **when** or **while**.

In the following example, we have two actions:

1. long action (watching TV), expressed with Past Continuous
2. short action (telephoned), expressed with Past Simple

| past | present | future |
|---|---------|--------|
| <i>long action:</i> I was watching TV from 7pm to 9pm. | | |
| 8pm | | |
| <i>short action:</i> You phoned at 8pm. | | |

We can join these two actions with **when**:

- I was watching TV **when** you telephoned.

Notice that "when you telephoned" is also a way of defining the time (8pm).

OVERLAPPING ACTION

I was walking to the station when I met John.

Use with: when + past simple,
two o'clock, 7pm.

STORY BACKGROUND

The birds were singing and the sun was shining. Amy sat down.

Use with: the past simple.

SOME PAST HABITS

She was constantly singing.

Use with: always, forever,
constantly, at that time, in those days.



PAST CONTINUOUS

EMPHASIS OF LENGTH OF ACTION

I was working in the garden all day.

Use with: all day, all evening, for hours.

www.perfect-english-grammar.com
Past Continuous Positive and Negative

Make the positive past continuous:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answers:

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')
11. Mrs. Brown wasn't walking in the garden.
12. Mr. Black wasn't working in his study.
13. Miss Jones wasn't talking to Mr. White.
14. You weren't playing cards.
15. Dr. Ford wasn't reading in his room.
16. Miss Green and her brother weren't eating in the dining room.
17. Mr. Blue wasn't drinking coffee in the library.
18. The maid wasn't cleaning the bedrooms.
19. I wasn't listening to music.
20. The dogs weren't playing outside.

Past Continuous Mixed Exercise 2

Make the past continuous (choose positive, negative or question):

1. (they / take the exam?)

2. (when / he / work there?)

3. (you / make dinner?)

4. (they / drink coffee when you arrived?)

5. (when / we / sleep?)

6. (they / study last night)

7. (we / talk when the accident happened)

8. (he / not / exercise enough)

9. (I / talk too much?)

10. (it / not / snow)

Answers:

1. Were they taking the exam?
2. When was he working there?
3. Were you making dinner?
4. Were they drinking coffee when you arrived?
5. When were we sleeping?
6. They were studying last night.
7. We were talking when the accident happened.
8. He wasn't exercising enough.
9. Was I talking too much?
10. It wasn't snowing.
11. How were they feeling?
12. They weren't talking.
13. Where was I staying?
14. Why was he studying on a Saturday night?
15. I was going to school when you saw me.
16. You were sleeping at 6am.
17. She was working when I called.
18. We weren't leaving when you called.
19. I wasn't staying in a hotel.
20. Were we making too much noise?

Past Continuous Mixed Exercise 1

Make the past continuous (you need to choose positive, negative or question):

1. (he / cook)

2. (she / play cards?)

3. (I / not / cry)

4. (you / not / feel well)

5. (where / I / go when I met you?)

6. (she / not / sleeping at midnight)

7. (I / work?)

8. (you / sleep when I got home?)

9. (it / rain at lunchtime)

10. (what / you / do?)

Answers:

1. He was cooking.
2. Was she playing cards?
3. I wasn't crying.
4. You weren't feeling well.
5. Where was I going when I met you?
6. She wasn't sleeping at midnight.
7. Was I working?
8. Were you sleeping when I got home?
9. Was it raining at lunchtime?
10. What were you doing?
11. Why was she running?
12. You weren't reading.
13. How were we doing at that time?
14. He wasn't watching a film at 3pm.
15. I was doing my homework at eight o'clock.
16. Where was it raining?
17. You were shopping when I called you.
18. She was eating dinner when we arrived.
19. Was he living in Tokyo at the time?
20. Was it raining?

www.perfect-english-grammar.com
Past Simple or the Past Continuous?

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).

Answers:

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.



Past Simple or Past Continuous Exercise 2

Choose the past simple or past continuous:

1. He _____ (sleep) when the doorbell _____ (ring).
2. We _____ (eat) dinner at 8pm last night (we started eating at 7:30).
3. Yesterday I _____ (go) to the post office, _____ (buy) some fruit at the supermarket and _____ (read) a book in the park in the afternoon.
4. We _____ (watch) TV when we _____ (hear) a loud noise.
5. Julie _____ (be) in the garden when Laurence _____ (arrive).
6. A: What _____ (you / do) at 3pm yesterday?
B: I _____ (clean) my house.
7. Last year I _____ (visit) Paris and Rome.
8. They _____ (have) dinner when the police _____ (come) to the door.
9. He _____ (work) in the garden when he _____ (find) the money.
10. Laura _____ (study) at 11pm last night.

Answers to Past Simple or Past Continuous Exercise 2

1. He was sleeping when the doorbell rang.
2. We were eating dinner at 8pm last night.
3. Yesterday I went to the post office, bought some fruit at the supermarket and read a book in the park in the afternoon.
4. We were watching TV when we heard a loud noise.
5. Julie was in the garden when Laurence arrived.
6. A: What were you doing at 3pm yesterday?
B: I was cleaning my house.
7. Last year I visited Paris and Rome.
8. They were having dinner when the police came to the door.
9. He was working in the garden when he found the money.
10. Laura was studying at 11pm last night.
11. I was walking along the road when I met an old friend.
12. It was a day in December. Snow was falling, children were singing carols and people were doing their Christmas shopping.
13. My ex-boyfriend was so annoying! He was always missing the bus and arriving late.
14. When I called Julie, she was working.
15. Why were you crying when I arrived?
16. When he got home, we started to eat dinner.
17. At 10am yesterday I was sitting on a bus.
18. I was enjoying my book so much that I didn't notice the train had stopped.
19. David wasn't sleeping when I arrived, he was studying!
20. Mr Black wasn't working in the garden at 10pm last night.



The Robbery

It was 40 degrees in the shade. It was very hot Thursday afternoon. A man was wearing a heavy army jacket, a pullover wool cap, jeans and dark sunglasses when he walked into the bank at the corner of 15th and Pacific streets in downtown Tacoma.

The man walked up to the teller and held up a gun for all to see. When the people in the bank saw the gun, they understood that he was a thief. Even after, he said, "Give me all your money, all the money in this bank, right now! to the teller while he was trying to make her frightened. She was so afraid and she did whatever he told her to do. While everyone in the lobby was screaming, the security guard tried to make them silent but everyone was running towards door. Nervously, the young female teller handed the man three big bags which were full of money. After taking the money, he walked out the door. Luckily nobody was injured

After ten minutes later, the police came to the bank but it was so late. At that time, the man was travelling to Las Vegas to spend the money.

1. Work in groups of 3. Read the story

2. After reading the story, create a new story which is about robbery. Your story should include answers of below questions.

- Where was the robbery?
- When did it take place?
- How many robbers were there?
- Were they wearing disguises? Were they trying to hide their faces?
- Were they carrying a gun or knife?
- How many robbers were there?
- What did the people do? Were they afraid?
- Was anybody injured?
- What did the robbers take?
- How did they get away?
- When did the police arrive?
- Have the robbers been caught yet?

3. Work collaboratively and write your story.

:) I am sure that you will make me surprised with your creative stories .

Past Progressive Story 1

(Past Continuous)

By Really Learn English

Visit the Past Progressive (Continuous) Section for More Resources



Who was she? Where was she? What was happening?

Yesterday, it was raining and thundering all day. Ann was playing inside the house. She wanted to be outside. She wasn't playing outside because it was raining. She was feeling tired of being trapped inside the house.

Ann was trying to keep busy inside the house. She was reading her book until the electricity went out. Then, she decided to practice her sewing. She was practicing sewing until lunchtime. After lunch, she sat by the window and watched the rain.

While Ann was watching the rain, the phone rang. Her mother was calling to say she was coming home. She was bringing a new game. Ann and her mother ate ice cream and played the game.

While they were playing, the rain stopped! But Ann didn't even notice. She was having such a good time with her mom!

1. Ann was playing inside the house.

Negative: _____

Yes/No Question: _____

WH-Question: _____

Tag Question: _____

2. Her mother was calling.

Negative: _____

Yes/No Question: _____

WH-Question: _____

Tag Question: _____

3. She was bringing a new game.

Negative: _____

Yes/No Question: _____

WH-Question: _____

Tag Question: _____

Past Progressive Story 1 – Answers

A. Answer the following questions. Use the Past Progressive tense.

1. Where was Ann playing yesterday? Why wasn't she playing outside?

Ann was playing inside. She wasn't playing outside because it was raining.

2. What was Ann doing before the electricity went out? What was she doing until lunchtime?

Before the electricity went out, Ann was reading. She was practicing her sewing until lunchtime.

3. At the end of the story, the rain stopped. What was Ann doing?

At the end of the story, Ann was playing a game and eating ice cream with her mother.

B. Rewrite the following sentences as negative sentences, yes/no questions, WH-questions (using the underlined word) and tag questions.

1. Ann was playing inside the house.

Negative: Ann was not playing inside the house.

Yes/No Question: Was Ann playing inside the house?

WH-Question: Who was playing inside the house?

Tag Question: Ann was playing inside the house, wasn't she?

C. Change each verb into the Past Progressive tense. (Form => was/were + verb + ing)

1. Last week I was visiting (visit) my brother in France.
2. At 5 o'clock she was cooking (cook) dinner.
3. Sally was studying (study) while Jan was playing (play).
4. She was singing (sing) while they were eating (eat) dinner.
5. It was working (work) yesterday.
6. They were swimming (swim) until it started to rain.
7. The dog was barking (bark) all night long.
8. My sisters were laughing (laugh) at my story.
9. The cat was sleeping (sleep) on my bed last night.
10. The girls were talking (talk) during class yesterday.

Use our ESL (English as a Second Language) materials in your lessons.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Transitional Words Worksheet (Underlining Part 1)

When you write an essay, you need to use transition words in order to connect ideas together.

Common transitional words include; **first, then, next, after that, thus, therefore, in conclusion, lastly, to conclude**

Directions: Read each sentence and underline the transition word.

Example A: Finally, the pain in my knee subsided.

Answer: Finally, the pain in my knee subsided.

1. Lastly, the teacher told me where I needed to sit.
2. We played together as a team. Thus, we came in first place.
3. After that, I walked home with my head held high.
4. Therefore, we need to finish our homework on time.
5. To conclude, we looked off into the beautiful sunset.
6. Next, we will need to paint the inside of the house.
7. Yet, I believe I won first place.
8. I cleaned my room. Therefore my mom let me go out and play.
9. I love to go shopping. But, I don't have a lot of money right now.
10. Yesterday we went to the mall to go shopping.
11. He did not finish his work. Yet, his parents still let him go out and play.
12. To sum up, the characters were very intriguing.
13. In conclusion, I appreciate your hard work.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Transitional Words Worksheet (Sequencing Part 1)

When you write an essay, you need to use transition words in order to connect ideas together.

Sequence: **first, then, next, after that, thus, therefore, in conclusion, lastly, to conclude**

Directions: Read each sentence and use a transitional word to show sequence.

Example A: I went to the restaurant. I sat next to my friend.

Answer: I went to the restaurant. Then, I sat next to my friend.

1. Susan played basketball at the park. Susan walked home.

2. John and David went to the movies. They went to get ice cream.

3. The family went to the restaurant. The family went to watch a movie together.

4. First, Michael got in line for the movie. He walked inside to buy popcorn.

5. My mom told me about the great news. She told everyone else.

6. My brother couldn't finish his test on time. He got a low grade.
