

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| Vocabulary | IT activities; jobs |
| Grammar | Past simple; past continuous |
| Speaking | Making requests and offers (1) |
| Writing | A thank you letter |

Vocabulary

IT activities

1  1.13 Listen and repeat the words. Match them with pictures 1–14.

4 charge a mobile phone • 10 download / upload a video clip • 9 go online • 6 make a phone call • 12 play a video game • 1 plug in a memory stick • 8 post a comment • 14 print a document • 3 read an e-book • 2 scan a document • 11 send an email • 5 store data • 7 take a photo • 13 write a blog




2 Write the correct words in your notebook.

- I need to **store** / **charge** my mobile phone because the battery's dead.
- He **stores** / **scans** data on a memory stick.
- Do you know how to **upload** / **download** a video onto the internet?
- This blog is really funny. I'm going to **post** / **download** a comment.
- I use the internet to help me with my homework. I **go online** / **store data** to search for information.

3 In your notebook, match some of the words and expressions from exercise 1 with definitions 1–5.

- You do this when you produce a copy of a document by using a special machine.
scan a document
- You do this when you write someone an electronic message.
send an email
- You do this when you connect a device, for example a mouse, to a computer.
plug in
- You do this when you want to speak to someone on the telephone.
make a phone call
- You need a camera to do this.
take a photo

4  1.14 Listen to Sophie and Chen. How many hours does Chen watch TV every week?
about four or five

5  In pairs, ask and answer questions about IT activities.

How many hours do you use a computer every day?

About two hours. What about you?

homeless – bezdomny

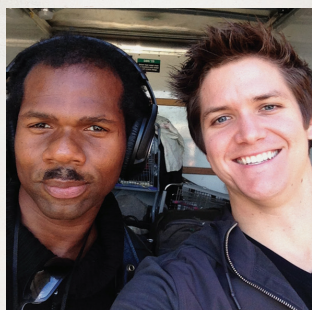
skill – umiejętność

car rides – podróże samochodem

November 1st

News 24

THE POWER OF TECHNOLOGY



Patrick and Leo are both from New York. Patrick is a computer programmer. He started designing websites when he was just 12 years old. Leo doesn't have a job. ⁽¹⁾ *d* As a result, he also lost his apartment and became **homeless**.

Patrick was walking to work when he first saw Leo. After that, he walked past him every day for five months. ⁽²⁾ *e* He offered Leo two options: \$100 in cash or free lessons in writing computer code. Leo chose the lessons.

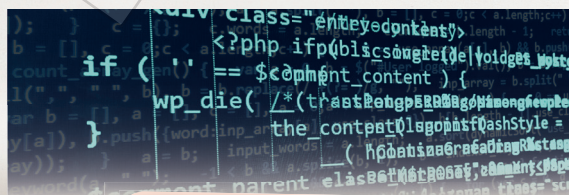
Patrick taught Leo every day for two months. He bought him a second-hand laptop and three books on Java – the language of computers. Leo used computers at school but he didn't know much about them. ⁽³⁾ *a* However, he found programming interesting and learnt very quickly.

When they started the lessons, Patrick wrote a blog about the project. Many people posted positive comments, but there were also negative comments. ⁽⁴⁾ *c* But computer programming is a very useful **skill**. You need it to build apps, websites or video games, for example.



Trees for Cars

And only a few months after he started his lessons, Leo built and launched his own app to encourage people to share **car rides** and reduce pollution. It's called 'Trees for Cars. Why don't you download it?



i All Clear Facts

Nick D'Aloisio is a teenager who builds apps. In 2013, when he was just 17, he sold his app, Summy, to Yahoo for more than 20 million euros!

1 Look at the pictures and answer the questions.

1 Who are the two people in the photo?

A computer programmer (Patrick) and someone he is teaching to write computer code (Leo).

2 What are their jobs?

The man on the right (Patrick) is a computer programmer. The man on the left (Leo) doesn't have a job.

2 In your notebook, match the sentences (a–e) with the gaps in the text (1–4). There is one extra sentence.

- a) At first, he couldn't send Patrick emails because he didn't have an email address.
- b) He could not find a job.
- c) They said that Leo needed food and a home, not computer lessons.
- d) He was working for an insurance company when he lost his job.
- e) Then one day he decided to help him.

3 1.15 Read and listen. Check your answers to exercise 2.

4 Answer the questions in your notebook.

- 1 Where did Leo work before he became homeless?
He worked for an insurance company.
- 2 How often did Patrick agree to teach Leo?
Every day for two months.
- 3 Why did some people make negative comments?
Because they thought that Leo needed food and a home, not computer lessons.
- 4 What can you use computer code for?
To build apps, websites and video games.
- 5 How did Leo first use his new skill?
To build and launch his own app (Trees for Cars).

5 Which of these things can you do? Which would you like to learn?

- programme a computer
- download photos or videos
- design a website

Grammar

Past simple

was / were

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Affirmative | She was happy. |
| Negative | We weren't tired. |
| Interrogative | Were you at school? |

Grammar Practice p111

- 1** In your notebook, complete the questions with *was* or *were*. Then answer the questions.

Were your friends online yesterday?

Yes, they *were*.

- 1 What *was* your favourite birthday present last year?
- 2 Where *were* you on Saturday afternoon?
- 3 *Were* your friends at school yesterday?
- 4 *Was* your mobile phone a gift from your parents?
- 5 *Were* you tired last night?
- 6 *Was* your Mum at home last night?

- 2** Write sentences about yourself and your family. Use *was* / *were* and the phrases below. *Students' own answers*

yesterday evening last weekend
three days ago last summer

Regular verbs

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Affirmative | She played the piano. |
| Negative | We didn't play tennis. |
| Interrogative | Did you play chess? |

Grammar Practice p111

- 3** Copy and complete the table with the past simple form of the verbs in the box.

buy charge decide get
study realize see **take** think
want make cry stop try

Regular

want - wanted
charge - charged
decide - decided
study - studied
realize - realized
cry - cried
stop - stopped
try - tried

Irregular

take - took
buy - bought
get - got
see - saw
think - thought
make - made

- 4** Sam made a list of things to do yesterday. Look at the list and write sentences about what he did / didn't do in your notebook.

He didn't send three emails.

- X send three emails
- ✓ upload some photos *He uploaded some photos.*
- ✓ buy a memory stick *He bought a memory stick.*
- X play a new computer game *He didn't play a new computer game.*
- ✓ upload a video to my blog *He uploaded a video to his blog.*
- X post comments on my blog *He didn't post comments on his blog.*

- 5** Write six questions about last weekend in your notebook. Use the ideas in the box or your own ideas. *Students' own answers*

buy something go to the park / cinema
listen to music meet your friends
play football / basketball read **watch TV**

Did you watch TV last weekend?

- 6** In pairs, ask and answer your questions in exercise 5.

- 7** In your notebook, complete the two dialogues with the past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

- Ross Where ⁽¹⁾ *did you get* (you / get) your new mobile?
Jane I ⁽²⁾ *bought* (buy) it at the shop in Cambridge Road.
Ross How much ⁽³⁾ *did it cost* (it / cost)?
Jane I ⁽⁴⁾ *paid* (pay) £80 for it.

- Pete ⁽⁵⁾ *Did you call* (you / call) Ellie?
Carol No I ⁽⁶⁾ *sent* (send) her a text.
Pete What ⁽⁷⁾ *did you say* (you / say) in it?
Carol I ⁽⁸⁾ *invited* (invite) her to a concert.



- 8 In your notebook, complete the text with the past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

www.historyoftheweb.com

THE WORLD WIDE WEB

Twenty years ago, there ⁽¹⁾ *wasn't / was not* (not be) a World Wide Web and there ⁽²⁾ *weren't / were not* (not be) any social networking sites. By 1994, there ⁽³⁾ *were* (be) about a hundred big websites, but today there are millions! The web ⁽⁴⁾ *developed* (develop) when search engines such as Google ⁽⁵⁾ *became* (become) available and more people ⁽⁶⁾ *got* (get) high-speed broadband in their homes. Then, the development of wi-fi and the increase in the use of smartphones ⁽⁷⁾ *made* (make) the internet accessible almost anywhere. Today, it's hard to imagine life without the web.

Past continuous

| | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| Affirmative | She was reading a book. |
| Negative | We weren't running. |
| Interrogative | Were you writing a blog? |

Grammar Practice p11 >>>

i All Clear Rules

We use the past continuous to talk about an action in progress in the past.

- 9 In your notebook, complete the sentences with the past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

When Sara arrived home ...

- her brother Miguel *wasn't / was not writing* (not write) an email, he *was watching* (watch) TV.
- her parents *were looking* (look) at a holiday website, they *weren't / were not preparing* (not prepare) a meal.
- her sister Elisa *wasn't / was not listening* (not listen) to music on her MP3 player, she *was chatting* (chat) online.
- her friend Nahuel *was waiting* (wait) for her, he *wasn't / was not using* (not use) the computer.
- the cats Jimmy and Johnny *were sleeping* (sleep), they *weren't / were not eating* (not eat).

- 10 Write complete questions in your notebook about what was happening when Sara arrived.

Miguel / write an email / when Sara arrived?

Was Miguel writing an email when Sara arrived?

- her parents / prepare a meal / when she arrived?
Were her parents preparing a meal when she arrived?
- Elisa / chat online / when Sara arrived?
Was Elisa chatting online when Sara arrived?
- Elisa / listen to music / when she arrived?
Was Elisa listening to music when she arrived?
- Nahuel / use the computer / when Sara arrived?
Was Nahuel using the computer when Sara arrived?
- Jimmy and Johnny / sleep / when she arrived?
Were Jimmy and Johnny sleeping when she arrived?

- 11 In pairs, ask and answer the questions in exercise 10.

- 12 In your notebook, complete the text with the past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

A robber took Dave's laptop when he *was sleeping* (sleep). Two days later, when Dave

⁽¹⁾ *was searching* (search) for a new laptop on the internet, he saw a laptop similar to his old one.

Dave went to the seller's house to buy it. As he

⁽²⁾ *was looking* (look) at the laptop, he realized it was

his! When the seller ⁽³⁾ *wasn't looking* (not look),

Dave sent a message to the police.

When the police arrived, Dave

⁽⁴⁾ *was talking* (talk) to the seller. The police

found more of Dave's things when they

⁽⁵⁾ *were searching* (search) the house.



- 13 Write questions in your notebook using the past continuous. Then ask and answer the questions in pairs.

- What / you / do / at 8 pm yesterday?
What were you doing at 8 pm yesterday?
- What / your best friend / do / last weekend?
What was your best friend doing last weekend?
- What / your parents do / yesterday afternoon?
What were your parents doing yesterday afternoon?
- What / you / do / when / your teacher / come / to the classroom?
What were you doing when your teacher came to the classroom?
- What / you / think about / five minutes ago?
What were you thinking about five minutes ago?

- 14 In your notebook, write three sentences about what other members in your family were doing when you arrived home yesterday.

Students' own answers

My sister was reading a book.

Vocabulary

Jobs

1

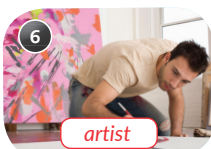


Listen and repeat the words. How do you say them in your language?

actor *aktor* • artist *artysta* • builder *robotnik budowlany* • doctor *lekarz* • electrician *elektryk* • firefighter *stróżak* • journalist *dziennikarz* • lab technician *technik laboratoryjny* • lawyer *prawnik* • police officer *policjant* • politician *polityk* • postal worker *pracownik poczty, listonosz* • researcher *badacz* • scientist *naukowiec*

2

Match pictures 1–14 with the jobs in exercise 1.



3

In your notebook, complete the sentences with jobs from exercise 1.

- 1 A *doctor* is someone who treats people who are ill.
- 2 A *lab technician* uses special equipment or machines in a laboratory.
- 3 A *postal worker* collects and delivers letters and parcels.
- 4 Picasso was an *artist*. He painted many pictures.
- 5 A *researcher / scientist* collects information and analyses it.
- 6 A *lawyer* studies law and advises people on legal matters.

4

What work-related verbs and nouns can you find in the jobs above?

builder → *build* (verb) *artist* → *art* (noun)

actor → *act* (noun / verb) *builder* → *building* (noun) *electrician* → *electricity* (noun)
fighter → *fight* (noun / verb), *fighting* (noun) *journalist* → *journal* (noun)
technician → *technology* (noun) *lawyer* → *law* (noun) *politician* → *politics* (noun)
postal → *post* (verb / noun) *worker* → *work* (verb / noun)
researcher → *research* (verb / noun) *scientist* → *science* (noun)

5

Copy and complete the table with the jobs in exercise 1. Add two more jobs to each group.

| -er | -or | -ist | -ian |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>builder</i> | <i>actor</i> | <i>artist</i> | <i>electrician</i> |
| <i>firefighter</i> | <i>doctor</i> | <i>journalist</i> | <i>lab technician</i> |
| <i>lawyer</i> | | <i>scientist</i> | <i>politician</i> |
| <i>postal worker</i> | | | |
| <i>researcher</i> | | | |
| <i>police officer</i> | | | |

Example answers:

-er: teacher, -or: editor, -ist: pianist, -ian: musician, programmer translator psychologist physician

6

Which jobs do you think are easy / hard / dangerous / fun? Why?

Listening

7



Listen to the news story. How did Martin Jones become blind?

Example answer: *He had an accident at work.*

8

Listen again and answer the questions in your notebook.

- 1 What was Martin's job? *a builder*
- 2 How long was he blind for? *12 years*
- 3 What part of Martin's body did doctors implant in his eye? *a tooth*
- 4 Who was the first person Martin saw? *his wife, Gill*
- 5 Do scientists think they can use this technology for other blind people? *Yes, they do.*

Speaking

Making requests and offers (1) / Shopping for electronic gadgets

1  1.18 Listen to the dialogue. Why doesn't Carla buy the second phone? *Because it's too expensive.*

Model Dialogue



Shop assistant

Can I help you?

This one's on special offer. It's £75.

It's got an HD video camera, a music player and 4G mobile internet.

Sure. This is a really good one.

It's £200.

That's £75 then, please.

Carla



Yes, I'm looking for a new **smartphone**.

What features has it got?

Right. What about that one over there?
Can I see it?

How much is it?

Oh! That's too expensive for me. OK, I'll take the other one.

Here you are. Thanks. Bye.

2 Listen again and repeat the dialogue.

Speaking Task

1 Talk to a shop assistant

Read the information and choose a gadget.

| | | | | Gadgets | 128 |
|----------------------|---|---|--|---|---|
| offer |  |  |  |  | |
| smartphone | a 3D screen, an HD camera, 4G mobile internet | tablet | a music player, front and back cameras, an HD video camera | smartwatch | a music player control, bluetooth, a touch screen |
| £450 £350 | | £120 | £95 | camera | wi-fi, digital zoom, face detection |
| | | | | £75 | |

2 Prepare a dialogue

Look at the Model Dialogue and change the words in blue.

3 Speak

In pairs, practise your dialogue.

Can I help you?

Yes, I'm looking for a new smartphone.

Useful Language Making requests and offers (1)

Can I help you?

This one's on special offer.

How much is it?

Can I see that one over there?


Yes, I'm looking for a new smartphone.

What features has it got?

That's £75 then, please.

I'll take this / that / the other one.

A thank you letter

- 1**  **1.19** Read the Model Text and listen. Is the letter formal or informal? *The letter is informal.*
Answer the questions below in your notebook.

- 1 Why didn't Luciana write before?
Because she is very busy at school.
- 2 What was her birthday present from her aunt and uncle?
a smartwatch
- 3 What can Luciana do with her present?
She can read texts and emails, take photos and make phone calls.
- 4 How did she celebrate her birthday?
With her friends at home. They had pizza and a birthday cake. Then they went to the cinema.



Model Text

Dear Aunty Laura and Uncle Harry,
How are you? I hope you're well. I'm very busy at school, so that's why I didn't write before!
Thanks very much for the smartwatch. It was exactly what I wanted! I use it all the time. I can read texts and emails, take photos and make phone calls. I really like it. I had a great birthday. When I arrived home from school, my friends were waiting with pizza and a birthday cake. I wasn't expecting it, so it was a lovely surprise! Then we all went to the cinema.
Hope to see you soon.
Lots of love,
Luciana

- 2** Look at the All Clear Tips. Copy the phrases into your notebook under the following headings.

Beginning a letter
I'm writing to thank you for ...; How are you? I hope you're well.
Saying thank you
It was exactly what I wanted; Thanks a lot / very much for my present; I really like it / them.
Ending a letter
Lots of love; All the best; Hope to see you soon.

i All Clear Tips Thank you letters

*I'm writing to thank you for ...
It was exactly what I wanted!
Lots of love,
Thanks a lot/very much for my present.
How are you? I hope you're well.
All the best,
I really like it / them.
Hope to see you soon.*

- 3** In your notebook, match 1–5 with a–e to make expressions for a thank you letter.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| e 1 I'm writing | a) Oscar |
| d 2 Thanks a lot for | b) exactly what I wanted. |
| b 3 A camera is | c) see you soon. |
| c 4 Hope to | d) my new headphones. |
| a 5 Lots of love, | e) to thank you for my smartphone. |

Writing Task

1 Plan

Make notes for a thank you letter and include:

Beginning: *who you are writing to, why you didn't write before*

Say thank you: *describe the present you received and explain why you like it*

Ending: *describe what you did on your birthday*

2 Write

Use the Model Text, your notes and this structure:

Paragraph 1: Beginning

Paragraph 2: Say thank you

Paragraph 3: Ending

3 Check

- past simple, past continuous
- IT activities
- expressions for thank you letters

Famous inventions and inventors

Alexander Graham Bell

Alexander Graham Bell (1842–1922) was a scientist, inventor and engineer. He was born in Scotland, but he moved to Canada and then the USA when he was a young man. Bell produced his first invention when he was just 12 and continued to invent things all his life.

Interest in sound

Bell's mother became deaf when he was a child and this started his interest in sound. He worked with deaf students for many years and started designing machines to transmit sound as early as 1863.



The first telephone

Bell started to develop a machine to transmit the human voice while he was teaching in Boston in the 1870s. The result? The telephone. The first phone call was to his assistant, Thomas Watson, on 10th March 1876. The first words? 'Watson. Come here. I want to see you.' The Bell Telephone Company began in 1877 and by 1886 over 150,000 people in America had telephones.

Today

There are approximately 1.14 billion landline phone subscriptions in the world and nearly 7 billion mobile phone subscriptions – 95.5% of the world's population! In the UK, 93% of people have a mobile phone, and in the USA it's 90%.



My Culture

1



Read and listen. Then answer the questions in your notebook.

- 1 Where was Bell born?
in Scotland
- 2 When did he produce his first invention?
When he was 12.
- 3 Why did he become interested in sound?
Because his mother became deaf.
- 4 Where did he develop the first telephone?
in Boston
- 5 How many people in America had telephones by 1886?
over 150,000

2

Can you name any famous Polish inventors and scientists?
Students' own answers

3

Match the inventors with the inventions in your notebook. Which of the inventions do you think was the most useful / important?

windscreen wiper walkie-talkie
the world's highest railway paraffin lamp

- a) Ignacy Łukasiewicz (1822–1882) *paraffin lamp*
- b) Józef Hofmann (1876–1957) *windscreen wiper*
- c) Ernest Malinowski (1818–1899) *the world's highest railway*
- d) Henryk W. Magnuski (1909–1978) *walkie-talkie*

4

Imagine you are working on a new invention. In your notebook, draw the invention and write a short text.
Students' own answers

- name
- what it's useful for
- its advantages /disadvantages if any

Unit 2 Grammar Reference

Past simple: *was / were*

- *Was* i *were* są formami czasu przeszłego czasownika *to be*.

| Affirmative | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| I / He / She / It | was excited. |
| You / We / They | were at home yesterday. |

| Negative | |
|-------------------|--|
| I / He / She / It | was not excited. (wasn't) |
| You / We / They | were not at home yesterday. (weren't) |

- Tworząc pytania, *was* i *were* wstawiamy przed podmiot.
She was at school.
Was she at school?

| Interrogative | Short answers (+ / -) |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Were you excited? | Yes, I was . / No, I wasn't . |
| Was he at home yesterday? | Yes, he was . / No, he wasn't . |
| Were they happy? | Yes, they were . / No, they weren't . |

Past simple: regular and irregular verbs

- Czasu *past simple* używamy, aby opisać zakończone czynności i sytuacje z przeszłości.
- Czasu *past simple* używamy z następującymi określeniami czasu: *yesterday* (wczoraj), *last week / month* (w zeszłym tygodniu / miesiącu), *two days ago* (dwa dni temu), *in 2016* (w roku 2016).

| Affirmative | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Regular verbs | |
| I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They | watched video clips yesterday. |
| Irregular verbs | |
| I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They | went to school last Monday. |

- Pytania i przeczenia tworzymy za pomocą czasownika posiłkowego *did* oraz podstawowej formy czasownika.

| Negative | |
|---|---|
| I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They | did not watch video clips yesterday. (didn't) did not go to school last Monday. (didn't) |

| Interrogative | Short answers (+ / -) |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Did you watch the video clips? | Yes, I did . / No, I didn't . |
| Did she go to school? | Yes, she did . / No, she didn't . |
| Did they read the book? | Yes, they did . / No, they didn't . |

Spelling: past simple regular verbs

Pisownia regularnych form czasu przeszłego:

- Do podstawowej formy czasownika dodajemy końcówkę *-ed*: *work* → *worked*.
- Jeśli czasownik jest zakończony na *-e*, dodajemy końcówkę *-d*: *arrive* → *arrived*.
- Jeśli czasownik kończy się spółgłoską i *-y*, zmieniamy *-y* na *-i* i dodajemy *-ed*: *carry* → *carried*.
- Jeśli czasownik kończy się samogłoską i jedną spółgłoską, podwajamy spółgłoskę i dodajemy końcówkę *-ed*: *travel* → *travelled*, *stop* → *stopped*.

Wiele czasowników przyjmuje w czasie *past simple* nieregularną formę. Na stronie 130 znajdziesz listę wybranych czasowników nieregularnych:

eat → *ate*; *drive* → *drove*; *go* → *went*; *buy* → *bought*.

Past continuous

- Czasu *past continuous* używamy, aby opisać zdarzenia i czynności, które trwały w określonym momencie w przeszłości.

At one o'clock yesterday I was learning English.

- Czas *past continuous* tworzymy w następujący sposób: **podmiot + was / were + czasownik z końcówką -ing**.

| Affirmative | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| I / He / She / It | was walking to school. |
| You / We / You / They | were listening to music. |

| Negative | |
|-------------------|---|
| I / He / She / It | was not walking to school. (wasn't) |
| We / You / They | were not listening to music. (weren't) |

| Interrogative | Short answers (+ / -) |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Were you walking to school? | Yes, I was . / No, I wasn't . |
| Was he listening to music? | Yes, he was . / No, he wasn't . |
| Were they reading? | Yes, they were / No, they weren't . |

Unit 2 Progress Check

Vocabulary IT activities

1 Complete the phrases with vowels in your notebook.

- 1 play a video game
- 2 send an email
- 3 charge a mobile phone
- 4 go online
- 5 post a comment



Jobs

2 In your notebook, complete the sentences with the correct jobs.

- 1 Kathy is investigating new technology at the moment. She is a *researcher*.
- 2 Joe works in construction. He's a *builder*.
- 3 Sarah works in the local hospital. She is a *doctor*.
- 4 Ben works for a newspaper. He is a *journalist*.
- 5 My favourite film star is Robert Pattinson. Who is your favourite *actor*?

6 Write the correct words in your notebook.

Before mobile phones, there ⁽¹⁾was / were two-way radios in taxis, police cars and ambulances, but users ⁽²⁾can't / couldn't connect to the phone network. In 1910, Lars Ericsson ⁽³⁾installed / was installing a phone in his car. He ⁽⁴⁾stopped / was stopping at different places while he ⁽⁵⁾travelled / was travelling across the country. Then he ⁽⁶⁾connected / was connecting his phone to the national telephone network with long wires. The first real mobile phone system ⁽⁷⁾started / was starting in 1956, in Sweden. Today, people ⁽⁸⁾use / are using mobile phones every day.

7



Listen and check your answers.

Grammar Past simple

3 In your notebook, complete the sentences with the correct form of *be*.

- 1 At 11 pm last night, Mark *was* in bed.
- 2 Where *were* you at 7 pm yesterday?
- 3 They *weren't / were not* (not) at school yesterday because it *was* Sunday.
- 4 My family and I *weren't / were not* (not) at home last night because we *were* at my grandma's house.
- 5 *Was* Kevin at the party last Saturday?

4 In your notebook, complete the sentences with the correct past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Eva *sent* (send) an email to Chen last night.
- 2 We *didn't go* (not go) dancing last Saturday.
- 3 Carla and her sister *played* (play) games on their tablets last weekend.
- 4 *Did you write* (you / write) on your blog yesterday?
- 5 Nick *posted* (post) a comment last night.

Past continuous

5 Write complete questions in your notebook using the past continuous. Then answer the questions so they are true for you.

- 1 What / you / do / at 10 pm last night?
What were you doing at 10 pm last night?
- 2 What / your parents / do / at 3 pm on Sunday?
What were your parents doing at 3 pm on Sunday?
- 3 you and your friend / watch a DVD / at 9 pm yesterday?
Were you and your friend watching a DVD at 9 pm yesterday?
- 4 your friend / sleep / at 10 am this morning?
Was your friend sleeping at 10 am this morning?
- 5 What / your friends / do / five minutes ago?
What were your friends doing five minutes ago?

All Clear Grammar

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

