

# LESSON 5

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MINITEST I + PAST TENSES

*Homework for lesson 6 :*  
*5mn TEST 2 : PAST TENSES*

- Grammar handout :

Study **future forms** pages 8,9 10, exercices included.

- Vocabulary and texts handout:

Questions 11 to 20, **section 1.**

## **Used to - Be used to + ing form/noun/pronoun - Would - Was going to**

- **Used to** expresses past habitual actions and permanent states. (Note that stative verbs are not used with “would”.)

*When I was young, I **used to go** climbing once a month. (also: **would go**)  
He **used to live** in Paris. (not: **would** - state)*

- **Would** expresses past repeated actions and routines - not states.

*When I was a child, I **would go** to the cinema every Sunday. (also: **I used to go ...**)*

- **Be used to** means “be accustomed to”, “be in the habit of”.

*Little children **are used to going to bed** early in the evening.*

- **Was going to** expresses actions one intended to do but didn't do.

*He **was going to buy** a house but he lost all his money at the racetrack.*

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Complete the sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words.

- 1 Sally went to ballet classes three times a week.

**go**      Sally ...*used to go to*... ballet classes three times a week.

- 2 It was my intention to phone you last night, but I forgot.

**going**      I .....*was going to phone*..... you last night, but I forgot.

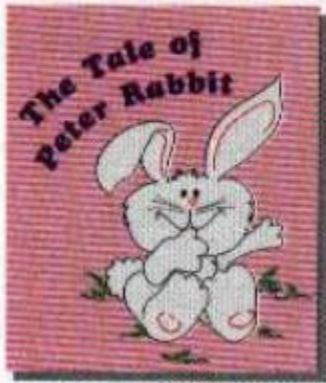
- 3 Lying on the beach all day is an unusual experience for me.

**used**      I .....*am not used to lying*..... on the beach all day.

- 4 When I was young, I used to visit my grandmother every day after school.

**would**      When I was young, .....*would visit my grandmother*..... every day after school.

**Read the notes, then write the story of Beatrix Potter using appropriate past forms.**



When she - grow up Beatrix Potter - be - very fond of animals and - always draw - pictures of her pet rabbit/She - earn a living as an illustrator for several years before her dream of becoming an author come true/It - be the result of a letter - she - send to a sick child describing the adventures of four rabbits/She - later publish it - as "The Tale of Peter Rabbit"/It - become - an instant success and more tales - follow/By the time Beatrix - die - she - write over twenty-five tales and - achieve recognition as one of the greatest children's writers.

... and (always drew) was always drawing pictures of her pet rabbit.

She had been earning a living as an illustrator for several years

before her dream of becoming an author came true.

It was the result of a letter

she had sent to a sick child describing the adventures of four rabbits.

She later published it as "The Tale of Peter Rabbit".

It became an instant success and more tales followed.

By the time Beatrix died she had written over twenty-five tales

and (had) achieved recognition as one of the greatest children's writers.

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*Put the verbs in brackets into the appropriate past forms.*

- 1 Bill ...was painting... (paint) his front door when the telephone ...started..... (start) ringing. He answered..... (answer) the phone and ...spoke..... (speak) to his friend. Later he noticed..... (notice) that he had left..... (leave) red fingerprints all over the phone.
- 2 "... did Tony ring you last night?" "Yes. He had been waiting for days for you to phone him but since you ..... didn't phone he ....sold.... (sell) his motorbike to someone else."
- 3 "Your hair ...looked..... (look) different last night." "I know - I .....wanted.... (want) to dye it red, but I wasn't paying (not/pay) attention when I ...bought..... (buy) the dye and I didn't realise (not/realise) until it ..... was..... (be) too late that I had bought..... (buy) the wrong colour."
- 4 One day my sister .....called.... (call) me. She didn't know.. (not/know) what to cook for a dinner party she . was giving ..... that evening and she wanted..... (want) some advice. I gave..... (give) her some simple recipes but I .....was..... (be) surprised that she hadn't contacted (not/contact) our mother. When I .....asked..... (ask) why, she ...replied..... (reply), "She's one of the guests."
- 5 Last Friday I .....was walking.... (walk) to work when I .....saw..... (see) an old friend I .....hadn't seen (not/see) for a long time. I .....threw..... (throw) my arms around him. He .....stared..... (stare) at me with an open mouth. To my horror I .....realised..... (realise) I ...had mistaken.... (mistake) him for my friend.

## Time Words

- **Ago:** back in time from now (used with Past Simple) *Ann left an hour ago.*
- **Before:** back in time from then. *Tony told me that Ann had left an hour before.* **Before** is also used with present or past forms to show that an action preceded another. *He'll come before you leave.* *He had cooked dinner before she came home.*
- **Already** is used with Perfect tenses in mid or end position in statements or questions. *He had already fixed the tap when the plumber arrived.* *Have you got dressed already?*
- **Yet** is used with Perfect tenses in negative sentences after a contracted auxiliary verb or at the end of the sentence. *He hasn't yet called.* *He hasn't called yet.* It can also be used at the end of questions. *Have they arrived yet?*
- **Still** is used in statements and questions after the auxiliary verb or before the main verb. *She can still dance well.* **Still** comes before the auxiliary verb in negations. *She still hasn't replied to my letter.*

**59*****Underline the correct item.***

- 1 I'm sorry, I'm not ready to go out - I haven't finished doing the washing-up already/yet.
- 2 I don't think I've ever met her yet/before.
- 3 He's still/yet got a good memory even though he's almost eighty.
- 4 I used to live here six years before/ago.
- 5 He's lived in Rome all his life and he yet/still lives there.
- 6 I've before/already read this book - I don't want to read it again.
- 7 The last time I fed the goldfish was two days before/ago.
- 8 I can't believe I've been here nearly a year yet/already.
- 9 I'm afraid the plumber hasn't arrived still/yet.
- 10 He can still/already speak and he's only one year old.

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*Put the verbs in brackets into a correct tense.*

- A. Last summer I 1) ...visited... (visit) the United States. I  
2) ... had been looking forward to the trip for ages, and I  
3) .....enjoyed ..... (enjoy) myself very much. On the 4th of  
July a friend 4) ....suggested.. (suggest) we go and watch  
the fireworks. I 5) .....had seen.... (see) fireworks before, but I  
6) .....had never experienced anything like the  
spectacle we 7) .....witnessed..... (witness) that night.
- B. Sarah 1) .....left..... (leave) school two years ago and for  
the last year she 2) ..... has been looking for a decent job.  
She 3) .....hopes..... (hope) to find work as a secretary but  
as she 4)has never done (never/do) a secretarial course  
before, I think she 5) .....will have..... (have) some difficulty  
in finding such a job.

- C. A: "Where 1) have you been (you/be) lately? The last time I 2) ..... saw ..... (see) you 3).....was..... (be) two years ago."
- B: "I 4) ..... moved ..... (move) to London 18 months ago - I 5) have been working ..... a nurse there since then."
- A: "Oh really! How 6) ... is it going ?"
- B: "Great! I 7) am enjoying ..... it very much at the moment, although at first it 8) was. (be) very hard."
- D. A: "I 1) ..... am having .... (have) a party tonight. Would you like to come?"
- B: "I'd love to but unfortunately I 2) have already arranged ..... /arrange) to go out for dinner.
- A: "What 3) are you doing .... (you/do) tomorrow?"
- B: "Not much. I think a friend 4) ..... is coming ..... (come) to visit me in the morning, but I 5) ..... don't have... (not/have) any plans for later in the day. 6) ..... do you fancy .... (you/fancy) going for a drive?"
- E. Peter 1) ..... was driving .... (drive) to work yesterday when a dog 2) ..... ran ..... (run) into the middle of the road. Peter 3) ..... managed .... (manage) to stop in time but the car which 4) ..... was following.. (follow) behind him 5) ..... crashed ..... (crash) into the back of his car. Then the two cars 6) ..... collided ..... (collide) with a police car which 7) ..... was travelling ..... (travel) in the opposite direction.

- F. Some thieves 1) ...broke into (break into) my house yesterday. Apparently, I 2) ...had left... (leave) the window open. This is the first time anything like this 3) ...has happened... (happen) to me. The thieves 4) ...got in..... (get in) through the window and 5) ...stole..... (steal) all my jewellery. None of the neighbours 6) .....saw..... (see) anything happen.
- G. A: "What 1) ...are you doing.. (you/do) tonight?"  
B: "I 2) ...am studying.... (study) for my exams."  
A: "What time 3) ...will you finish.. (you/finish) studying?  
B: "I 4) ...will finish/have finished by 8 o'clock, I hope."  
A: "Good - let's go to the cinema then. The film 5) .....starts..... (start) at 8.30."
- H. A: "1) ...did you see..... (you/see) "The Cure" concert last night?"  
B: "No, but I 2) ...have seen..... (see) them before. I 3) ...went..... (go) to one of their concerts five years ago."  
A: "They 4) ...have improved..... (improve) a lot since then."  
B: "5) ...do they still make..... (they/still/make) records?"  
A: "Oh yes, they 6) ...have just released..... (just/release) a new one."
- I. This time next week I 1) ...will be..... (be) on my honeymoon and I 2) ...will have forgotten (forget) all about my problems at work. My husband and I 3) ...will be relaxing..... (relax) by the pool and we 4) .....will be looking forward to spending romantic evenings together.

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Complete the sentences. Mind the correct use of tense forms.

- 1 I can't see you tonight because ...*I always go to the gym*... on Mondays.
- 2 Simon looks happy - he ..... *has passed* ..... his test.
- 3 I'm sorry, Mum can't come to the phone because ..... *She is +Ving* ..... at the moment.
- 4 I wonder where Jim is; I ..... *Haven't seen/met him* ..... since this morning.
- 5 By the time we arrived at the restaurant they ..... *had already finished* ..... eating.
- 6 You ..... *are getting/becoming* ..... fatter every day - you really should go on a diet.
- 7 Tim ..... *was +Ving* ..... while Pam was watching TV.
- 8 By the end of next year he ..... *will have lived/stayed/worked...* ..... in Madrid for three years.
- 9 She ..... *had been living/staying/working* ..... in Liverpool before she came to London.
- 10 She locked up the house, ..... *got into her car/started her car* ..... and drove away.

- 11 She's angry with her son because ..... he has stolen ..... money from her purse.
- 12 I promise ..... I am paying you back/ I will pay you back ..... as soon as I get paid.
- 13 I wish they'd be quiet - they Present perfect cont: have been +VING/fighting/arguing/singing for hours.
- 14 By this time next week we ..... will have +VPP ..... in Lisbon.
- 15 He hasn't finished the work yet, but he ..... will have finished/done so ..... by this evening.
- 16 Before you + present simple: start answering the questions make sure you read the passage carefully.
- 17 The president ..... will +BV, will +VING, will have +VPP ..... Ohio in a week's time.
- 18 She ..... had been working ..... on the project for two days before she finished it.
- 19 I am +VING / going to the cinema, having a party/ doing... ..... tonight; would you like to join us?
- 20 He hasn't driven a car since ..... Simple past: he had/he caused ..... that accident.



## In Other Words

- When did he buy the flat?  
How long ago did he buy the flat?  
How long is it since he bought the flat?
- The last time I went out was a month ago.  
I haven't been out for a month.
- She came to London a year ago.  
She has been in London for a year.
- She started learning French two years ago.  
She's been learning French for two years.

- I've never met such a charming girl.  
She's the most charming girl I've ever met.

- I've never seen this film before.  
It's the first time I've ever seen this film.

- It's a long time since she wrote to me.  
She hasn't written to me for a long time.

- She hasn't returned yet.  
She still hasn't returned.

- He started working as soon as she left.  
He didn't start working until she had left.  
He started working when she had left.  
He waited until she had left before he started working.

## 62

Complete the sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words.

1 It's a week since I last saw him.

**seen** I ...haven't seen him for... a week.

2 When did she move to France?

**since** How long ..... has it been since she moved ..... to France?

3 He has never seen this film before.

**ever** It's the first time ..... he has seen ..... this film.

4 The last time he visited her was a week ago.

**for** He ..... he hasn't seen/v/visited her ..... a week.

5 They started eating as soon as the last guests arrived.

**had** They waited until the ..... last guests had arrived, BEFORE they started eating.

6 They started learning computing two months ago.

**been** They ..... have been learning computing FOR ... two months.

7 It's the fastest car I've ever driven.

**never** I ..... have never driven such a ..... fast car.

- 8 They haven't come back yet.  
**still** They ..... **still haven't come** ..... back.
- 9 How long is it since he broke his leg?  
**break** When ..... **did he break** ..... his leg?
- 10 It's the first time he's ever seen a skyscraper.  
**never** He ..... **had never seen** ..... before.
- 11 She started writing a novel a year ago.  
**been** She ..... **has been writing a novel** ..... for a year.
- 12 That's the smallest car I've ever seen.  
**small** I have ..... **never seen such a small** ..... car.
- 13 They didn't go to bed until the programme had finished.  
**when** They ..... **went to bed WHEN** ..... the programme finished.
- 14 I haven't called Ted for a long time.  
**since** It's a long time ..... **I last called** ..... Ted.

- 15 She hasn't sold the house yet.  
**still** She ..... **still hasn't sold** ..... house.
- 16 This is the most delicious meal I have ever eaten.  
**such** I have ..... **have never eaten such a delicious** ..... meal.
- 17 I've never read that book before.  
**first** It's the ..... **first time I have read** ..... that book.
- 18 She started cooking when he arrived.  
**until** She ..... **waited until he arrived BEFORE** ..... she started cooking.
- 19 I haven't been swimming for a week.  
**was** The last ..... **time I went swimming was** ..... a week ago.
- 20 He has been learning Russian for six months.  
**started** He ..... **started learning Russian six months** ..... ago.

# VOCABULARY AND TEXTS

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SECTION 3

### Section 3 Vocabulary

Directions: In this section, each question is a sentence with a word or phrase underlined. Below each sentence are four choices and you should select the one that has the closest meaning to the underlined word or phrase.

**Example:** It was not until the nineteenth century that a bridge was built over the river in Bordeaux.

- a) created                           c) constructed
- b) prepared                           d) linked

Here the word “constructed” is closest in meaning to “built”, so c) is the best answer.

Now begin working on the questions.

*61. Since I won't be at the hearing tomorrow, I would appreciate it if you kept me posted on the outcome.*

- a) meeting
- b) deferral
- c) presentation
- d) decision

*62. Sales plummeted in the last quarter of the year due mainly to the economic crisis. .*

- a) decreased steadily
- b) increased rapidly
- c) decreased rapidly
- d) increased steadily

*63. We recommend that you hand wash all our pants as they may shrink if you wash them in a machine.*

- a) stretch
- b) shorten
- c) spread
- d) spoil

64. After four days of deliberation, the jury finally reached a consensus.

- a) congregation
- b) bickering
- c) discussion
- d) assembly

65. Specialists say that making children tidy up after themselves helps build organizational skills.

- a) straighten
- b) mix
- c) jumble
- d) muck

66. China's exports increased at a slower pace last month as international demand leveled out.

- a) distance
- b) speed
- c) increment
- d) count

*67. Public transportation can be quite handy for people who do not have a drivers license.*

- a)      pricey
- b)      slow
- c)      worthless
- d)      useful

*68. Studies have shown that using a nicotine substitute can help people curb their desire to smoke.*

- a)      eliminate
- b)      control
- c)      roster
- d)      preserve

*69. There is a great deal of discussion on whether good writing requires multiple drafts.*

- a)      ideas
- b)      authors
- c)      versions
- d)      revisions

*70. Employees who are eligible for retirement are not required to retire until they turn 65.*

- a) exempt
- b) prepared
- c) compensated
- d) qualified

# VOCABULARY AND TEXTS

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SECTION 4

## Section 4

### Reading Comprehension

In this part you will read passages on various topics then answer questions about them. Choose the answer a), b), c) or d) which best answers the question or completes the given sentence.

## Questions 91-97

Nearly everyone has experienced a moment when a faint fragrance brings a memory of a long-lost moment in time crashing back to the forefront of their minds. Often we will have forgotten about the event completely, yet it transpires our unfathomable minds have filed it neatly in some unreachable corner of the brain, primed for instant retrieval. It may be the perfume worn by a long-forgotten friend or the haze of chlorine from summer months lazing by the pool. It is amazing that a few simple airborne molecules can trigger such vivid recollections. Dr Alan Hirsch is a US neurologist who specializes in the treatment of people who lose their sense of smell or taste.

mysterious

cloud/fog

Finding and  
bringing  
back

He also runs the Smell and Taste Treatment and Research Foundation, where he is carrying out research into immediate recall of childhood memories by a particular odor, a phenomenon he refers to as olfactory-evoked recall. Hirsch believes that the details evoked by nostalgic smells are not as important as the emotions they recall. But our minds reshape these memories, sending them through a rose-tinted filter that redefines them as "good times". Experiences that may have seemed bad at the time can be reconstructed in our minds to seem better than they were, because they represent periods in our life that are now gone forever.

Childhood memories, for example, represent times when we were free from the responsibilities and anxieties of adulthood, so we may redefine them in an idealized way, even though many of the experiences we went through were difficult at the time. In order to study the different odors that evoked nostalgia amongst the public, Hirsch and his staff **canvassed** around 1,000 people on the streets of Chicago and asked them which smells stimulated a childhood memory.



Solicit  
opinion

The results were interesting. Baked foods such as cakes and baking bread made up the largest category of nostalgic smells. Other cooking smells such as bacon, meatballs and spaghetti were the second largest category of reported smells. However, people born before 1930 tend to recall odors associated with nature more than people born in later decades. This may reflect increasing urbanization after the 30s.

*91. What does the text mainly discuss?*

- a) Dr. Alan Hirsch's career in neurology
- b) The link between smell and memories**
- c) The importance of food in a child's creation of memories
- d) The human ability to block negative childhood memories

*92. The word "forefront" in line 2 is closest in meaning to:*

- a) space
- b) end
- c) center**
- d) boundary

the foremost part or place/  
the position of greatest importance or  
prominence

*93. Which of the following could be an example of olfactory-evoked recall?*

- a) The smell of wet grass reminding someone of a task they carried out the week before
- b) The smell of roses reminding someone of their wedding day
- c) The smell of baking bread reminding someone to go to pick up their order at the bakery
- d) The smell of the ocean reminding someone of family trips to the beach when they were young

*94. In line 4 “primed” is closest in meaning to:*

- a) stored
- b) lingering
- c) lost
- d) ready

To prime : to prepare for a particular purpose, as by supplying (someone or oneself) with information, etc.:

*95. Hirsch believes that the emotions brought to mind by smells are*

- a) as important as the details
- b) not necessarily an accurate representation of the reality**
- c) have less significant than the details
- d) not as real as the details

*96. In line 20 “canvassed” is closest in meaning to:*

- a) hired
- b) elected
- c) surveyed**
- d) called

**97. Which of the following is true based on what is stated in the text?**

- a) All of the childhood memories people have are of difficult times
- b) After 1950, people no longer associated smells with nature
- c) People who lose their sense of smell also lose their ability to recall certain memories
- d) The smell of food cooking is the most frequent stimulator of childhood memories