

WORKSHEET - THE ENGLISH MIX 2

CLOTHES, HOUSEHOLD CHORES, PAST SIMPLE & PAST CONTINUOUS, WRITING AN INFORMAL E-MAIL

1 Look at the pictures. Label them with the names provided below.

/ socks / a blouse / a coat / an earring / a dress / a jacket / jeans / patterned / striped / a shirt / shorts / a skirt /
/ a suit / a sweater (a jumper) / sweatpants / a sweatshirt / a tie / a bow tie / a tracksuit / trousers /
/ a t-shirt / boots / shoes / sandals / trainers / glasses / baggy / checked / a ring / a belt /

CLOTHES



1. a suit



2. a bow tie



3. a tie



4. a t-shirt



5. a shirt



6. a sweater (a jumper)



7. sweatpants



8. trousers



9. jeans



10. boots



11. trainers



12. sandals



13. shoes



14. a sweatshirt



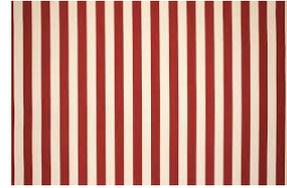
15. a jacket



16. shorts



17. checked



18. striped



19. patterned



20. baggy



21. a skirt



22. a blouse



23. a coat



24. a belt



25. a tracksuit



26. glasses



27. a dress



28. socks



29. a ring



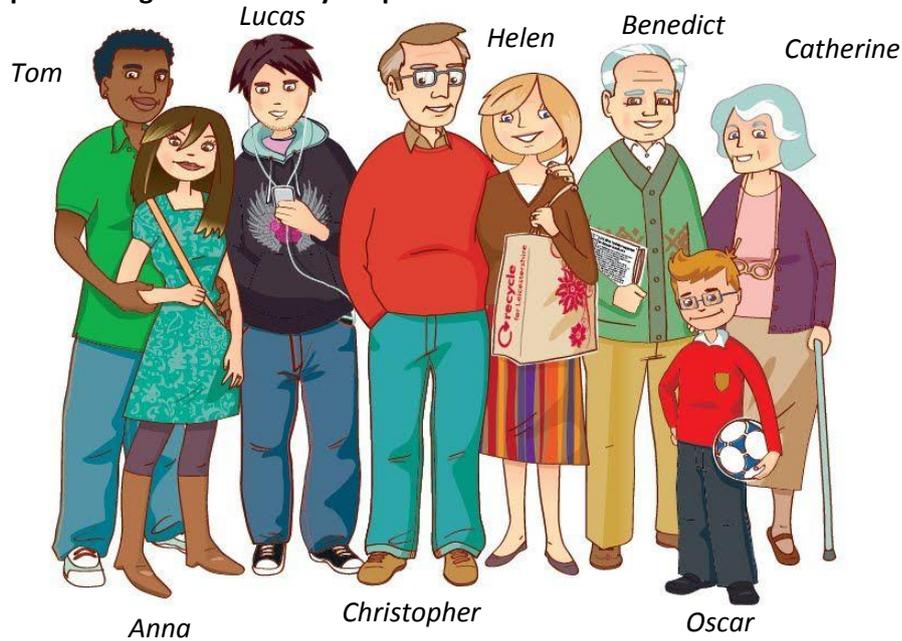
30. an earring

2 How do you look when you are at work / at home / at a party? Describe to your partner.



When I'm at home, I wear.....
When I'm at work, I wear.....
When I'm at a party, I wear.....

3 What are these people wearing? Describe to your partner.



(the image is taken from: <https://pl.pinterest.com/pin/185140234658957368>)

4 Choose one person from the group and describe him or her to your partner, who has to guess which person you are describing.



*Example: This person wears a blue shirt, a red tie, blue trousers, black shoes and black socks.
It's Christian!*



Yes, that's him!



No, that's not him, try again!

It's Samantha!



Yes, that's her!



No, that's not her, try again!

5 Look at the list of household chores. Divide them into categories.

HOUSEHOLD DUTIES

(CHORES)



Some phrases can be used more than once.

/ to make your bed / to go shopping / to sweep the floor / to lay the table / to iron clothes / to mow the lawn /
 / to work in the garden / to wash the car / to walk the dog / to mop the floor / to take out the rubbish /
 / to clean windows / to hang out the washing / to Hoover the carpet (to vacuum the carpet) /
 / to wash up the dishes (to do the washing-up) / to cook a meal / to run the washing machine /
 / to clear the table / to load the dishwasher / to dust

Things we do...

(Icons made by Freepik from www.flaticon.com)

<p>1. in a kitchen, in a dining room</p>  <p>to sweep the floor, to lay the table, to mop the floor, to take out the rubbish, to clean windows, to Hoover the carpet (to vacuum the carpet), to wash up the dishes (to do the washing-up), to cook a meal, to clear the table, to load the dishwasher, to dust</p>	<p>2. in a bedroom</p>  <p>to make your bed, to sweep the floor, to iron clothes, to mop the floor, to clean windows, to Hoover the carpet (to vacuum the carpet), to dust</p>
<p>3. in a bathroom</p>  <p>to sweep the floor, to mop the floor, to run the washing machine, to dust</p>	<p>4. around the house (e.g. in a garden)</p>  <p>to mow the lawn, to work in the garden, to wash the car, to hang out the washing</p>

5. outside (e.g. in a city)

to go shopping, to wash the car, to walk the dog



6 What things do you do at your home? How often? Discuss with your partner.



What chores do you do?



How often do you.....?

The simple past tense (...) is used to talk about a completed action in a time before now.

The simple past is the basic form of past tense in English. The time of the action can be in the recent past or the distant past and action duration is not important.

EXAMPLES

John Cabot **sailed** to America in 1498.

My father **died** last year.

He **lived** in Fiji in 1976.

We **crossed** the Channel yesterday.

PAST SIMPLE (THEORY)

You always use the simple past when you say **when** something happened, so it is associated with certain past time expressions:

frequency: often, sometimes, always

I sometimes walked home at lunchtime.

I often brought my lunch to school.

a definite point in time: last week, when I was a child, yesterday, six weeks ago

We saw a good film last week.

Yesterday, I arrived in Geneva.

She finished her work at seven o'clock

I went to the theatre last night

an indefinite point in time: the other day, ages ago, a long time ago

People lived in caves a long time ago.

She played the piano when she was a child.

Note: the word ago is a useful way of expressing the distance into the past. It is placed after the period of time: a week ago, three years ago, a minute ago.

(...)

FORMING THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE

PATTERNS OF SIMPLE PAST TENSE FOR REGULAR VERBS

AFFIRMATIVE

 + verb + ed

I skipped.

NEGATIVE

 + did not + infinitive without to

They didn't go.

INTERROGATIVE

Did +  + infinitive without to

Did she arrive?

(...)

EXAMPLE:

TO WALK

AFFIRMATIVE

I walked

You walked

He walked

We walked

They walked

NEGATIVE

I didn't walk

You didn't walk

He didn't walk

We didn't walk

They didn't walk

INTERROGATIVE

Did I walk?

Did you walk?

Did he walk?

Did we walk?

Did they walk?

SIMPLE PAST TENSE OF TO BE, TO HAVE, TO DO

	BE	HAVE	DO
I	was	had	did
You	were	had	did
He/She/It	was	had	did
We	were	had	did
You	were	had	did
They	were	had	did

(adapted from: www.ef.com)

For further info (in Polish) you can visit: <https://www.ang.pl/gramatyka/czas/past-simple>

7 Play the interactive games. Play the games from the list provided below 😊

<https://learningapps.org/2074366>



PAST SIMPLE (PRACTICE)

Game list:

1. Was or were?
2. Past Simple 1
3. Past Simple – matching 1
4. Past Simple – matching 2
5. Did / Didn't
6. Czasowniki regularne i nieregularne
7. Czasowniki nieregularne 1

8 Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in brackets. Use the Past Simple tense.

- a) Yesterday evening I worked (work) hard till late because I had (have) a difficult task to do.
- b) They climbed (climb) a very high mountain during their last holidays.
- c) My mother gave (give) me a new CD and my sister and I listened (listen) to it immediately.
- d) My aunt played (play) the violin when she was (be) young.
- e) My mother didn't / did not mind (not mind) and gave (give) them all her support.

The **past continuous** describes actions or events in a time before now, which began in the past and is still going on at the time of speaking. In other words, it expresses an unfinished or incomplete action in the past.

It is used:

Often, to describe the background in a story written in the past tense, e.g.

"The sun was shining and the birds were singing as the elephant came out of the jungle. The other animals were relaxing in the shade of the trees, but the elephant moved very quickly. She was looking for her baby, and she didn't notice the hunter who was watching her through his binoculars. When the shot rang out, she was running towards the river..."

to describe an unfinished action that was interrupted by another event or action, e.g.

"I was having a beautiful dream when the alarm clock rang."

to express a change of mind: e.g.

"I was going to spend the day at the beach but I've decided to get my homework done instead."

with 'wonder', to make a very polite request: e.g. "I was wondering if you could baby-sit for me tonight."

EXAMPLES

They were waiting for the bus when the accident happened.

Caroline was skiing when she broke her leg.

When we arrived he was having a bath.

When the fire started I was watching television.

Note: with verbs not normally used in the continuous form, the simple past is used.

PAST CONTINUOUS

(THEORY)

FORMING THE PAST CONTINUOUS

The past continuous of any verb is composed of two parts : the past tense of the verb "to be" (was/were), and the base of the main verb +ing.

AFFIRMATIVE:

 + was/were + ver**ing**

They were watching

NEGATIVE:

 + was/were + ver**ing**

They were not watching.

(weren't)

INTERROGATIVE:

Was/were +  + ver**ing**

Were they watching?

EXAMPLE:

TO PLAY, PAST CONTINUOUS

AFFIRMATIVE

I was playing

You were playing

He was playing

We were playing

They were playing

(adapted from: www.ef.com)

NEGATIVE

I was not playing

You were not playing

He wasn't playing

We weren't playing

They weren't playing

INTERROGATIVE

Was I playing?

Were you playing?

Was he playing?

Were we playing?

Were they playing?

For further info (in Polish) you can visit: <https://www.ang.pl/gramatyka/czas/present-continuous>

9 Play the interactive games from the list provided below 😊

<https://learningapps.org/view2074401>



Game list:

1. Past Continuous 1
2. Past Continuous 2

10 Fill in the gaps with the proper form of a verb, using the **Past Continuous** tense.

- a) The teacher **wasn't / was not talking** (not talk) when Mary arrived.
- b) The pupils **were playing** (play) when the bell rang.
- c) Lucy **was not / wasn't doing** (do) her homework when someone knocked the door.
- d) Mark's parents **were writing** (write) him a letter when they heard a crash.
- e) Ann **wasn't / was not sleeping** (not sleep) when the alarm clock rang.

1. The most common use of the **past continuous** tense is to talk about something that was happening around a particular time in the past.

What were you doing at 8 o'clock last night? I was watching television.

I started watching television before 8 o'clock and I continued watching it after 8 o'clock.

In 1994 he was working in a small town in Poland.

At 6 o'clock on Saturday morning we were travelling to the airport.

2. We often use the **past continuous** and the **past simple** tense together. When this happens, the **past continuous** describes a longer, 'background' action or situation and the **past simple** describes the [shorter] action or events.

***When** I woke up this morning it was raining and my father was singing in the kitchen.*

*I was walking home, whistling happily, **when** I saw two masked men run out of the bank.*

Often, the 'action' described by the past simple tense interrupts the 'situation' described by the past continuous tense.

*I broke my leg **when/while** I was skiing.*

I was playing a computer game when the doorbell rang.

Notice that the **past continuous** describes 'situations' that go on for some time – 'skiing' and 'playing' but the **past simple** describes 'actions' that happen quickly – 'broke' and 'rang'.

Notice too the important difference between these two sentences:

When they arrived, Jeff was cooking dinner. Jeff started cooking before they arrived.

When they arrived, Jeff cooked dinner. Jeff started cooking dinner after they arrived.

(adapted from: <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/es/quick-grammar/past-continuous-and-past-simple>)



PAST CONTINUOUS (PRACTICE)



PAST SIMPLE & PAST CONTINUOUS (THEORY)

11 Play the interactive games from the list provided below 😊

<https://learningapps.org/view2074401>



PAST SIMPLE & PAST CONTINUOUS (PRACTICE)

Game list:

1. Past Simple and Past Continuous 1
2. Past Simple and Past Continuous 2

12 Fill in the gaps with the proper form of a verb, using the Past Simple or Past Continuous tense.



- a) We were going (go) down the road at 100 Km/h when the wheel fell (fall) off.
- b) She nearly had (have) a heart attack when she saw (see) the lion.
- c) My mother was getting (get) dressed when she felt (feel) a pain in her chest.
- d) She was filling (fill) in a questionnaire when the pen ran (run) out of ink.
- e) Susan didn't / did not see (not/see) her friend because she was facing (face) the other way.
- f) Mike fell (fall) off the ladder while he was painting (paint) the ceiling.
- g) While Ann was cooking (cook) dinner, the phone rang (ring)
- h) Susan was waiting (wait) for me at home when I arrived (arrive) yesterday.
- i) What were you doing (you /do) at this time yesterday?
- j) I saw (see) Carol at the party. She was wearing (wear) a beautiful dress.
- k) I broke (break) a plate last night. I was doing (do) the washing up.
- l) Were you watching (you/watch) TV when I arrived (arrive)?

13 Describe what you did / what you were doing on a given day.



- a) yesterday
- b) today, before the lesson
- c) on Monday
- d) on Saturday

15 What have you learnt during this lesson? Fill in the mind map alone or in pairs.

