

When?

Past >>>>>> present / now >>>>>> future

SIMPLE PAST TENSE (GEÇMİŞ ZAMAN) V2

GEÇMİŞ ZAMANDA “WAS / WERE” KULLANIMI

OLUMLU CÜMLELER	OLUMSUZ CÜMLELER	SORU CÜMLELERİ
I He She was It	I He She wasn't ... It	Was I/he/she/it ... ?
We You were ... They	We You weren't ... They	Were we/you/they... ?

1. **Today**, it is cold, **but it wasn't so** yesterday. Bugün hava soğuk ama dün öyle değildi. **So: öyle**
2. Mike **was** in France **last year**. When?
3. **Were** you **content/ happy** with your **previous** job? **Önceki** işinizde **mutlu** muydunuz?
4. Terry is ill this week, **but he was** healthy and happy **last week**. When?

do/does

GEÇMİŞ ZAMANDA “FİİL” KULLANIMI

Faillerin ikinci halleri V2 (genellikle fiil + **-ed**) kullanılır. Soru ve olumsuzda yardımcı fiil “**did**” kullanılır.

a) OLUMLU CÜMLELER

I	played tennis yesterday .
You	studied English this morning.
He	went to the cinema last night.
She	watched TV last night .
We	traveled to Rome in 2016 .
You	
They	snowed a lot in Turkey last year.
It	

go - ~~to~~ → went

1. The rain stopped a few minutes ago.
2. Dad came home very late last night.
3. My friend **studied hard** and **passed** all his exams in 2021.
4. Someone stole her car **while/when** she was at the store.

Birileri onun arabasını o mağazada **iken** çaldı

When: 1. Ne zaman? 2. ...iken 3. ...olduğunda/olduğu zaman

b) OLUMSUZ CÜMLELER

I	
You	
He	didn't study Turkish this morning.
She	didn't play tennis yesterday.
It	didn't rain much last year.
We	didn't go to the cinema last night.
You	
They	

1. It didn't snow yesterday.
2. That company did not make any profit in 2020.
3. I didn't watch a film last night.
4. The teacher didn't come to school yesterday.
5. We didn't have breakfast this morning.

c) SORU CÜMLELERİ

Did	I you he she it we you they	play tennis the other day? rain last Sunday? study English this morning? go to the cinema last week?
-----	--	---

1. Did you receive the email yesterday? almak
2. Did they send the products when paid online? Çevrimiçi olarak ödendiği zaman ürünleri gönderdiler mi?
3. Did you sleep well last night?
4. Did you visit the museum when/while you were in Rome?
5. Did kids have a good time at the party?

Past form of “be”= “was/were”

Çevirisi “...dı/di/idi”

1. Ankara was a small village in the past.
2. The weather was hot last week.
3. Sakıp Sabancı and Vehbi Koç were from moderate (orta halli) families, but they were rich at the end of their lives.

“There was / There were”

Çevirisi “... vardı, bulunmaktaydı, mevcuttu”

4. There was a tiny pool in the park last year.
5. There were big and beautiful trees in our village when I was a child.

Past simple tense Zaman ifadeleri:	
last night / week / month / year	
yesterday the other day: geçen gün, evvelki gün 2 days ago	
10 years / months / days ago	
once : 1. bir zamanlar 2. Bir kez 3. ..yapar yapmaz	
in 2015 / in the 20th century	
during / throughout the Cold war period esnasında/ boyunca	
formerly / previously / earlier : eskiden, önceleri= in the past	
until recently : son zamanlara kadar I lived in Niğde but now I live in Ankara from 2010 to 2015,	
When I was a kid, / When we were young..... every day / week / month	
Tarihte bilinen kişilerin yaptığı işler	
Örnek:	
1. I <u>always wore</u> jeans when I <u>was</u> at university. Kot giydim/giyerdim/both*	
2. She never ate meat when she lived abroad. Yurtdışında yaşarken hiç et yemedi/ yemezdi /both*	
3. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk / Ancient Egyptians / Mozart <u>had</u> fascinating ideas. ..fikirleri vardı. Fikirlere sahipti.	

NOT: Sıklık zarfları Present, Past ve Future TİM ZAMANLARDA kullanılabilir.

HOW OFTEN? NE SIKLIKLA?

Sıklık zarfları kullanılabilir
always _____ 100%
usually (generally)
very often
often (frequently)
Sometimes bazen
occasionally bazen
Seldom nadiren
rarely nadiren
hardly nadiren
never _____ 0% hiç asla

1. We usually went on a picnic on Sundays when I was a child.
2. Hilary never ate sushi when she went out with her friends.

We usually go on a picnic on Sundays.

SIMPLE PAST TENSE KULLANIM ALANLARI

1. Geçmişte Tamamlanan Eylem & İş

Bir eylemin geçmişte bilinen bir zamanda yapılıp, tamamlandığını gösterir. Simple Past Tense en çok bu amaç için kullanılır.

1. We played football yesterday.
2. Mike sent the report to me last week.
3. I had an accident in 2021.
4. Dinosaurs once lived on Earth.

2. Geçmişte Tamamlanmış Bir Dizi Olaylar, ardışık eylemlerden bahsederken kullanılır.

5. Yesterday, I was very tired, so I went home, had a shower and went to bed early.
6. Students took out a paper and wrote down what the teacher said.

Öğrenciler kağıt çıkardılar ve (çıkartıp) öğretmenin söylediği şeyi yazdılar

3. Geçmişte Kalmış ve Bitmiş Bir Süreden Bahsederken

How long? Ne kadar süre ile? Ifadesi bütün zamanlar ile gelebilir!!!!

Geçmişte başlayıp bitmiş olan bir eylemin **ne kadar süre ile yapıldığından bahsederken** kullanılır. Eylemlerin şimdiki zamanda bir geçerliliği kalmamıştır.

7. I lived in Istanbul for 5 years, from 2015 to 2020. When? Sorusunun cevabı var. geçmiş zaman vurgusu var.
(I don't live there anymore)

8. Zehra studied Chinese for four years and received a scholarship from Taiwan. S + v2 and v2

9. I ----- in Istanbul for 5 years / since 2000 how long? When? Yok

How long? Ne kadar süre ile? Sorusuna cevap veren bir Cümle varsa başka bir zaman belirtmedikçe present perfect ile gelir **have/has +v3** ile veya **have/has been ving** ile gelir

- a. have lived b. live. c. lived d. will live e. had lived

have has v3

4. Geçmişte Çok Tekrar Edilen Olaylar (alışkanlıklar)

Simple past tense geçmişte düzenli olarak yapılan, fakat artık geçerli olmayan eylem ve davranışlardan bahsederken kullanılır. Bu anlatımlarda cümlelerde genellikle “often,” “usually,” “never,” “... when I was a child” veya “... when I was younger” gibi zarf yapıları yer alır.

9. My father took me to school and collected me (picked me up) every day.

10. I learnt to play the piano at the age of five. I usually practised every afternoon.

5. Past simple kullanılan özel durumlar:

Özel Fiil

Artık var olduğu bilinen bir olayın veya durumun başlangıcını gösteren “başlamak, ortaya çıkmak, doğmak” gibi fiiller simple past ile zaman ifadesi olmadan da kullanılabilir.

11. Pottery originated in Cappadocia. Çömlekçilik kapadokya'da ortaya çıktı. ✓2

12. Ebola (first) appeared in Africa.

13. Vaccination against tuberculosis started and spread so quickly that the disease almost disappeared.

14. Covid 19 emerged in China.

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

(was/were + Ving)

Çevirisi “-iyordu”

1. The past continuous tense geçmişte belirli bir zamanda devam etmekte olan bir eylemi ifade eder.

1. Last Monday at 5 pm, we were visiting a museum. visitedXXX
2. The mechanic was working in the garage, so he didn't hear the telephone.
3. The taxi driver took his car to the mechanic yesterday because it wasn't working properly.
4. Sorry, I wasn't listening (seconds ago). Can you say it again please?

2. Past continuous tense, simple past tense ile kullanıldığında, bir eylem devam ederken, diğer bir eylemin de olduğunu ifade eder.

1. Electricity went off while* / when* / as* I was having a bath.
2. While / when* / as we were playing football, my friends were reading a book.
3. It started to rain just as we were going for a walk. TAM yürüyüşe giderken
4. What were you doing when / while the accidents happened? Kaza olduğunda ne yapıyordun(uz)?

1. Tam.. iken

2. Tıpkı

PAST PERFECT TENSE

(had + V3)

Çevirisi "...-mişti"

past
before 2011

now

future

1. Past Perfect Tense geçmişte olup bitmiş 2 ve daha fazla olay arasından, daha önce gerçekleşmiş olanı anlatır.

1. The kid had (already) slept when his father came home last night.

Babası eve geldiği zaman çocuk (çoktan)uyumuştur.

1.B. The kid already slept when his father came home last night. "HAD v3" yerine yoklukta v2 de olur2. We had already completed the project before the deadline. son günden önce /vadesinden önce3. Before I came to Ankara in 2011, I had never seen Anıtkabir. = Before 2011, / Until 2011 / Till 2011 2011den önce
2011'e kadar4. The tourists hadn't eaten sushi until they came to Japan in 2021.when
before

2. Past Perfect Tense geçmişte verilen bir zaman/dönemin öncesini anlatmakta da kullanılabilir.

"-e kadar" ..tarihi itibariyle by + past tarih + S+ had v3

1. By 1945, Germany had lost the Second World War. 1945 itibariyle/ 1945'e kadar2. Germany had been Britain's main competitor and its second-largest trading partner prior to/ before World War I.

prior to/ before: -den önce

Aşağıdaki cümleleri, olayların öncelik sonralık ilişkisi açısından inceleyiniz.

1. When I got to the garage, the mechanic fixed my car. Peşpeşe yapılan iki eylem v2, v22. When I got to the garage, the mechanic was fixing my car. Devam etmekte olan eylem v2, was/were v-ing3. When I got to the garage, the mechanic had fixed my car. Daha öncesinde tamamlanmış olan eylem v2, had v3

Past Perfect Tense (had V3) ve Past simple (v2) kullanımı

-miş'li geçmiş zaman

I.

II. oku eylem

Bu yapıyı kullanmak için geçmişte olmuş bir olay verilmesi gerekir. O olayın da öncesinde olmuş şeylerden bahsetmek için bu tense'i kullanırız

Zaman cümlecigi	Ana cümle
1. <u>By the time</u> ..yaptığımız an itibarıyla/yaptığımızda	<u>we arrived at the stadium.</u> biz vardığımız zaman
2. <u>Before</u> den önce	varmadan önce
3. <u>Until</u> / Till -e kadar	varana kadar
4. <u>When</u> --olduğunda	(v2) ✓ had v3 ✓
5. <u>After</u> -den sonra	<u>we had arrived / arrived at the stadium.</u>
<u>As soon as</u>	(had v3 veya v2)
<u>Once</u> ..yapar yapmaz	(v2)

Past perfect tense kullanılan diğer yapılar:

1. Sebep Sonuç Cümleleri:

1. People were worried because the flood (had) devastated their homes.
2. The flood (had) devastated many homes, so people were worried.
3. Because Brazil (had) lost 7-1 against Germany, most people were surprised.
4. Brazil (had) lost 7-1 against Germany, so most people were surprised.

2. Geçmişe dair koşul (Type 3) ve geçmişe dair varsayım cümleleri: -miş olsa idi, mış olurdu /miş olacaktı

1. If the authorities **had taken** precautions **earlier**, the accident **would have never occurred**. yetkililer önlem almı olsalardı, kaza hiç olmamı olurdu
2. The scientists **had calculated** every detail meticulously. **Otherwise**, the results **would have been** misleading.

*** If özne + **had v3** **earlier**, özne+ **would have v3**. **miş olsa idi**, **miş olurdu /miş olacaktı**
daha erken/ öncesinde

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

(**had been Ving**)

1. **By the time we arrived** at the stadium, they **had been playing** football **for two hours**.
HOW LONG? Had been ving

Biz stada vardığımız zaman onlar iki saatir futbol **oyunayagelmekte idiler** oynuyorlardı. ✓✓
/ oynamışlardı (**had played**)

(**had played**)

2. **Mike was exhausted because** he **had been running for two hours straight**. **HOW LONG? Had been ving** (had run veya **ran** kullanılabilir)
3. **We decided** to change our car **as** it **had been causing** trouble in the mornings. **HOW LONG? Had been ving** (had caused veya caused kullanılabilir)

how many/how much?

FİİLİN SONUNA GELEN -ED TAKISININ YAZIM KURALLARI

DÜZENLİ FİLLERE GELEN –ED TAKISI	
KURAL 1:	<p>Sonu -e ile biten eylemlere sadece -d eklenir.</p> <p>dance ----- danced</p> <p>erase ----- erased</p> <p>place ----- placed</p>
KURAL 2:	<p>Fill ünsüz harfle bitiyorsa son ünsüz harf tekrarlanır ve –ed takısı gelir.</p> <p>plan ----- planned</p> <p>stop ----- stopped</p> <p>NOT: w, ve x iki kez YAZILMAZ.</p> <p>snow ----- snowed</p> <p>fix ----- fixed</p>
KURAL 3:	<p>Eylemin sonundaki ünsüz harften önce iki tane ünlü harf varsa sadece –ed takısı eklenir.</p> <p>rain ----- rained</p> <p>need ----- needed</p>
KURAL 4:	<p>Eylemin sonunda iki tane ünsüz harf varsa sadece –ed takısı eklenir.</p> <p>help ----- helped</p> <p>add ----- added</p>

KURAL 5:	<p>Eylemin sonunda -y varsa ve -y den önce ünsüz harf varsa, y düşer, -ied takısı eklenir.</p> <p>worry ----- worried</p> <p>reply ----- replied</p>
KURAL 6:	<p>Eylemin sonunda -y varsa ve -y den önce ünlü harf varsa, sadece -ed takısı eklenir.</p> <p>play ----- played</p> <p>stay ----- stayed</p>

DÜZENSİZ FİİLLER LİSTESİ

Grup 1: “ew, aw, ow” ile biten eylemler

	VERB 1	VERB 2	VERB 3	Türkçesi
1	Blow	Blew	Blown	esmek
2	Draw	Drew	Drawn	çizmek (resim)
3	Fly	Flew	Flown	uçmak
4	Grow	Grew	Grown	büyümek, yetiştirmek
5	Know	Knew	Known	bilmek
6	Sew	Sewed	Sewn/Sewer	dikmek
7	Show	Showed	Shown/Showed	göstermek
8	Throw	Threw	Thrown	fırlatmak
9	Overthrow	Overthrew	Overthrown	devirmek, alaşağı etmek

Grup 2: üçüncü hali “-en” ile bitenler

	VERB 1	VERB 2	VERB 3	Türkçesi
1	Arise	Arose	Arisen	ortaya çıkmak, doğmak
2	Awake	Awoke	Awaken	uyanmak, uyandırmak
3	Bite	Bit	Bitten	ısırmak
4	Break	Broke	Broken	kırmak
5	Choose	Chose	Chosen	seçmek
6	Drive	Drove	Driven	sürmek
7	Eat	Ate	Eaten	yemek
8	Fall	Fell	Fallen	düşmek
9	Forbid	Forbade	Forbidden	yasaklamak
10	Forget	Forgot	Forgotten / Forgot	unutmak
11	Forgive	Forgave	Forgiven	affetmek
12	Freeze	Froze	Frozen	donmak
13	Give	Gave	Given	vermek
14	Hide	Hid	Hidden	saklamak
15	Mistake	Mistook	Mistaken	yanılmak
16	Overtake	Overtook	Overtaken	geride bırakmak
17	Prove	Proved	Proven / Proved	kanıtlamak
18	Rewrite	Rewrote	Rewritten	yeniden yazmak
19	Ride	Rode	Ridden	sürmek
20	Rise	Rose	Risen	doğmak, yükselmek
21	See	Saw	Seen	görmek
22	Shake	Shook	Shaken	sallamak
23	Speak	Spoke	Spoken	konuşmak
24	Steal	Stole	Stolen	çalmak
25	Take	Took	Taken	almak
26	Wake	Woke	Woken	uyanmak
27	Write	Wrote	Written	yazmak

Grup 3: üç hali değişmeyenler

	VERB 1	VERB 2	VERB 3	Türkçesi
1	Bet	Bet	Bet	iddia etmek
2	Broadcast	Broadcast	Broadcast	yayımlamak
3	Burst	Burst	Burst	patlamak
4	Cost	Cost	Cost	mal olmak
5	Cut	Cut	Cut	kesmek
6	Hit	Hit	Hit	vurmak
7	Hurt	Hurt	Hurt	incitmek
8	Let	Let	Let	izin vermek
9	Put	Put	Put	koymak
10	Read	Read	Read	okumak
11	Set	Set	Set	yerleştirmek, düzenlemek
12	Shut	Shut	Shut	kapatmak
13	Split	Split	Split	ayırarak, bölmek
14	Spread	Spread	Spread	yayılmak, yaymak

Grup 4: İki hali “-ought” ile bitenler

	VERB 1	VERB 2	VERB 3	Türkçesi
1	Bring	Brought	Brought	getirmek
2	Buy	Bought	Bought	satın almak
3	Catch	Caught	Caught	yakalamak
4	Fight	Fought	Fought	kavga etmek
5	Seek	Sought	Sought	aramak
6	Teach	Taught	Taught	öğretmek
7	Think	Thought	Thought	düşünmek

Grup 5: İkinci ve üçüncü halleri “t, d” ile bitenler

	VERB 1	VERB 2	VERB 3	Türkçesi
1	Bend	Bent	Bent	eğmek, bükmek
2	Build	Built	Built	inşa etmek
3	Creep	Crept	Crept	sürünmek
4	Deal	Dealt	Dealt	ilgilenmek, ele almak
5	Feel	Felt	Felt	hissetmek
6	Hear	Heard	Heard	duymak
7	Hold	Held	Held	tutmak
8	Keep	Kept	Kept	korumak, saklamak
9	Kneel	Knelt	Knelt	diz çökmek
10	Leave	Left	Left	ayrılmak, terk etmek
11	Lend	Lent	Lent	ödünç vermek
12	Lose	Lost	Lost	kaybetmek
13	Mean	Meant	Meant	anlamına gelmek, kastetmek
14	Sell	Sold	Sold	satmak
15	Send	Sent	Sent	göndermek
16	Sleep	Slept	Slept	uyumak
17	Spend	Spent	Spent	harcamak
18	Sweep	Swept	Swept	süpürmek
19	Weep	Wept	Wept	ağlamak

Grup 6: ikinci ve üçüncü halleri aynı seslerle bitenler “sat, sat”

	VERB 1	VERB 2	VERB 3	Türkçesi
1	Breed	Bred	Bred	doğurmak, yavrulamak
2	Dig	Dug	Dug	kazmak
3	Feed	Fed	Fed	beslemek
4	Find	Found	Found	bulmak
5	Get	Got	Got	elde etmek
6	Hang	Hung	Hung	asmak
7	Have	Had	Had	sahip olmak
8	Lay	Laid	Laid	sermek, yerleştirmek
9	Lead	Led	Led	yönlendirmek, öncülük yapmak
10	Light	Lit	Lit	parlamak, ısıldamak
11	Make	Made	Made	yapmak
12	Meet	Met	Met	karşılaşmak, buluşmak
13	Pay	Paid	Paid	ödemek
14	Say	Said	Said	söylemek
15	Sew	Sewed	Sewn/Sew ed	dikmek
16	Shine	Shone	Shone	parlamak
17	Shoot	Shot	Shot	vurmak
18	Sit	Sat	Sat	oturmak
19	Slide	Slid	Slid	kaymak
20	Spit	Spat	Spat	tükürmek
21	Stand	Stood	Stood	ayakta durmak
22	Stick	Stuck	Stuck	yapıştırmak, takılı kalmak
23	Sting	Stung	Stung	(arı vb) sokmak, yanmak, sızlamak
24	Strike	Struck	Struck	vurmak, çarpmak
25	Swing	Swung	Swung	sallamak, sallanmak
26	Tell	Told	Told	söylemek
27	Understand	Understood	Understood	anlamak
28	Win	Won	Won	kazanmak

Grup 7: Diğerleri

	VERB 1	VERB 2	VERB 3	Türkçesi
1	Be	Was/Were	Been	olmak
2	Beat	Beat	Beaten	dövmek, yenmek
3	Become	Became	Become	haline gelmek, olmak
4	Begin	Began	Begun	başlamak
5	Come	Came	Come	gelmek
6	Do	Did	Done	yapmak
7	Drink	Drank	Drunk	içmek
8	Go	Went	Gone	gitmek
9	Lie	Lay	Lain	uzanmak
10	Ring	Rang	Rung	(telefon vb.) çalmak
11	Run	Ran	Run	koşmak
12	Shrink	Shrank	Shrunk	küçülmek
13	Sing	Sang	Sung	şarkı söylemek
14	Sink	Sank	Sunk	batmak
15	Spring	Sprang	Sprung	fırlamak, esnemek, yaylanmak
16	Stink	Stank	Stunk	kötü kokmak
17	Swear	Swore	Sworn	yemin / küfür etmek
18	Swim	Swam	Swum	yüzmek
19	Tear	Tore	Torn	yırtmak, parçalamak
20	Wear	Wore	Worn	giymek

ALİŞTIRMA 1

Doğru cevabı işaretleyiniz.

- The last time** I ---- **my uncle**, I ---- a university student.
A) ~~have seen~~ / ~~have been~~ for years since 2000
B) **saw** / **was**
C) ~~had seen~~ / was
- When** I ---- in Italy, I ---- a lot about Italian cuisine.
A) ~~had been~~ / learned
B) was / ~~had learned~~
C) **was** / **learned**
- By the time** he ---- work, he ---- replying all his emails.
A) ~~had left~~ / finished
B) **left** / **had finished**
C) ~~have left~~ / finished
- I ---- my best friend from high school **as soon as** I ---- him at the party **last week**.
A) ~~had recognized~~ / saw
B) **recognized** / **saw** (had seen)
C) ~~have recognized~~ / saw
I **have lived** in Ankara **since** I **moved** here in 2000
- My brother** ---- to the hospital as soon as he ---- about the accident of his colleague.
A) had gone / heard
B) went / had heard
C) has gone / heard
- He** ---- as a teacher in a language school for 8 years, and then he ---- his own place in 2020.
A) had worked / had opened
B) worked / has opened
C) worked / opened
- Before** I ----, the little boy ---- away my wallet!
A) had realized / took
B) have realized / had taken
C) realized / had taken
- When they** ---- yesterday morning, everywhere was wet; it ---- during the night.
A) had woken up / rained
B) woke up / had rained

- C) have woken up / rained
- We** ---- to go out last weekend because we ---- out for a week because of our final exams.
A) decided / hadn't gone
B) had decided / didn't go
C) decided / hasn't gone
- By the time** our boss ---- Tim, she ---- him several times about not being late.
A) has fired / warned
B) had fired / had warned
C) fired / had warned
- Pet food manufacturing** ---- a long way since it ---- in the 1860s.
A) has come / began
B) came / has begun
C) had come / began
- Jim** ---- the same car for 15 years until he ---- a new one last week!
A) has used / bought
B) had used / bought
C) was using / has bought
- She** ---- until her coffee ---- down before taking a sip.
A) waited / had cooled
B) had waited / had cooled
C) was waiting / have cooled
- The thieves** had already escaped ---- the police arrived.
A) as soon as
B) by the time
C) while
- Magellan** ---- that the Earth was round in the 1500s and until then people ---- it as impossible.
A) found / had regarded
B) had found / regarded
C) was finding / have regarded

Alıştırma 2. Doğru seçeneği işaretleyiniz.

1. **Last year, while** I ---- in Istanbul on business, I ---- the most attractive man in the world.

A) was being / was meeting

B) was / met

C) was / was met

2. Her mother ---- in her bed **when** Miranda ---- back home from work.

A) lay / was coming

B) was lying / came

C) lay / came

3. Everybody at the party ---- wildly **while** the DJ ---- the hit songs in his list.

A) was dancing / was playing

B) was dancing / played

C) danced / played

4. When we ---- in Vancouver, it ---- and extremely cold.

A) arrived / was snowing

B) were arriving / snowed

C) arrived / snowed

5. **When** they ---- for the meeting, they ---- that their boss **hadn't arrived** yet.

A) gathered / realized

B) gathered / ~~were realizing~~

C) ~~were gathering~~ / had realized

6. When Mum ---- her best friend in the hospital room, she ---- crying.

A) saw / was starting

B) was seeing / was starting

C) saw / started

7. The old man ---- to get on the tram while it ----!

A) was trying / moved

B) tried / was moving

C) tried / moved

8. My sister ---- her finger while she ---- the onions for the stew.

A) cut / chopped

B) was cutting / chopped

C) cut / was chopping

9. After one of the teachers ---- something about the syllabus, the director ---- it in details.

A) was asking / explained

B) asked / explained

C) was asking / was explaining

10. When I ---- a university student, we ---- the Internet in our houses.

A) was being / had

B) was / were having

C) was / didn't have

11. ---- Jenny was preparing her project, she checked many websites on the Internet.

A) After

B) While

C) Before

12. At 3 o'clock yesterday, I ---- a shower and my brother ---- a basketball match on TV.

A) had / was watching

B) was having / watched

C) was having / was watching

13. ---- your favourite series on Netflix last night?

A) Did you watched

B) Did you watch

C) Were you watch

14. What ---- at the end of the film? I couldn't see it as I fell asleep.

- A) did happen
- B) was happening
- C) happened

15. On my way back home, my car ---- down, so I ---- till the nearest petrol station.

- A) broke / walked
- B) was breaking / walked
- C) breaking / were walking

16. One of the passengers ---- while he ---- on the plane!

- A) was texting / was being
- B) texted / being
- C) was texting / was

17. When I ---- to work, I ---- an old friend of mine.

- A) was going / saw
- B) go / saw
- C) had gone / was seeing

18. Yesterday, when I entered into his room, my brother ---- to music loudly, so he ---- me calling him.

- A) listened / wasn't hearing
- B) listened / didn't hear
- C) was listening / didn't hear

19. After they ---- the factory in our town, we ---- anywhere to work.

- A) was closing / had
- B) closed / didn't have
- C) closed / weren't having

20. Before they ---- this shopping mall here, there ---- a park for the children to play.

- A) built / was being
- B) were building / was
- C) built / was

21. After the meeting ----, we ---- to go out for a dinner all together.

- A) was ending / decided
- B) ended / decided
- C) ended / were deciding

22. As soon as they ---- the fire alarm, all the employees ---- the building.

- A) heard / left
- B) were hearing / left
- C) heard / were leaving

23. The students ---- out of the class as soon as the bell ----.

- A) were running / rang
- B) ran / rang
- C) ran / was ringing

24. After my brother ---- working at nights, his sleeping patterns ---- completely.

- A) started / changed
- B) was starting / changed
- C) started / were changing

25. Before the hurricane ----, the authorities ---- everybody to stay in their houses.

- A) started / was warning
- B) was starting / warned
- C) started / warned

26. After he ---- to read, he ---- nothing so much as a good book.

- A) was learning / was loving
- B) learned / loved
- C) was learning / loved

27. While the tourists ---- in the forest yesterday, they ---- some rare flowers and immediately started taking photos of them.

- A) were trekking / found
- B) trekked / found
- C) were trekking / were finding

28. When I was on my way back home, I ---- an accident and ---- the ambulance immediately.

- A) was seeing / called
- B) saw / called
- C) saw / was calling

29. After I ---- going to the gym regularly, I ---- 8 kilos!

- A) was starting / lost
- B) started / was losing
- C) started / lost

30. After the teacher ---- the exam papers, she ---- to walk around to check the students.

- A) delivered / started
- B) were delivering / started
- C) delivered / was starting

31. I ---- my best friend while we ---- at university.

- A) was meeting / studied
- B) met / were studying
- C) met / studied

32. The girl ---- letters to her friends everyday while she ---- from her illness.

- A) was writing / recovered
- B) wrote / recovered
- C) wrote / was recovering

33. While I ---- in the kitchen, my daughter ---- to music in her room.

- A) was cooking / was listening
- B) cooked / was listening
- C) was cooking / listened

34. As soon as they ---- off the bus, it ---- raining heavily and they got wet.

- A) were getting / started
- B) got / started
- C) got / was starting

35. When he ---- the lottery, Jack ---- in the café as a waiter.

- A) won / was working
- B) was receiving / worked
- C) received / worked

36. Anne ---- out when she ---- her phone ringing incessantly.

- A) worked / was hearing
- B) was working / heard
- C) was working / was hearing

37. Terry was playing football with his friends when he ---- and ---- his leg.

- A) was falling / broke
- B) fell / was breaking
- C) fell / broke

38. While Alice ---- her report last night, she ---- a glass and cut herself.

- A) was writing / broke
- B) wrote / was breaking
- C) wrote / broke

39. I ---- for the university exam when my older sister ---- married.

- A) was studying / got
- B) studied / was getting
- C) studied / got

40. She ---- along the street when she ---- someone following her.

- A) walked / was noticing
- B) was walking / noticed
- C) walked / noticed

Past tenses key:

Alıştırma 1

1.B	2.C	3.B	4.B	5.B
6.C	7.C	8.B	9.A	10.C
11.A	12.B	13.A	14.B	15.A

Alıştırma 2

1.B	2.B	3.A	4.A	5.A
6.C	7.B	8.C	9.B	10.C
11.B	12.C	13.B	14.C	15.A
16.C	17.A	18.C	19.B	20.C
21.B	22.A	23.B	24.A	25.C
26.B	27.A	28.B	29.C	30.A
31.B	32.C	33.A	34.B	35.A
36.B	37.C	38.A	39.A	40.B