IELTS PREPARATION

STUDY NOTES

EPISODE 11: Recounting the Past

Recounting the Past

Recounting a story, incident or event is to write or talk about something, which has happened in the past.

It may be an event from your life (personal recount), a narrative, biography, diary entry or another form of description.

When describing events which have already occurred in the past, it is necessary to use past tense verbs and time expressions/words which order past events or refer to points of time in the past.

Study Tips

When recounting in the past whether it writing a biography or describing a sequence of events for example, it is important to establish clearly the relationship between different past actions.

The past perfect focuses on a specific past time first and then refers back to an action, event or situation that occurred before that time.

Simple Past and Past Perfect Tenses

These notes compare simple past and past perfect use, and focus on time expressions in relation to the order or sequence of past actions, events, or situations.







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Simple Past		
Forms	Examples	
Regular Simple Past	Add -d or -ed to the infinitive:	
	decid ed , watch ed , studi ed	
Questions or Negative	auxiliary did [not] + infinitive: Did you watch the documentary? No, I didn't watch it.	
Irregular		
	be - was/were, dream - dreamed/dreamt, find – found, have – had, know – knew, leave – left, make – made, read – read seek – sought, speak – spoke, strike – struck, swim – swam teach – taught, understand – understood, write - wrote	
Use	Examples	
 actions that occurred at a specific time in the past; the action is completed from start to finish 	It was evident from the report that company profits increased substantially.	
 habitual past action; it happened for a period of time in the past 	I lived and worked in Sydney for two years.	
Expressions referring to points of time in the past	Examples	
prepositions: at, in, on	Profits decreased in the first quarter.	
 yesterday, yesterday morning, yesterday evening, last month, before last, ago, earlier, in the past 	They cancelled classes yesterday morning. Interest rates rose last week. I saw him in class the day before last. John completed his studies two years ago. In the past, life was much simpler.	
Time Clauses Order or Sequence of Past Events	Pattern time clause can occur before or after the main clause or	
2 AUA PUS	 time clause [past tense], + main clause (if the clause contains new information) [past tense] main clause [past tense] + time clause [past tense] 	
as soon as	It started to rain as soon as he arrived at his destination.	
■ before	Before he arrived at the school, John rang his colleagues. After he got his results, he enrolled on the course.	
• after	When John got to his seat, the film began.	
when	John waited until everyone left the cinema.	
until	Once John finished his exam, he relaxed for the rest of the day.	
• once	467.	





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Past Perfect		
Forms	Examples	
Statement	auxiliary had + past participle:	
	had decided, had given, had taught	
Questions or Negative	auxiliary had [not] + past participle: Had he taught the course? No, he hadn't taught it.	
Use	Examples	
 two actions occurring in the past which are connected – the earlier action uses the past perfect, while the later takes the simple past 	She passed her final exams because she had worked hard throughout the year.	
Time Phrases/ Clauses	Pattern	
 action of the main clause is finished before the action of the time clause 	time clause/phrase main clause When S + V [simple past], S + V [past perfect] by + a specific time or	
	main clause time clause/phrase S + V [past perfect] when S + V [simple past],	
	by + a specific time	
Time expressions	Examples	
when	When I arrived for class, the lesson had started.	
by + a specific time	By two o'clock, the candidates had completed the IELTS test.	
by then	I got to the station at two o'clock, but everyone had left by then. By the time I got to the station, everyone had left.	
by the time + simple past	, inter-	

