

### Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo Escuela Superior de Tizayuca



Área Académica: Licenciatura en Turismo.

Tema: Past Simple

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Tema: Past Simple

### **Abstract**

Students need to know grammar structures in order to communicate well.

This is a basic tense.

Keywords: Past Simple, past actions, -ed,-ied,-d, regular verbs, irregular verbs



# SIMPLE PAST

#### Simple Past - Diagram

We use the Simple Past when we talk about something which started and finished in the past.

### Simple Past

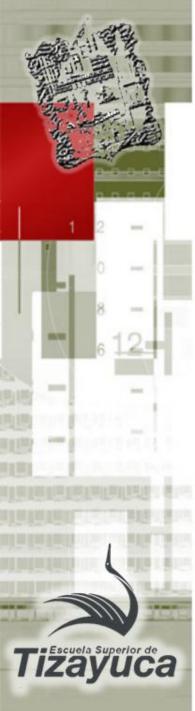


We use the Simple Past to describe a series of actions in the past.



We use the Simple Past (red) together with the Past Progressive (grey). The action in the Simple Past interrupted the action in the Past Progressive (the one which was in progress).





### **AFFIRMATIVE, NEGATIVE AND QUESTIONS**

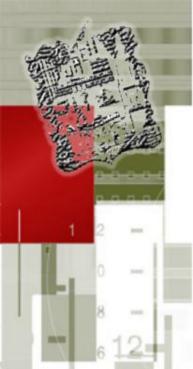
#### Form of the Simple Past

- Form the Simple Past:
  - with regular verbs: infinitive + -ed
  - with irregular verbs: **2nd column** of the table of the irregular verbs

#### Affirmative sentences:

Use the same form of the verb every time regardless the subject.

regular verbs	irregular verbs
I <b>played</b> football.	I went to the supermarket.



### Negative sentences:

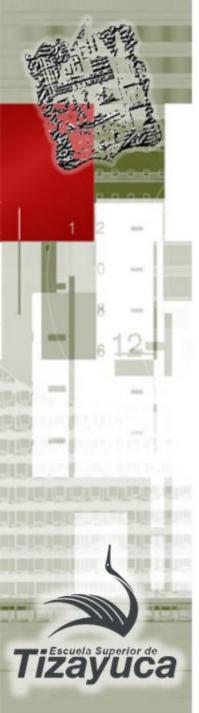
Use the auxiliary **did** (Simple Past of do) every time regardless the subject.

**NOTE:** Short forms in negative sentences in the Simple Past are used quite often.

regular verbs	irregular verbs
I did not play football.	I did not go to the supermarket.

regular verbs	irregular verbs
I <b>didn't play</b> football.	I didn't go to the supermarket.





### **Questions:**

Use the auxiliary **did** (Simple Past of do) every time regardless the subject.

regular verbs	irregular verbs
Did you play football?	Did I go to the supermarket?



## **SIGNAL WORDS**

#### Simple Past - Signal words

These words tell you what tense you have to use. For the Simple Past these are expressions of time in the past.

yesterday last week a month ago in 2002



# **IRREGULAR VERBS/ SPECIAL VERBS**

#### Special verbs in the Simple Past

1) have as a full verb		
affirmative sentence	negative sentence	question
every time regardless the subject (I, he, she, it, we, you, they):		
I <b>had</b> a book.	I did not have a book.	Did I have a book?



2) be as a full verb		
affirmative sentence	negative sentence	question
I, he, she, it:		
I <b>was</b> in Rome.	I <b>was not</b> in Rome.	Was I in Rome?
we, you, they:		
We <b>were</b> in Rome.	We <b>were not</b> in Rome.	Were we in Rome?

3) do as a full verb		
affirmative sentence	question	
every time regardless the subject (I, he, she, it, we, you, they):		
I <b>did</b> an exercise.	I <b>did not do</b> an exercise.	Did I do an exercise?





#### Simple Past - Spelling

You have to know all forms of the irregular verbs very well. For the Simple Past you need the form of the verb which can be found in the 2nd column of the table of the irregular verbs.

go - **went** - gone Add **-ed** with regular verbs.

regular verbs

infinitive + -ed



Sometimes the are exceptions in spelling when adding -ed.

 1) consonant after short, stressed vowel at the end of the word

Double the consonant.

stop – sto**pped** swap – swa**pped** 

If the consonant is not stressed, we do not double it: benefit - benefit**ed** (Here we stress the first 'e', not the 'i'.) In British English we double one -I at the end of the word: travel – trave**lled** 

2) one -e at the end of the word

Add only -d. love – loved save – saved



3) verbs ending in -y
 verbs ending in 'y' preceded by a vowel (a, e, i, o, u): Add -ed.

#### Example:

I play - he played verbs ending in 'y' preceded by a consonant: Change 'y' to 'i' Then add -ed.

#### Example:

I hurry - he hurried

#### irregular verbs

**2nd column** of the table of the <u>irregular verbs</u>



### **SUMMARY**

#### Use

- 1) action finished in the past
  I visited Berlin last week.
- 2) series of completed actions in the past First I got up, then I had breakfast.
- 3) together with the Past Progressive/Continuous The Simple Past interrupted an action which was in progress in the past.

They were playing cards when the telephone rang.

#### Signal words

yesterday, last week, a month ago, in 2002

#### **Form**

- with regular verbs: infinitive + -ed
- with irregular verbs: **2nd column** of the table of the irregular verbs



#### **Examples**

#### **Affirmative sentences**:

regular verbs	irregular verbs
I <b>played</b> footb all.	I went to the cinema.
We <b>visited</b> Ala ska last year.	We were in Rome yesterday.

#### **Negative sentences:**

You must not negate a full verb in English. Always use the auxiliary **did** (Simple Past of to do) for negations.

I		played	football.
I	didn't	play	football.
Не	didn't	play	football.



#### **Questions:**

Use the auxiliary **did** (Simple Past of to do). **Did** you **play** football? **Did** he **play** football?





#### Simple Past - Use

The Simple Past is used to talk about actions or situations in the past. It is also called Past Simple.

Have a look at the following examples:

- 1) action finished in the past (single or repeated)
  I visited Berlin last week.
  Andrew watched TV yesterday.
- 2) series of completed actions in the past First I got up, then I had breakfast.
- 3) together with the Past Progressive/Continuous The Simple Past interrupted an action which was in progress in the past.

They were playing cards when the telephone rang.

1st action: Past Progressive were playing

2nd action: Simple Past rang



# Taken from:

 http://www.englischhilfen.de/en/grammar/simple\_past\_diagram.htm