PAST SIMPLE

FORM

The form of the past simple is the same for all persons (I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they).

AFFIRMATIVE		NEGATIVE			INTERROGATIVE			
I		I					I	
Υου		Υου					you	
He		He					he	
She	work ed	She		work		Did	she	work?
lt	drank	lt	did not	drink		νια	it	drink?
We		We					we	
Υου		Υου					you	
They		They					they	

Contraction: **did not = didn 't**

Some verbs are "regular", other are "irregular".

The affirmative past simple of regular verbs ends in **-ed**:

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work > worked
play > played
live > lived
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When we add -ed to verbs, there are sometimes changes in spelling:

stop > stopped travel > travelled try > tried live > lived

□ Irregular verbs have different affirmative past simple forms:

see > saw come > came drink > drank

USE

We use the past simple to talk about actions and situations that happened in the past, often with expressions like **ago**, **yesterday**, **last night**, **in 2005**, etc...

I played football yesterday He lived in London from 1997 to 2005. Did you see Sarah yesterday?. No, I didn 't We didn 't go out last night. We stayed at home. They went to Spain on holiday last summer. Cristopher Colombus discovered America.

SPELLING RULES

Past simple affirmative

□ **V+ -ed**

With most verbs we add -ed: walk > walked, finish > finished

□ + -d

With verbs ending with -e, we add -d: live > lived, phone > phoned

\Box y > -ied

With verbs that end with a **consonant + -y**, we change the **-y** to **-ied**: try > tried, apply > applied

Double consonant

With verbs that end with a vowel + one consonant, we double the consonant: stop > stopped, plan > planned, travel > travelled

Exceptions: We do not double the final consonant:

1.- When it is a -y or -w : stay > stayed

2.- When the last syllable is not stressed: listen > listened, open > opened

PRONUNCIATION OF THE -ED

The -ed ending can be pronounced in 3 different ways: /id/, /t/ or /d/.

- If the verb ends in the sound /t/ or /d/, you pronounce the -ed ending /id/. invite /in 'vait/ invited /in 'vaitid/
- If the verb ends in a voiceless consonant sound apart from /t/, you pronounce the -ed ending /t/.
 stop /stop/
 stopped /stopt/
- If the verb ends in a voiced consonant sound apart from /d/, or a vowel, you pronounce the -ed ending /d/. call /ko:l/ called /ko:ld/

NOTE:

• Voiceless consonant sounds:

/t/, /p/, /k/, /f/, /s/, / θ /,/ ∫ / or /t ∫ /

• Voiced consonant sounds: the rest

/d/, /b/, /g/, /v/, /z/, / ð /, / ₃/, /d ₃ /, /l/, /r/, /m/, /n/, /IJ /

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

ACTIVITIES

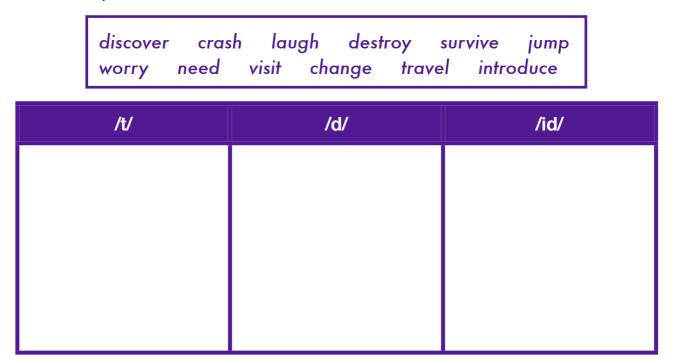
].- SPELLING RULES.

Write the past simple of these verbs:

1. LIKE _	 2. PLAY	
3. LISTEN	 4. CYCLE	
5. REVISE	 6. COPY	
7. PRACTISE	 8. START	
9. WATCH	 10. LIVE	
11. COOK	 12. DANCE	
13. HATE	 14. FINISH	
15. TIDY	 16. USE	
17. NEED	 18. SAIL	
19. SLIP	 20. PLAN	

2.- **PRONUNCIATION:**

Write the past form of these verbs in the correct colum below:



3.- REGULAR VERBS.

Complete the sentences with the past simple of one of these verbs:

	clean play	die rain	enjoy smoke	finish start	happe stay	en live want	open watch	
1. Yesterday evening I television.								
2. I my teeth tree times yesterday.								
3. Bernard 20 cigarettes yesterday evening.								
4. The concert last night at 7.30 and at 10 o´clock.						o´clock.		
5. The accidentlast Sunday afternoon.								
6. When I was a child, I to be a adoctor.								
7. Mozart from 1756 to 1791.								
8. We at a very good hote						good hotel.		
9. Today the weather is nice, but yesterday it								
10.It was hot in the room, so I the window.								
11.The weather was good yesterday, so we tennis.								
12.William Shakespeare in 1616.								

4.- IRREGULAR VERBS.

What did Mr.Bird do yesterday?. Write the verbs in brackets in the past simple form.

Yesterday Mr. Bird (get up)	at 6.45 and (have)	a shower.
Then he (have)	tea and cornflakes for breakfast. He (leave)	
home at 7.55 and (go)	to work by bus. He (take)	the 8.05 bus
and (get)	to work at 8.30. He (have)	lunch from 1.00 till 2.00
and (leave)	work at 6.00 in the evening. When he (get)	home,
he (read)	the newspaper. Then he (have)	dinner at 7.15. After
dinner he (take)	his dog out for a walk. He (go)	to bed at
10.30 exactly!.		