**TOPIC: Simple Past Tense**

**Action Verbs**

**USE**

2. For repeated actions which happened in the past but don’t happen anymore. In this case we can use adverbs of frequency.

Example: My father **always took** me to playground when I was little.

3. For actions that happened one after the other in the past

Example: **First**, they **had** lunch. **Then**, they **met** some friends.

**SOMETHING IMPORTANT**

* We form the past simple using regular and irregular verbs.
* We form the past simple of regular verbs by adding ***ed*** to the main verbs.In the case of irregular verbs they change their root.

Examples of regular verbs:

* He **played** football yesterday
* My neighbors **decided** to travel to Paris
* Her sister needed your help

In the case of irregular verbs they change their root.

Example:

* She **spoke** in a foreign language all the time.
* I **bought** a comfortable house last week.
* Your brother **drank** a lot last Sunday and got drunk.

We form questions with the auxiliary form ***did,*** the subject pronoun and the main verb in its simple form.

Examples:

* **Did** he **play** football yesterday?
* **Did** you **see** the film?
* **Did** you **buy** some toys?

We form negations with ***did not/ didn’t*** and the main verb in its simple form*.*

Example:

* He ***did not/ didn’t*** play football yesterday.
* You ***did not/ didn’t*** see the film

**SHORT ANSWERS**

In short answers we only use Yes or No, the subject pronoun and the auxiliary verb did/ didn’t. We do not repeat the whole question.

Example:

* Did you go to the beach? No, I didn’t/ Yes, I did.
* Did she help her mother? No, she didn’t/ Yes, she did.

**SPELLING RULES FOR THE PRONUNCIATION OF REGULAR VERBS**

1. Verbs ending in –**e** take only **–d**

Example: like- liked

1. Verbs ending in **consonant + y**, drop the **y** and take **–ed**

Examples: play/ played stay/ stayed

1. Verbs ending in **one stressed vowel** between two consonants double the last consonant and take –ed.

Example: stop- stopped, but visit- visited

1. Verbs ending in one **L** double the L and take **–ed**

Examples: travel- travelled, quarrel- quarreled

**PRONUNCIATION**

The suffix **–ed** is pronounced:

1. / id/ when the verbs ends in a / t/ or /d/ sound

Examples: wanted / needed

1. / t/ When the verb ends in a /k/, /ʃ/, / tʃ/,/f/ or /p/sound

Examples: liked, missed, washed, watched, laughed, stopped

1. /d/ When the verb ends in any other sound

Examples: studied, loved

Ex1. Correct the mistakes

1. Did Jim had a bath this morning?
2. Was your parents on vacation?
3. Mary had not a party yesterday

Ex2. Practice

A: Did you have a rocking horse when you were 5 years old?

B: Yes. I did/ No, I didn’t

Items:

* Teddy bear- osito
* Pram- coche
* Drum- tambor
* Watch- reloj
* Cell phone

Ex3. Put the verbs into the interrogative form of past simple.

1. What time \_\_\_\_\_\_ ( you/ get up) this morning?
2. When \_\_\_ (she/ move) to London?
3. What \_\_\_ (you/ have) for lunch?
4. Where \_\_\_ (he/ see) the film?
5. Why \_\_\_ (she/ go ) to Paris?

Then match the question to the answers

1. Four years ago \_\_\_
2. At 8 o clock \_\_\_
3. On vacation \_\_\_
4. At the movies \_\_\_
5. Pizza \_\_\_

Ex4. Complete this conversation using the verbs in past tense.

D: Hello Mark! It’s Donna. How are you?

M: I am fine. I \_\_\_ (wake up) half an hour ago.

D: But, it´s lunchtime!

M: Well, Sue and I \_\_ (go) to Cindy´s party last night and we \_\_\_ (come) home very late.

D: Did you \_\_ (enjoy) the party?

M: I \_\_\_ (have) a very good time, but Sue didn’t \_\_\_ (like) it.

D: Oh, why?

M: They only \_\_ (play) rock music and she hates it. By the way, what did you \_\_ (do) last night?

D: Well, I …

Ex5.Write the past simple of the verbs:

Run, make break, read, drink, eat, come, find, say, take, drive, write, wake, give, sleep, swim, know, leave, bring.

Ex6. Write a paragraph in no less than 60 words using the past tense of the verb to be and use regular and irregular verbs, affirmative and negative sentences.