

1ro de secundaria



Simple Past

1. Affirmative sentences.



We use the Simple Past
to talk about:



- Something that happened once in the past.
- Something that happened several times in the past.
- Something that was true for some time in the past.
- We often use expressions with ago with the past simple.

Sentence structure



Subject + verb in past tense + complement
(noun or pronoun)

Example:

My family and I enjoyed the trip very much.

2. -ed endings for Regular Verbs.

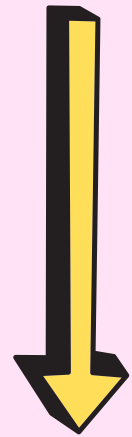
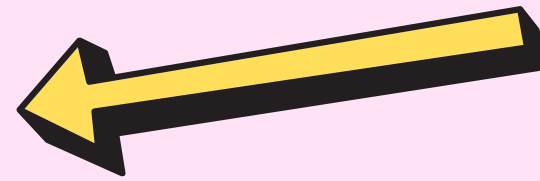


- Most verbs, add **-ed**.
- Verbs ending in **-e**, add **-d**.
- Verbs ending in consonant + **-y**, change the **-y** to **-ied**.
- The verb *to be* has two simple past forms: **was** (*I, he, she, it*) and **were** (*we, you, they*)

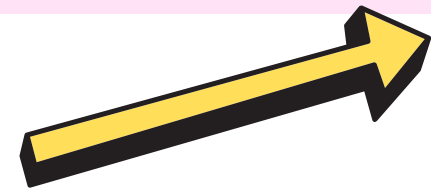
NOTE: In English there are some irregular verbs, which don't follow these rules, they either change the whole writing, change only pronunciation or don't change at all. (Anexo 1)

3. Negative sentences.

To make negative statements we use the auxiliary verb **did not**, which contracts to its form **didn't**.



Sentence structure

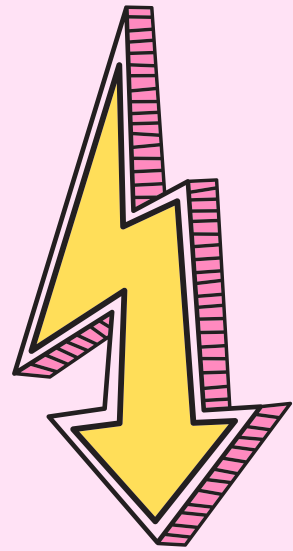


Subject + auxiliary verb **didn't** + verb in base form
(noun or pronoun)

Example:

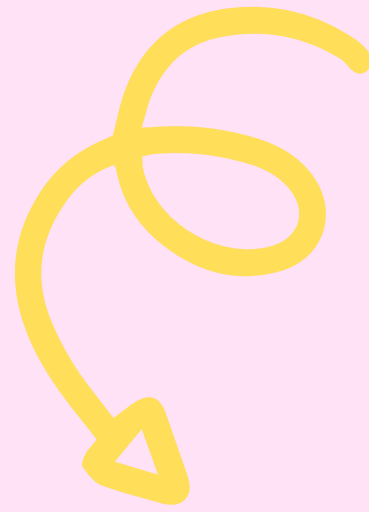
My family and I didn't enjoy the trip very much.

4. Question Form.



We use **did** to make questions with the past simple.

Question structure



Did + subject + verb in base form ?
(noun or pronoun)

Example:

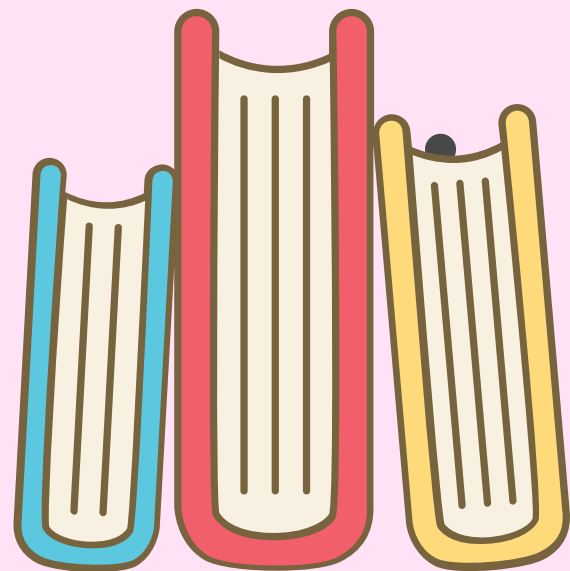
Did you enjoy the trip?

Did her father watch the news?

Go to your book on page 100

- Read the tour evaluation on exercise A and solve exercise B by filling the blank spaces with the correct form of the verbs in past (ANEXO 1).

Complete the e-mail on exercise C.



HOMework

Download the worksheet Simple Past Homework Worksheet 1 and solve the exercises, then upload the file solved. It must be named LAST NAME_NAME