

Past Simple: regular verbs

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I worked	Did I work?	I didn't work
you worked	Did you work?	you didn't work
he worked	Did he work?	he didn't work
she worked	Did she work?	she didn't work
it worked	Did it work?	it didn't work
we worked	Did we work?	we didn't work
you worked	Did you work?	you didn't work
they worked	Did they work?	they didn't work

Short answers

Did I/you/he, etc work ...? $\begin{cases} \text{Yes, I/you/he, etc did.} \\ \text{No, I/you/he, etc didn't.} \end{cases}$

Form

- We form the affirmative of most regular verbs by adding **-ed** to the verb. *I work - I worked*
- Other verbs have irregular affirmative forms.
I see - I saw (see list of irregular verbs at the back of the book)
- We form the interrogative of past simple with **did** + **subject pronoun** + **base form of the verb**.
Did he work yesterday? Did you see Tom yesterday?
- We form the negative of past simple with **didn't** + **base form of the verb**.
I didn't work yesterday. I didn't see Tom yesterday.
- We form positive short answers with **did** and negative short answers with **didn't**.
Did you call me? Yes, I did.
Did he tell you? No, he didn't.

Spelling

- We add **-d** to verbs ending in **-e**.
I live - I lived
- Verbs ending in a **consonant** + **y** drop the **-y** and add **-ied**.
I marry - I married
- Verbs ending in one **stressed vowel** between two consonants **double** the last consonant and add **-ed**. *I stop - I stopped*

Use

We use the past simple for actions which happened or finished at a definite time in the past.
He graduated in 1998. (When did he graduate? In 1998.)

Time Expressions we use with the past simple:

yesterday, last night/week/year/Monday, etc., a month/ two years/three years, etc., ago, in 1964, etc.

A/An/The

We use **a/an** to talk about something for the first time. We use **the** to talk about something we have mentioned before. *There's a dog in the garden. The dog is near the swimming-pool.*

We also use **the** before:

- names of rivers: *the Nile, the Amazon*
- names of seas: *the Mediterranean Sea*
- names of oceans: *the Pacific, the Atlantic*
- names of mountain ranges: *the Himalayas, the Alps*
- nationalities: *the Polish, the Italians*
- names of families: *the Johnsons, the Browns*
- names of tribes: *the Navajo, the Inuit*

We don't use **the** before:

- proper nouns: *Paul, Warsaw*
- names of countries: *Spain, Turkey*
- names of meals: *dinner, breakfast*
- names of sports/games: *basketball, cards*

Pronunciation

The is pronounced /ðə/ before words which begin with a consonant sound: *the glass, the baby*

The is pronounced /ði/ before words which begin with a vowel sound: *the egg, the apple*

Will (for predictions)

Affirmative		Negative	
Long form	Short form	Long form	Short form
I will go	I'll go	I will not go	I won't go
you will go	you'll go	you will not go	you won't go
he will go	he'll go	he will not go	he won't go
she will go	she'll go	she will not go	she won't go
it will go	it'll go	it will not go	it won't go
we will go	we'll go	we will not go	we won't go
you will go	you'll go	you will not go	you won't go
they will go	they'll go	they will not go	they won't go

Interrogative	Short answers
Will I go?	Will you/he, etc go out tonight? Yes, I/you/he, etc will. No, I/you/he, etc won't.
Will you go?	
Will he go?	
Will she go?	
Will it go?	
Will we go?	
Will you go?	
Will they go?	

Form

- We form the affirmative of the future simple with **will + base form of the verb**.
I'll see you tomorrow.
- We form the interrogative with **will + subject pronoun + base form of the verb**.
Will you come tomorrow?
- We form the negative with **won't + base form of the verb**.
I won't see Judy.

Use

We use **will** to make predictions.
I think he'll come tomorrow.

Time Expressions we use with will:

after, tomorrow, next week/year/month, tonight, soon, etc.

Linking Words: and, because, but, until, when

We use linking words to join sentences. Study the examples below.

- Tony worked hard **and** became famous.*
- Mary left early **because** she wanted to catch the bus.*
- Bob had a lot of money **but** he lost it all.*
- She continued travelling **until** the day she died.*
- I learned to play tennis **when** I was five.*

Past Simple

1 Fill in the past simple of the verbs.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1 do | 9 go |
| 2 love | 10 invite |
| 3 call | 11 appear |
| 4 admire | 12 buy |
| 5 visit | 13 discover |
| 6 make | 14 complete |
| 7 listen | 15 start |
| 8 care | 16 become |

2 Write the past simple of the verbs in the correct box, as in the example.

work, die, marry, write, watch, continue, say, bury, study, look, smile, play, get, tidy, receive, return, be, divorce, have, come

-ed	<i>worked,</i>
-d	
-ied	
Irregular	

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple. Which verbs are irregular?

Charles Dickens 1) (be) a famous English writer. He was born in Portsmouth, England on 7th February, 1812. He 2) (go) to school at the age of nine but he didn't finish his education. In 1824, he 3) (work) at a shoe polish factory and 4) (go) back to school a year later. He 5) (take) a job as a legal clerk in 1827 and 6) (enjoy) success as a reporter two years later.

Dickens 7) (marry) Catherine Hogarth in 1836. He 8) (write) 'The Pickwick Papers' that same year. This book 9) (make) him famous. He wrote many popular books and was considered to be England's finest writer.

He 10) (divorce) his wife in 1858 and 11) (die) on 9th June, 1870. They 12) (bury) him in Westminster Abbey.