

15. ¿CÓMO ES EL PAST SIMPLE?

DE DAVID

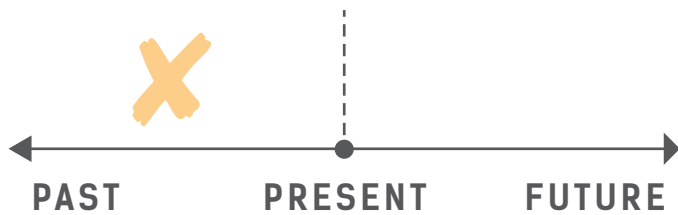


#15

NIVEL: ELEMENTARY

¿CÓMO ES EL PAST SIMPLE?

We use the Past Simple to talk about **a completed action in a time before now**. It is the basic form of the past tense in English. The time of the action can be in the recent past or the distant past and the action duration is not important.



FORM: VERB TO BE PAST

	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE
I	was	wasn't
You	were	weren't
He/she/it	was	wasn't
We	were	weren't
You		
They		

FORM: VERB TO BE PRESENT

	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE
I	'm/am	'm not
You	're/are	aren't
He/she/it	's/is	isn't
We	're/are	aren't
You		
They		





QUESTIONS WITH THE VERB TO BE PAST S.

- *Was I late?*
- *Were you at school last night?*
- *Was she the best performer at the show last week?*
- *Were they on a bear hunt two weeks ago?*

QUESTIONS WITH THE VERB TO BE PRESENT S.

- *Is she the best performer at the show?*
- *Am I late?*
- *Are they at a the bear hunt?*
- *Are you at the school now?*

REGULAR VERBS PRONUNCIATION OF -ED ENDINGS

In the past simple regular verbs end in -ed and there are **three different ways of pronouncing** them: /id/, /d/ and /t/

Regular verbs that end in the sound /t/ or /d/, in the past simple the 'ed' ending is pronounced /id/

● *Examples:*

start – started /ɪd/ invite – invited /ɪd/ want – wanted /ɪd/
need – needed /ɪd/ decide – decided /ɪd/

The pronunciation of the -ed ending for other regular verbs in the past simple **depends on the last sound of the INFINITIVE** (the verb in its basic form) of the verb that end in **VOICED SOUNDS** or not.



What this means is that **REGULAR verbs that end in VOICED SOUNDS** will have /d/ as the pronunciation of the -ed ending in the PAST SIMPLE.

● *Examples:*

smile – smiled /d/ turn – turned /d/ love – loved /d/
seem – seemed /d/

Finally, **REGULAR VERBS that end in UNVOICED SOUNDS** will take /t/ as the pronunciation of the -ed ending in the past simple.



● **Examples:**

jump – jumped /t/
look – looked /t/

kiss – kissed /t/

wash – washed /t/

**/ID/ INFIN. THAT END IN
THE SOUND /T/ OR /D/**

need – needed
hate – hated
date – dated
seat – seated

**/D/ INFIN. THAT END
IN A VOICED SOUND**

live – lived
chilled – chilled
enjoy – enjoyed
try – tried

**/T/ INFIN. THAT END IN
AN UNVOICED SOUND**

stop – stopped
pick – picked
wish – wished
crunch – crunched



PAST SIMPLE REGULAR VERBS SPELLING RULES

As we had said in previous lessons, we use the past simple to talk about actions and situations that happened in the past, often with expressions like ago, yesterday,

Past simple affirmative

● **Vowel + -ed ending:**

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

● **+ -d:**

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

- *y > ied ending:*

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

- *Double the 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 the verb has an a -y ending or a -w

Example: stay > stayed, play > played, allow > allowed

2. When the last syllable is not stressed

Example: listen > listened

ACTIVITY SPELLING RULES

01. Write the past simple of these verbs:

01. like _____

02. play _____

03. listen _____

04. cycle _____

05. revise _____

06. copy _____

07. practice _____

08. start _____

09. watch _____

10. finish _____

11. use _____

12. need _____

13. sail _____

14. slip _____

15. plan _____

16. live _____

17. cook _____

18. dance _____

19. hate _____

20. tidy _____

