

PROPÓSITO:

Students will reinforce the information about past simple.

MOTIVACIÓN:

Dear students the present guide has the pedagogical intention, to reinforce information about past simple.

Affirmative	Negative		Interrogative	Short answers	
Full forms	Full forms	Contractions	-----	Affirmative	Negative
I played	I did not play	I didn't play	Did I play?	Yes, I did	No, I didn't
You played	You did not play	You didn't play	Did you play?	Yes, you did	No, you didn't
He played	He did not play	He didn't play	Did he play?	Yes, he did	No, he didn't
She played	She did not play	She didn't play	Did she play?	Yes, she did	No, she didn't
It played	It did not play	It didn't play	Did it play?	Yes, it did	No, it didn't
We played	We did not play	We didn't play	Did we play?	Yes, we did	No, we didn't
You played	You did not play	You didn't play	Did you play?	Yes, you did	No, you didn't
They played	They did not play	They didn't play	Did they play?	Yes, they did	No, they didn't

EXPLICACIÓN:

This information is useful for you

EXPLANATION

Introducción

Past simple, también llamado *simple past* o *past tense*, es el pasado en inglés. Sirve para expresar acciones pasadas, tanto cercanas en el tiempo como lejanas. No es relevante la duración de la acción en sí, sino si la acción se ha completado o no. Se forma con el pasado regular o **irregular** del verbo principal y el **verbo auxiliar** *do*. Equivale en español al **pretérito indefinido** y al **pretérito imperfecto**.

En este apartado aprenderás a reconocer las situaciones en las que se emplea este tiempo en inglés para hablar del pasado y las reglas de conjugación para oraciones **afirmativa**, **negativas** e **interrogativas**. En la sección de ejercicios puedes practicar y poner a prueba tus conocimientos.

EXAMPLE

Last month a girl from China joined our class. She came in, introduced herself, and began to talk about her country. She showed us where she was from on a map. While she was talking about her hometown, the school bell suddenly rang.

I past simple se emplea en inglés para expresar:

Acciones pasadas;

Last month a girl from China joined our class.

She showed us where she was from on a map.

Una sucesión de acciones en el pasado;

She came in, introduced herself, and began to talk about her country.

Retrieved: from: <https://english.lingolia.com/es/gramatica/tiempos-verbales/simple-past>

Past Simple

The Past Simple tense is sometimes called the "preterite tense". We can use several tenses and forms to talk about the past, but the Past Simple tense is the one we use most often.

In this lesson we look at the **structure** and **use** of the Past Simple tense, followed by a **quiz** to check your understanding.

How do we make the Past Simple tense?

There are two basic structures for the Past Simple tense:

From the above table, notice the following points...

For positive sentences:

- There is **no auxiliary verb**.
- The main verb is conjugated in the Past Simple, invariable: *-ed (or irregular)*

For negative and question sentences:

- The auxiliary is conjugated in the Past Simple, invariable: *did*
- The main verb is invariable in base form: *base*
- For negative sentences, we insert **not** between the auxiliary verb and main verb.
- For question sentences, we **exchange** the subject and the auxiliary verb.

From the above table, notice the following points...

- There is **no auxiliary verb**, even for questions and negatives.
- The main verb (be) is conjugated in the Past Simple: *was, were*
- For negative sentences, we insert **not** after the main verb.
- For question sentences, we **exchange** the subject and the main verb.

How do we use the Past Simple tense?

We use the Past Simple tense to talk about an action or a situation - an event - in the past. The event can be **short** or **long**.

Here are some **short** events with the Past Simple:

Notice that it does not matter how long ago the event is: it can be a few minutes or seconds in the past, or millions of years in the past. Also it does not matter how long the event is. It can be a few milliseconds (car explosion) or millions of years (Jurassic period). We use the Past Simple tense when:

- the event is **in the past**
- the event is **completely finished**
- we say (or understand) the **time** and/or **place** of the event

Here are some more examples:

- I **lived** in that house when I was young.
- He **didn't like** the movie.

- What **did** you **eat** for dinner?
- John **drove** to London on Monday.
- Mary **did** not **go** to work yesterday.
- **Did** you **play** tennis last week?
- I **was** at work yesterday.
- We **were** not late (for the train).
- **Were** you angry?

Note that when we tell a story, we usually use the Past Simple. We may start with the Past Continuous tense to "set the scene", but we almost always use the Past Simple tense for the action. Look at this example of the beginning of a story:

"The wind *was howling* around the hotel and the rain *was pouring down*. It **was** cold. The door **opened** and James Bond **entered**. He **took off** his coat, which **was** very wet, and **ordered** a drink at the bar. He **sat down** in the corner of the lounge and quietly **drank** his..."

Retrieved from: https://www.englishclub.com/grammar/verb-tenses_past.htm

EJERCICIOS:

Read carefully and solve the exercise

Past Simple Form

- **1. Make the past simple, positive, negative or question:**

EXAMPLE:

ROBERT AND RICHARD _____ (NOT WORK) LAST WEEK

ROBERT AND RICHARD DID NOT WORK LAS WEEK

1. I _____ (not / drink) any beer last night.
2. She _____ (get on) the bus in the centre of the city.
3. What time _____ (he / get up) yesterday?
4. Where _____ (you / get off) the train?
5. I _____ (not / change) trains at Victoria.
6. We _____ (wake up) very late.
7. What _____ (he / give) his mother for Christmas?
8. I _____ (receive) £300 when my uncle _____ (die).
9. We _____ (not / use) the computer last night.
10. _____ (she / make) good coffee?

2. Write the correct past tense for each of the following verbs

Ex. catch - caught

1. cut
2. dig
3. cost
4. meet
5. read
6. ride
7. run
8. see
9. sell
10. send

3. **Unscramble the following words. Then write the present tense of each verb beside the past irregular verb.**

Scrambled word Unscrambled Verb Present Tense

Ex. etnw went go

1. meca
2. gunbe
3. dema
4. lbew
5. okbre
6. hocse
7. idd
8. krdan
9. tae
10. voedr

EVALUACIÓN:

What was easy for you?

What was difficult for you?

What have you learnt?

BIBLIOGRAFÍA:

<https://www.curso-ingles.com/aprender/cursos/nivel...>

<http://www.saberingles.com.ar/exercises/203.html>