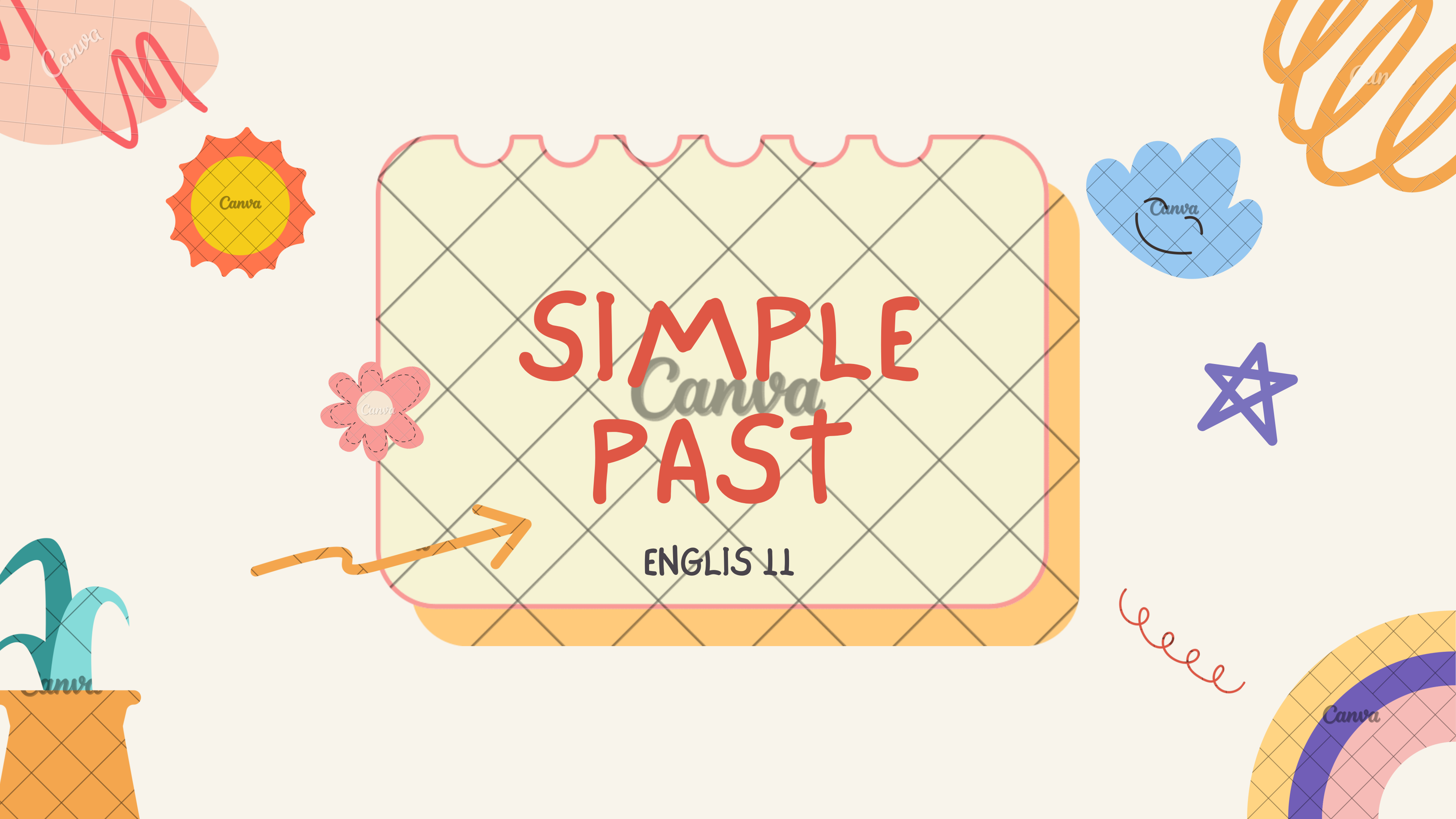





# SIMPLE PAST

ENGLIS 11





**VERB TO BE IN PAST**  
**THE VERB TO BE HAS THE SAME  
BEHAVIOR LIKE IN PRESENT. THE  
BIG DIFFERENCE IS THE  
CONJUGATION **WAS** FOR I – SHE  
– HE – IT AND **WERE** FOR YOU –  
THEY – WE**



**PATTERN AFFIRMATIVE:** SUBJECT + WAS/WERE  
+ COMPLEMENT

**NEGATIVE:** SUBJECT + WAS NOT – WERE NOT +  
COMPLEMENT

**QUESTION:** WH + WAS/WERE + SUBJECT + COMPLEMENT



# EXAMPLES

You were at home  
yesterday  
We were not at  
home  
Were they at home?

I was at home  
yesterday  
She was not at home  
Was he at home?







# GENERAL RULES

We use Past simple to refer about  
finished actions in the past.

Add -ed to the infinitive of **regular  
verbs** to form the past simple.

play - play**ed**

**For irregular verbs**, you need to learn

the conjugations

Know - Knew



# PAST TIME EXPRESSIONS

Use past time expressions to say **when** you did something.

Past time expressions usually go at the final sentences.

Expressions are:

Yesterday

Last year, night

Few years, days, months, hours ago

I VISITED AMSTERDAM LAST YEAR

I PLAYED TENNIS YESTERDAY



# REGULAR VERBS RULES

the verb in past is the same for all subjects

I worked  
You worked  
He worked  
We worked  
They worked

For verbs finish in **Y** and before have  
a **consonant**, change "Y" for "i" and  
add "ed"

to carry - carried

For verbs ending in **consonant** and  
before vowel, like stop, we put double  
the last consonant and add ed  
to stop - stopped

## past simple

I **played** basketball last Saturday.

You **watched** TV at home last night.

He **visited** his grandparents last weekend.

She **listened** to music yesterday.

We **stayed** in a hotel last summer.

They **studied** at university together in 2010.

# IRREGULAR VERBS

THERE ARE MANY ENGLISH  
VERBS WHICH ARE  
IRREGULAR.

One of the most important irregular

verb to do - did

To have - had

To know - knew

To read - read

To put - put

HOW IS THE PATTERN  
BY AFFIRMATIVE  
SENTENCES IN PAST  
SIMPLE?

IF THE VERB IS REGULAR  
SUBJECT + VERB +ED + COMPLEMENT  
I PLAYED BASKETBALL YESTERDAY

IF THE VERB IS IRREGULAR  
SUBJECT + VERB IN PAST  
+COMPLEMENT  
I DID MY HOMEWORK THREE DAYS  
AGO



# NEGATIVE SENTENCES

The verb to do is important because we use it to form the past simple negative, as an auxiliar.

I did not

You did not

He-She-It did not

We did not

They did not

When you use aux did the main verb we put in base form. We don't change the main verb.

I did not do my homework

I did not walk at the park yesterday





# QUESTION SENTENCES



When you need to build a question sentence in past simple **is necessary to use the auxiliary did.**

The verb don't change, **you put the verb in base form**

PATTERN

WH + DID + SUBJECT + VERB IN BASE FORM +  
COMPLEMENT

*What did you do yesterday?*

*Where did she do last night?*



# ❖❖❖ SPEAKING PRACTICE ❖❖❖

Students  
describe past  
daily and free  
time activities,  
and describe  
past vacations.





# COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES

English 11  
watch

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?  
v=wXiDOFdON7k](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wXiDOFdON7k)



# WHAT IS A COMPARATIVE?



The adjectives and adverbs that do not require the word 'more' or 'less' before them and add 'er' or 'ier' with them are the single word comparatives. It is used to compare two things.

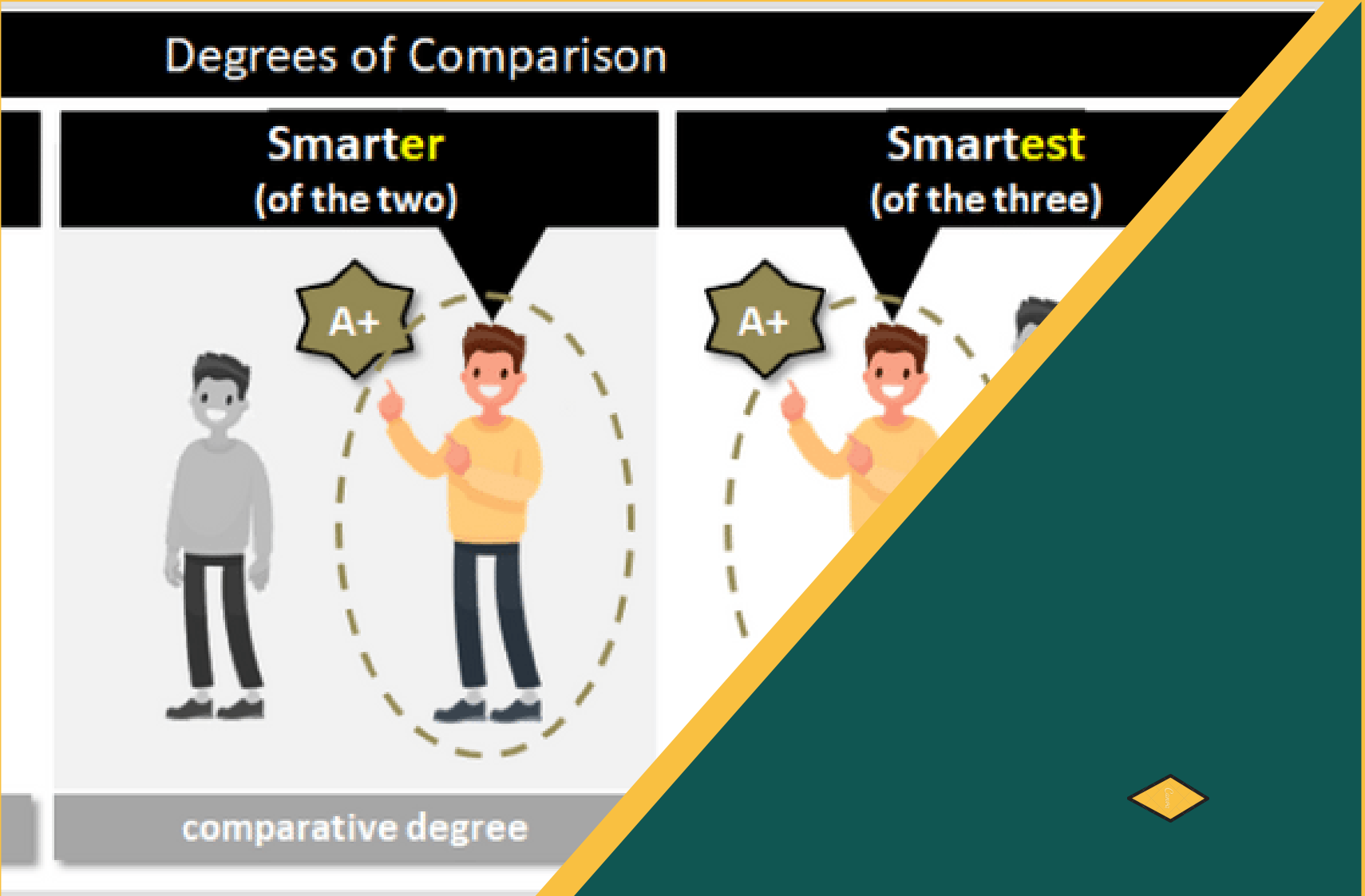


# FORMING COMPARATIVES



Often, the comparative form of an adjective or adverb can be formed by adding the suffix -er or by placing more (or less) before.

Example	Word Type	Formed	Comparative
small	adjective	add -er	smaller
quickly	adverb	precede with more	more quickly
quickly	adverb	precede with less	less quickly



# RULES

Syllables	Form	Examples
1	adjective + -er	short → shorter big → bigger
2 (end in -y)	adjective + -er (change -y to -i)	hungry → hungrier noisy → noisier
2+	more + adjective	modern → more modern expensive → more expensive



# EXCEPTIONS

Adjective	Comparative Form
good	better
bad	worse
far	farther/further

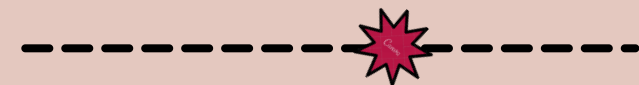


# EXAMPLES



Ex. That dog is **prettier** than my dog.  
I can run **faster** than my friends.  
This movie is **more exciting** than the last one.

PRETTY



PRETTIER

FAST



FASTER

EXCITING



MORE EXCITING

## STRUCTURE:

SUBJECT + VERB + ADJECTIVE (ER) + THAN + NOUN  
OR PRONOUN