

The background is a dark blue gradient with a subtle pattern of white dots. Overlaid on this are several white geometric elements: a large circular scale on the left with degree markings from 150 to 260, and several smaller concentric circles with arrows indicating clockwise rotation. The text is positioned on the right side of the image.

# PAST SIMPLE TENSE

## SECTION 5

# PAST SIMPLE TENSE

- What do we mean by The past Simple Tense?

• هو الزمن الذي يتحدث عن نشاط أو حدث أو فعل معين حدث وإنتهى في الماضي . إذا الفعل أو الحدث بدأ وإنتهى في الماضي .

- How to form the Past simple Tense?

Subject+ V-ed+ Complement

- Ex: It rained yesterday

هناك صياغتين للماضي البسيط :

- أولا : الصيغة المنتظمة (الغير شاذة) وهذه بكل بساطة تكون بإضافة فقط حرفي (ed) إلى نهاية الفعل فيصبح الفعل ماضي . ولكن ننتبه إلى أن هذه الطريقة لا تتبع مع كل الأفعال في اللغة الإنجليزية لكن تتبعها مع الأفعال المنتظمة وهي تسمى :

## Regular Verbs

ثانيا: الصيغة الشاذة ومن الإسم نلاحظ أنها الصيغة التي لا يضاف لها ed في نهاية الفعل حتى نثبت أنها في الماضي . إذا الصيغة تكون بأن شكل الفعل كلية يتغير تماما من ناحية الكتابة ومن ناحية النطق

## Irregular Verbs

## Forming the Simple Past

Subject	Verb <i>To be</i>	Verb <i>To have</i>	Verb <i>To do</i>
I	was	had	did
You	were	had	did
He/she/it	was	had	did
We	were	had	did
You	were	had	did
They	were	had	did

# REGULAR VERB EXAMPLES

- dance – danced
- plan – planned
- stop – stopped
- fix – fixed
- snow – snowed
- rain – rained
- need – needed
- help – helped
- add – added
- worry – worried
- play – played

# IRREGULAR VERB EXAMPLES

- be – was/were
- buy – bought
- come – came
- do – did
- eat – ate
- find – found
- go – went
- have – had
- leave – left
- make – made
- pay – paid
- see – saw
- take – took
- tell – told
- write – wrote

# WHEN TO USE THE PAST SIMPLE

• أولاً / في حالة التعبير عن نشاط أو فعل معين حدث في وقت محدد في الماضي . وعادة مانستخدم كلمات معينة تدل على تحديد الزمن والوقت مثل :

- Yesterday أمس
- last night / week /month
- Ago

## Examples

- Naser arrived last night
- They came here a year ago



# THE NEGATIVE

- I walked to school yesterday

نحولها إلى جملة منفية نستخدم did not وإختصارها Didn't

ثم نضع الفعل الأصلي وليس الماضي

إذا تصبح الجملة:

- I Didn't walk to school yesterday.

# HOW TO FORM Q?.

• نستخدم أيضا في السؤال الفعل did سواء كان مثبت أو منفي Didn't.

• أمثلة:

• Did you go out last night?

• هل ذهبت ليلة البارحة؟

• ولو لاحظنا إن إذا إستخدمنا did على طول الفعل الأساسي يكون في صيغته الأصليه أي المصدر من دون أي إضافات ..

• When did Yaser die?

• ملاحظة على السريع/ لاننسى إن الفعل be يعني is-am-are

• الماضي منهم was -were



# PAST SIMPLE QUIZ

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ to the mall after school.  
a) goed                      b) gone                      c) **went**
2. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ a bear an hour ago.  
a) seen                      b) **saw**                      c) sees
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Mike visit his grandmother last night?  
a) **Did**                      b) Are                      c) Does
4. Alex did not \_\_\_\_\_ last weekend.  
a) working                      b) worked                      c) **work**
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Judy and Liz at last month's meeting?  
a) Was                      b) **Were**                      c) Are

6. We \_\_\_\_\_ not happy after the sad ending.

- a) **were**      b) was      c) did

7. \_\_\_\_\_ you see Jody's new dog yesterday?

- a) Are      b) **Did**      c) Do

8. Sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_ hear you at the door.

- a) wasn't      b) **didn't**      c) am not

9. I \_\_\_\_\_ English for two years.

- a) studying      b) study      c) **studied**

10. What \_\_\_\_\_ you eat for lunch yesterday?

- a) do      b) **did**      c) were





# WRITING

*Put the verbs in the past simple tense because this is what they did yesterday.*

It \_\_\_\_\_ (is) a nice day in town yesterday. Adela \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) on a bench and \_\_\_\_\_ (play) her guitar. Adam and Suzanne \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) twenty lengths in the outdoor pool. Paul \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a postcard to send to his friend in England. John \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to music. Kevin \_\_\_\_\_ (go) skateboarding. Mr Cardoso and Ms Kean \_\_\_\_\_ (take) the tram. Ann \_\_\_\_\_ (ride) her bike. A lady dressed in pink \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) her dog. Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV. Will \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) a cake and \_\_\_\_\_ (put) the wrapper in the bin. Dmitri \_\_\_\_\_ (phone) his friend and he \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) him to come and pick him up. The old lady \_\_\_\_\_ (stand) on her balcony and she \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) everyone.

1. We ..... Rome in January.

- visit
- are visiting
- **will visit**

2. I ..... probably be home late tonight.

- **will**
- am going to
- am

3. I think our party ..... the election.

- **will win**
- would win
- is going to win

4. We ..... mum decorating the house tomorrow for the party.

- help
- **will help**
- helped
- helps

5. Students ..... their final exam in June.

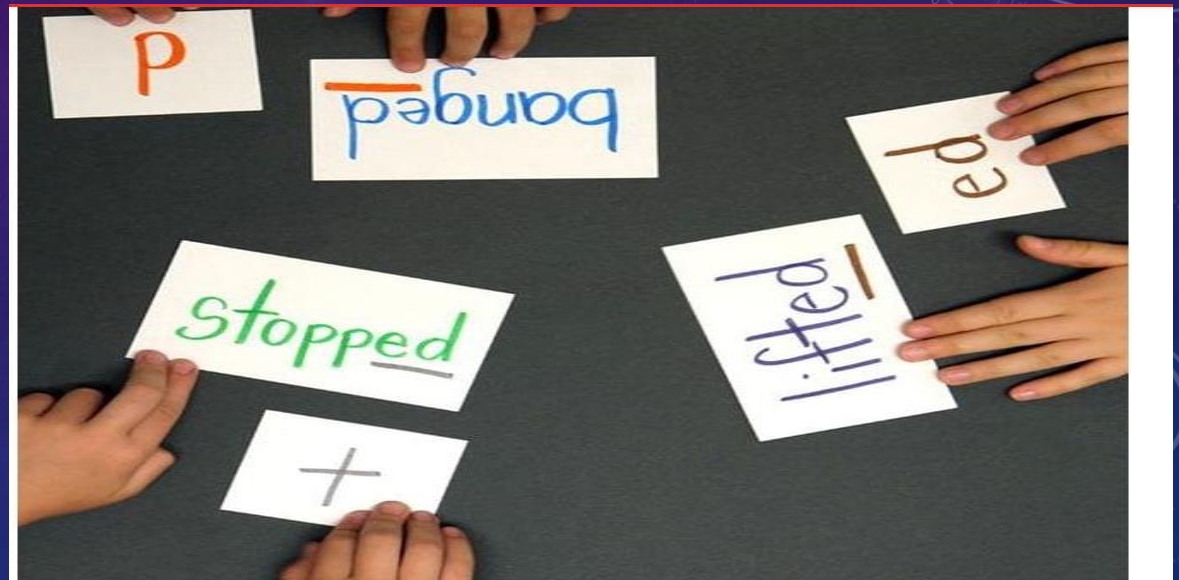
- had
- have
- has
- **will have**

6. Next week, John and Maria ..... all their friends for their wedding party.

- invite
- invited
- **will invite**
- invites



# RECOGNIZE THE END SOUNDS OF PAST TENSE VERBS



The sounds that verb endings make can get tricky. Is it pronounced “Stop-ed” or “Stopt”?

# [T], [D] OR [ID]? | “-ED” PAST TENSE | ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION

- You may have noticed that in English, past tense verbs with an **-ed ending** are pronounced in **three different ways**:
  - [t]
  - [d] or
  - [ɪd].
- For example, if I say the past tense verb “**walked**”, as in, “I walked away,” what is the last sound that you hear in the verb?
  - “Walked” [wakt]

***1) The -ed verb ending sounds like a [t], “Walked” [wakt], even though it ends in the letter “d”.***

- What do you hear when I say:
  - “smelled”, as in, “it smelled bad.”

**2) *The -ed verb ending sounds like a [d]: “smelled” [smeld]***

- And when I say, “visited”, as in “I visited New York City”, how did I pronounce that “-ed” ending?
  - [ɪd] [vizitɪd].

**3) *The -ed verb ending sounds like [ɪd], [vizitɪd].***

thanks