



Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University
Department of Foreign Languages



ENG102
Week - 3
11 – 15 March 2024

Week 3

- **Simple Past Tense with regular and irregular verbs (Revision)**

All Of A Sudden

Everything happened all at once:
Daylight poured down on the earth,
Suddenly there was the sky,
Suddenly blue.

Everything happened all at once:
Smoke began to rise out of the soil,
Tendrils and buds
And fruits.



by Orhan Veli KANIK

Simple Past Tense - Regular and Irregular Verbs

Affirmative

<i>Affirmative</i>		
I	work ed	<i>Regular Verbs</i>
He	live d	
She	stud ied	
It	stop ped	
We	went	<i>Irregular Verbs</i>
You	had	
They	got	

➤ Regular verbs (e.g., watch, play, visit, etc.):
Add -ed to the verb → watched, played, visited

➤ Irregular verbs (e.g., write, do, speak, etc.):
Irregular verbs have various forms and have to be learned by heart.

- *write* → *wrote*
- *do* → *did*
- *speak* → *spoke*

Simple Past Tense - Regular Verbs

-ed Spelling

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Spelling</i>
watch play	watch ed play ed	general rule add -ed
like arrive	lik ed arriv ed	after -e add -d
study try cry	stud ied tr ied cri ed	after consonant + -y delete -y and add -ied
stop plan rob	stop ped plan ned rob bed	consonant + vowel + cons. Double consonant + -ed

Simple Past Tense - Regular Verbs

Examples



I **worked** in a bank from 1999 to 2020.

We **lived** in London when I was a child.



My sister **studied** Literature at university. She's a teacher now.

They **planned** everything for the summer. They're going their hometown.



Simple Past Tense - Irregular Verbs

Affirmative

- Irregular verbs have various forms and have to be learned by heart.

I **sold** my old car and **bought** this one.



We **went** to a cafe after work and **had** a coffee.

Alex **broke** his leg last week. He's at home now.



He **came** home late last night.

Simple Past Tense – Irregular Verbs

Base Form	Past Simple	Turkish meaning
be	was, were	<i>olmak</i>
become	became	<i>olmak</i>
begin	began	<i>başlamak</i>
break	broke	<i>kırmak</i>
bring	brought	<i>getirmek</i>
build	built	<i>inşa etmek</i>
buy	bought	<i>satın almak</i>
catch	caught	<i>yakalamak</i>
choose	chose	<i>seçmek</i>
come	came	<i>gelmek</i>
cut	cut	<i>kesmek</i>
do	did	<i>yapmak</i>
drive	drove	<i>sürmek</i>
drink	drank	<i>içmek</i>
eat	ate	<i>yemek</i>
fall	fell	<i>düşmek</i>
feel	felt	<i>hissetmek</i>

Base Form	Past Simple	Turkish meaning
find	found	<i>bulmak</i>
fly	flew	<i>uçmak</i>
forget	forgot	<i>unutmak</i>
get	got	<i>elde etmek</i>
give	gave	<i>vermek</i>
go	went	<i>gitmek</i>
have	had	<i>sahip olmak</i>
hear	heard	<i>duymak</i>
know	knew	<i>bilmek</i>
leave	left	<i>ayrılmak</i>
lose	lost	<i>kaybetmek</i>
make	made	<i>yapmak</i>
meet	met	<i>buluşmak</i>
put	put	<i>koymak</i>
read	read	<i>okumak</i>
run	ran	<i>koşmak</i>
say	said	<i>söylemek</i>

Base Form	Past Simple	Turkish meaning
see	saw	<i>görmek</i>
sell	sold	<i>satmak</i>
send	sent	<i>göndermek</i>
sing	sang	<i>şarkı söylemek</i>
sit	sat	<i>oturmak</i>
sleep	slept	<i>uyumak</i>
speak	spoke	<i>konuşmak</i>
spend	spent	<i>harcamak</i>
swim	swam	<i>yüzmek</i>
take	took	<i>almak</i>
teach	taught	<i>öğretmek</i>
tell	told	<i>anlatmak</i>
think	thought	<i>düşünmek</i>
wake	woke	<i>uyanmak</i>
wear	wore	<i>giymek</i>
win	won	<i>kazanmak</i>
write	wrote	<i>yazmak</i>

Let's Practice - Exercise

Read about June's journey to Madrid. Put the verbs in the correct form.

Last Thursday June ⁽¹⁾ flew (fly) from London to Madrid. She ⁽²⁾ got (get) up at 6 o'clock in the morning and ⁽³⁾ drank (drink) a cup of coffee. At 6.30 she ⁽⁴⁾ left (leave) home and ⁽⁵⁾ drove (drive) to the airport. When she ⁽⁶⁾ arrived (arrive) at the airport, she ⁽⁷⁾ parked (park) the car, ⁽⁸⁾ walked (walk) to the airport building, and ⁽⁹⁾ checked (check) in. She ⁽¹⁰⁾ had (have) breakfast at a café and ⁽¹¹⁾ waited (wait) for her flight.

Simple Past Tense

Negative

Negative		
I	did not / didn't	work
He		live
She		study
It		stop
We		go
You		have
They		get

- We use *did not / didn't + infinitive* form of the verb to make negative.
- We never use *-ed* or *past form of the verbs* in negative sentences.

Simple Past Tense (Negative)

Examples



Father **didn't watch** the news last night. He **watched** the match.

Jack and Erin **went** to the cinema but they **didn't like** the film.



We **didn't go** to Spain last year. We **had** holiday in Turkey.



I **played** tennis yesterday, but I **didn't win**.



Simple Past Tense

Yes / No Question

Yes / No Question			Short Answers			Short Answers		
Did	I	work?	Yes,	I	did.	No,	I	didn't.
	he	live?		he			he	
	she	study?		she			she	
	it	stop?		it			it	
	we	go?		we			we	
	you	have?		you			you	
	they	get?		they			they	

- We use **did** + *subject* + *infinitive* form of the verb to make question.
- We never use *-ed* or *past form of the verbs* in questions.

Simple Past Tense

Wh- Question

Wh- Questions

What	did	I	work?
Where		he	live?
When		she	study?
Who		it	stop?
Why		we	go?
How		you	have?
What time		they	get?

- We use *Question Word* + *did* + *subject* + *infinitive* form of the verb to make question.
- We never use *-ed* or *past form of the verbs* in questions.

Simple Past Tense (Question)

Examples



A: Did you enjoy the party last Saturday?

B: Yes, we did. / No, we didn't.

A: Did Peter go to the gym last Saturday?

B: Yes, he did. / No, he didn't.



A: I played chess with Mark.

B: Did you win?

A: No. I lost.

A: When did the accident happen?

B: It happened yesterday evening.



A: What time did you get up this morning?

B: I got up at eight o'clock.



Simple Past Tense

When do we use Simple Past Tense?

We use the simple past for:

➤ *Finished actions that happened once in the past.*

We **arrived** at the airport at 10.00 this morning.

➤ *Finished actions that happened more than once in the past.*

When I was young, I **watched** TV at nights.

Simple Past Tense

Time Expressions

➤ Yesterday

I talked to my friend yesterday.

I talked to my friend yesterday.

➤ Yesterday morning / afternoon / evening

John booked the tickets **yesterday afternoon**.

John booked the tickets **yesterday afternoon**.

➤ Last night / week / weekend / month / year ...

They travelled abroad **last month**.

They travelled abroad **last month**.

➤ An hour / 2 weeks / 4 months / 10 years ... ago

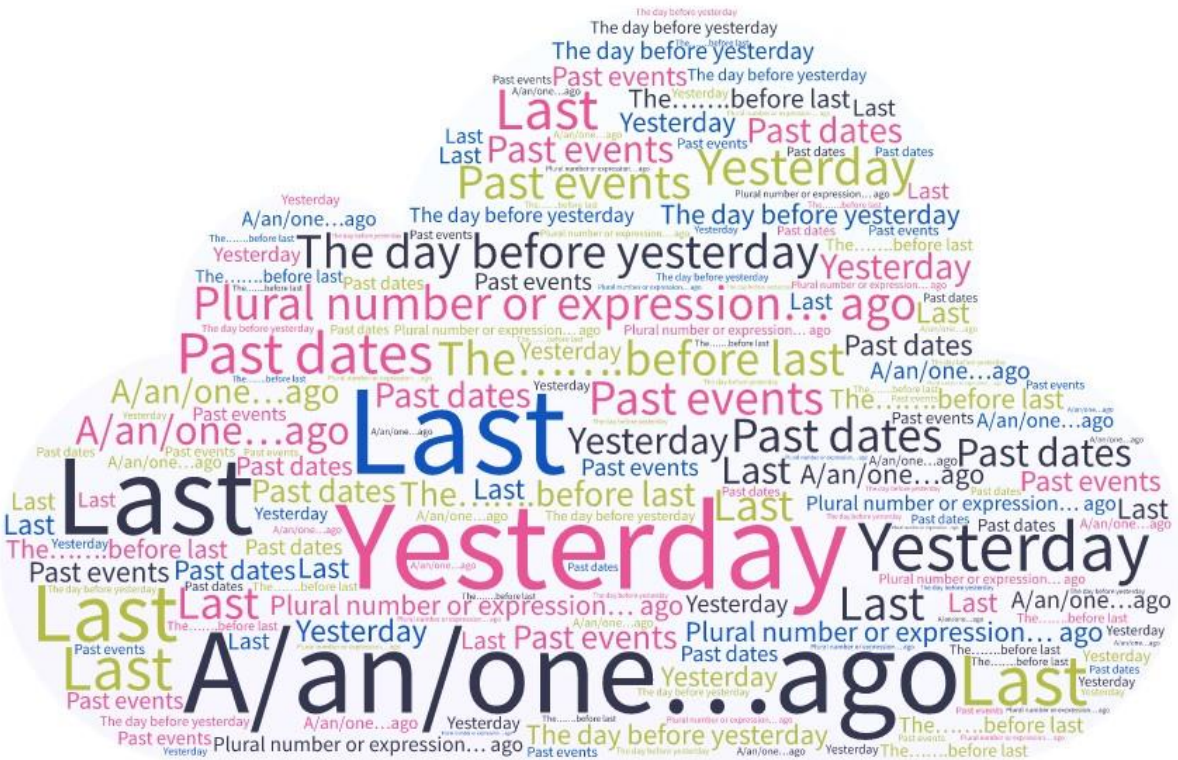
My cousin finished university **2 years ago**.

My cousin finished university 2 years ago.

➤ In 2021 / the 1970s

George rented this house in 2020.

George rented this house in 2020.



Let's Practice - Exercise

Complete the conversation with the past tense of the verb in brackets.

Detective: OK, Mr. Thomson. Relax and tell me the problem.

Mr. Thomson: It's my wife. She ¹ went (go) out yesterday evening. And she ² didn't come (not come) back.

Detective: When ³ did you see (you / see) your wife for the last time?

Mr. Thomson: Yesterday evening, at about nine thirty.

Detective: Tell me what happened yesterday.

⁴ Did you do (you / do) anything unusual?

Mr. Thomson: No. We ⁵ woke up (wake up) at seven. I ⁶ left (leave) home for work at seven thirty.

Detective: When ⁷ did you come (you / come) home?

Mr. Thomson: I ⁸ came (come) home at about seven thirty. We ⁹ had (have) dinner at eight.

Detective: ¹⁰ Did you speak (you / speak) to your wife at all? What ¹¹ did she say (she / say) to you?

Mr. Thomson: We ¹² didn't talk (not talk) during dinner. After dinner, she ¹³ said (say), 'This isn't a life. I need to go out.' She ¹⁴ took (take) her bag and her coat and ¹⁵ closed (close) the door. She ¹⁶ didn't say (not say) goodbye.

Detective: I see, Sir. I'm not surprised that she left.

Let's Practice – Listening Exercise

A) Listen to a short talk about the Inuit people of Greenland and choose the correct answer

- 1) The talk is about ____ .
 - a) *modern Inuit towns*
 - b) *igloos*
 - ☒ c) *Inuit houses in the past*
- 2) Inuit people usually lived in ____ .
 - a) tents
 - ☒ b) houses near the sea
 - c) igloos
- 3) Inuit people had different houses because they ____ .
 - a) *were rich*
 - ☒ b) *found food in different places*
 - c) *liked walking and swimming in the countryside*



Let's Practice – Listening Exercise

B) Listen again and decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1) Inuit people usually lived in big houses. | <u>F</u> |
| 2) Their houses were warm and dry. | <u>T</u> |
| 3) They ate fish, meat and fruit. | <u>T</u> |
| 4) They walked a long way to find food. | <u>T</u> |
| 5) Inuit people went home every night. | <u>F</u> |
| 6) Inuit people lived in tents in the winter. | <u>F</u> |
| 7) The Inuit people built igloos. | <u>T</u> |



Let's Practice – Listening Exercise

Script of the Listening Exercise

A: I'm going to talk about how the Inuit people lived in the past. I'm going to talk about their usual houses, and then their summer houses and their winter houses. The Inuit people usually lived near the sea because they ate a lot of fish. They lived in small houses. Their houses were warm and dry. But they often walked long distances in the countryside. They found fruit and they caught animals. They didn't go home every night. So, where did they stay? Well, in the summer, the Inuit people had tents.

B: Excuse me, what do you mean by 'tents'?

A: Oh yes, tents. People sometimes stay in tents on holiday. You can sleep in tents in the countryside. You can carry them around. They're good in warm weather.

B: Oh, I know. Thank you.

A: So, in the summer, the Inuit people had tents. But what about in winter? In Greenland you can't stay in a tent in the winter because it's very cold. What did they do? They built igloos. Igloos are small houses made of snow. They aren't cold and you can live in them for a short time.

VIDEO

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MI3S3kdkofo&ab_channel=ESLLibrary



Week 3

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goodbye

SEE YOU NEXT WEEK.
