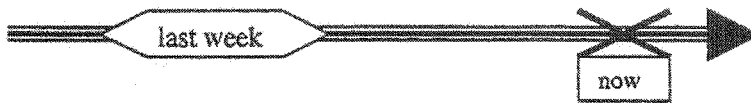


Übersicht Zeiten

Simple present Wir verwenden das simple present, wenn jemand etwas regelmäßig, üblicherweise, oft, immer oder nie tut, oder es sich um Fakten handelt.	"Einfache" Gegenwart	I play he plays	I do he does He/She/It "s" muss mit!!!	Every day, sometimes, never, often, usually, always, on...(Saturdays),...
Present progressive Wir verwenden das present progressive, wenn jemand etwas im Augenblick / gerade tut. Die Handlung ist noch nicht abgeschlossen, sie ist noch im Gange.	Verlaufsform der Gegenwart	I am playing he is playing	I am doing he is doing	Now, today, at the moment, this afternoon, Look!, Listen!, It's ...o'clock, ...
Simple past Das simple past verwendet man, wenn man sagen will, was jemand in der Vergangenheit <u>wann</u> getan hat.	"Einfache" Vergangenheit	I played he played	I did he did	Yesterday, last ..., When...?, in 1980, ...ago,...
Present perfect Das present perfect verwendet man, wenn man ausdrücken möchte, was in der Vergangenheit passiert ist oder was jemand getan hat.	2. Vergangenheit	I have played he has played	I have done he has done	Just, before, ever, never, since, for, already, yet, not...yet, ...
Going to future Man verwendet das going-to future, um auszudrücken, was jemand vorhat oder fest plant.	Zukunft (geplant)	I'm going to play he's going to play	I'm going to do he's going to do	"Plan"
Will future Das will-future verwendet man, um auszudrücken, was in der Zukunft passieren wird, worauf man keinen Einfluss hat, was vermutet wird oder es sich um Vorhersagen handelt.	Zukunft	I will play he will play	I will do he will do	"Vermutung" "Vorhersage" "ohne Einfluss"

Past and Perfect - Gebrauch der Vergangenheit

PAST (=Imperfekt, Präteritum, einfache Vergangenheit)



When did you come home from England?
I arrived home last week.
My friends met me at the airport.

Das Past steht - bei Zeitangabe der Vergangenheit (last year, a week ago, yesterday)
- bei Fragen mit „when?“ (Es wird ja nach einem Zeitpunkt der Vergangenheit gefragt).
- in fortlaufender Erzählung (I heard a sound. I went downstairs and saw...)

Die Handlung ist in der Vergangenheit abgeschlossen.

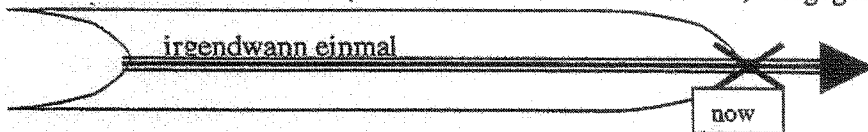
Translate:

Ich war letztes Jahr dort.
Wann hast du sie gesehen?
Wir erhielten deinen Brief letzte Woche
Ich habe Sue gestern gesehen.
Ich habe dir vor drei Wochen geschrieben
Wann hast du den Brief erhalten?
Er rannte ins Zimmer. Dann schlug er die Tür zu (to bang) und begann zu weinen (to cry)

Zeitangabe an die Satz-
spitze oder den Satzschluss

Im Zweifelsfalle das
Past verwenden

PERFECT (PRESENT PERFECT = Perfekt, Vorgegenwart)



I have seen the film.
We have never been there.
I know this book, I've read it.
I have just come.

Das Perfect steht - wenn der Satz keine Zeitangabe enthält
- nach *just*
- meistens nach *ever, never, always*

Die Handlung dauert bis in die Gegenwart an.

Das Perfect besteht aus
HAVE + PERFEKTPARTIZIP

Translate:

Er war noch nie in Irland
Wir haben diesen Film schon (already) gesehen.
Er ist gerade gegangen.
John ist immer ein braver (good) Junge gewesen.
Ja, ich habe seinen Brief gelesen.

Have you seen my friends
Bill, John, and Susy?

Oh, yes, I met them some minutes ago!



a) REVISION The simple past: positive statements

We were in Spain **last summer**. It was great.
We went swimming a lot and played volleyball on the beach.
Wir waren letzten Sommer in Spanien/sind letzten Sommer in Spanien gewesen ...

Mit dem *simple past* kannst du über Vergangenes berichten, z.B. wenn du eine Geschichte erzählst.

Das *simple past* steht häufig mit Zeitangaben wie *last summer*, *yesterday*, *three weeks ago*, *in 2004*.

a) (to) be and regular verbs



Our holiday was fantastic. We were in New York. We stayed for two weeks. And Jay **played** basketball every day!

Beim *simple past* von *be* gibt es nur zwei Formen:

I, he/she/it was you, we, they were

Bei **regelmäßigen Verben** wird *ed* an den Infinitiv angehängt:

stay → stayed, play → played

Es gibt für alle Personen nur eine Form.

b) Irregular verbs

The Carter-Browns went to Majorca.

(Infinitiv: *go*)

Dan and Jo met a nice girl in Cornwall.

(Infinitiv: *meet*)

Wie im Deutschen gibt es auch im Englischen eine Reihe von unregelmäßigen Verben, deren *simple past*-Formen du einzeln lernen musst.

» *Unregelmäßige Verben* (pp. 220–221)

b) REVISION The simple past: negative statements

Sophie: Lesley didn't want to come to Bristol.

Ananda: She didn't say much.

But we didn't ask her much.

Eine Aussage im *simple past* verneinst du immer mit *didn't + Infinitiv* (Langform: *did not*).

! (Nicht: *Lesley didn't wanted*.)

Merke: Simple present

I don't get up early.

Lesley doesn't get up early.

Simple past

I didn't get up early.

Lesley didn't get up early.

c) REVISION The simple past: questions and short answers

Did Jo **help** Jody? – Yes, he did. / No, he didn't.

Did the girls **talk** to Lesley? – Yes, they did. /
No, they didn't.

Why did Jody **need** help?

Fragen im *simple past* bildest du mit *did*:

Did Jo help?

! (Nicht: *Did Jo helped?*)

Das Fragewort steht wie immer am Anfang.

Merke: Simple present

Do you get up early?

Does Lesley get up early?

Simple past

Did you get up early?

Did Lesley get up early?

d) Subject and object questions with *who* and *what*

Who liked the new girl, Sophie? And **what** happened on holiday?

Wer mochte das neue Mädchen, Sophie?
Und was geschah in den Ferien?

« Subjektfragen („Wer oder was?“-Fragen) bildest du ohne *do/does/did*. Die Wortstellung bei Subjektfragen ist wie in Aussagesätzen. Das Fragewort ist das Subjekt des Satzes:

	S	V	O
Fragesatz:	Who	liked	the new girl? (Wer ...?)
Aussagesatz:	Nobody	liked	the new girl.



Who did you see in school, Sophie? And **what** did you do?

Wen hast Du in der Schule gesehen, Sophie? Und was habt ihr gemacht?

« Objektfragen („Wen/Wem oder was?“-Fragen) bildest du im *simple present* mit *do/does* und im *simple past* mit *did*. Das Fragewort ist das Objekt des Satzes:

	O	S
Who	did	you see? (Wen ...?)
What	did	you do?



LANGUAGE

65

___/25

___/5

1 GRAMMAR After the Spring Show

Complete Dan's e-mail to his mum. Use:

was • were • wasn't • weren't

► DanShaw@hotmail.co.uk

Hi Mum,

Our Spring Show _____ fantastic. We _____ all very nervous. Jo said he _____ nervous, but I know he _____. And our teacher _____ nervous too, because there _____ enough costumes, so two pirates _____ in jeans. They _____ happy about that, but it _____ OK.

After the show everybody _____ happy and tired.

How is everything in New Zealand?

Love, Dan

2 GRAMMAR The Drama Club's report

___/5

Complete Sam's report for the school magazine.

Use the verbs from the box. Put them in the *simple past*.

be • come • design • do • find • have • make • play • sing • think

The Drama Club *by Sam Evans*

What a great year for the Drama Club! We _____ lots of rehearsals, we _____ our own costumes, we _____ the stage, we _____ sponsors. Then everything _____ ready for the big day. The actors _____ on stage, the choir _____, the band _____. We _____ our best and that's what everybody _____: What a great show!

Ten-Minute Activities (3)

1) A conversation between Sue and her grandmother. Fülle die Lücken mit den folgenden Ausdrücken:

was - was - was - was - were - were - were - wasn't - weren't - did - did - did - did - did - didn't - didn't

Sue: When you born, grandma?

Grandma: Oh, I born in 1942.

Sue: And where you born?

Grandma: In Glasgow.

Sue: you go to school in Glasgow?

Grandma: No, I I only in Glasgow for four years.

Sue: And then? you go to London when you four?

Grandma: No, we go to London. We very rich and London too expensive for us.

Sue: So where you go?

Grandma: To Birmingham. It too expensive. It cheaper than London.

Sue: you go to school in Birmingham?

Grandma: Yes, I

Vergangenheit (Past) von TO BE

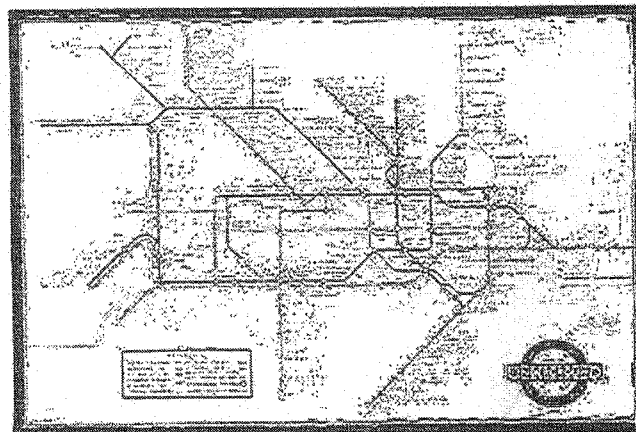
I was (ich war)	I wasn't (ich war nicht)
you were	you weren't
he/she was	he/she wasn't
we were	we weren't
you were	you weren't
they were	they weren't

I do	I did -	I didn't
ich tue -	ich tat	ich tat nicht

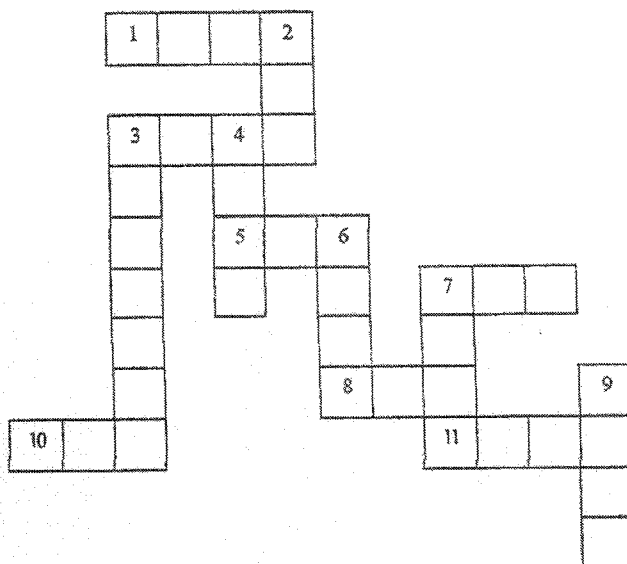
2) **Going to work.** Von den kursiv geschriebenen Ausdrücken ist jeweils einer falsch. Streiche ihn durch.

Jack Green, like thousands of other *dogs / people* who live in London, *goes / likes* to work by underground. "It's the best way for me to get to my *new shoes / office*", he says. "A lot of people *fly / go* to work by car, but the traffic in London is *terrible / sweet* in the mornings." But it's a long *night / journey*. He *leaves / buys* his house at seven fifteen and then *walks / cries* to the station, near his house. His tube gets to Covent Garden station at twenty past eight. Then he *dives deep / goes on foot* to his office, about ten *minutes / bottles* from the station. "I get to the office just on time", he says, "but sometimes the *tube / flying saucer* is late. But that's not really important..." he smiles, "... because *I own a Swiss watch / I'm the boss!*"

tube (Röhre): Untergrundbahn
saucer: Untertasse



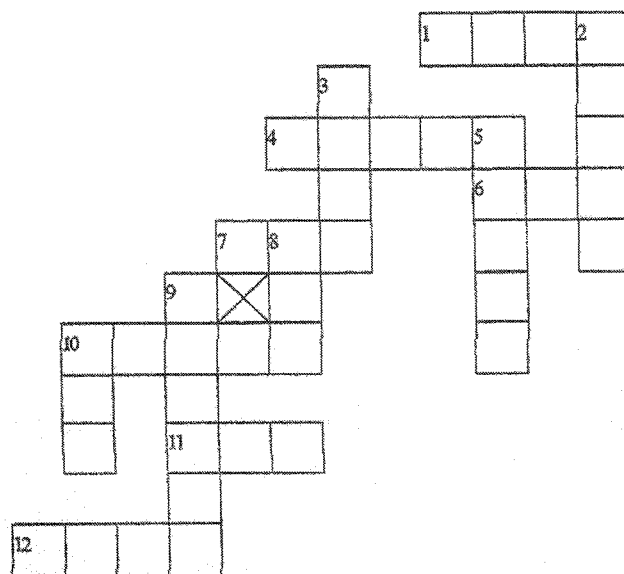
What are the Simple Past Forms?

**Across:**

- 1. pay
- 3. tell
- 5. feed
- 7. sit
- 8. win
- 10. put
- 11. give

Down:

- 2. do
- 3. think
- 4. leave
- 6. draw
- 7. sing
- 9. fall

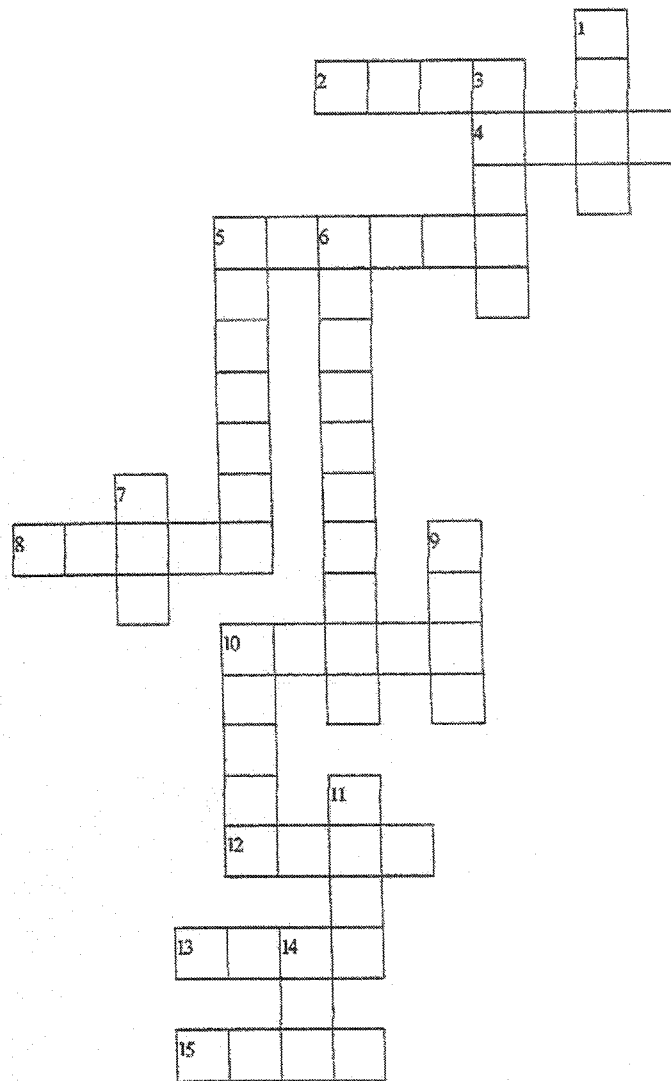
**Across:**

- 1. say
- 4. find
- 6. run
- 7. have
- 10. speak
- 11. get
- 12. hurt

Down:

- 2. drink
- 3. sell
- 5. drive
- 8. eat
- 9. forget
- 10. see

(67c)



Across:

2. know

4. read

5. buy

8. spend

10. stand

12. take

13. wear

15. go

Down:

1. swim

3. write

5. bring

6. understand

7. meet

9. make

10. sleep

11. ride

14. run

10 Find the verbs (Simple past: irregular forms)

a) Find the infinitive and the simple past form. Write two lists.

k m l p s a p r u n

s e e g r h m o n i

t e d c o m e f n h

o t s k d b t a k e

o r i d e m y s w a

k a w g v h h a k r

c n m o f l e w m d

a p g d l k a t e g

m l e f y t r g n o

e a t g s p w e n t

Infinitive

Simple past

see

saw

b) Now read what Florian says about a day in the holidays. Complete with simple past forms from a).

One day in the holidays I _____ to a lake with my dad. We _____ our bikes and _____

some cheese sandwiches for lunch. We _____ a nice place for a picnic, so we _____ our

sandwiches under a tree. In the afternoon we _____ two boys with a dog and a kite. The dog wanted

to get¹ the kite, but it was windy, so the kite _____ in the sky for at least ten minutes. Then suddenly

it _____ down – right on Dad's head.



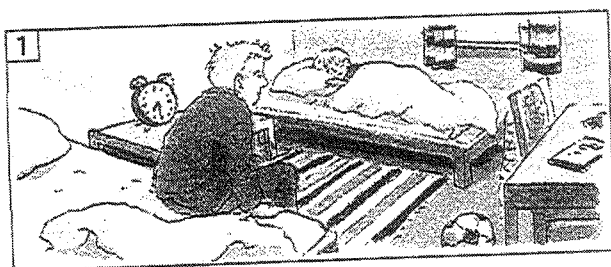
¹get [get] kriegen

GRAMMAR What Ben and David did and what they didn't do

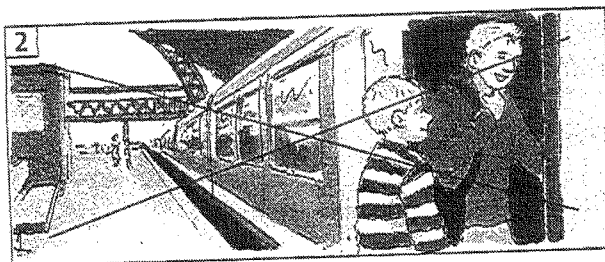
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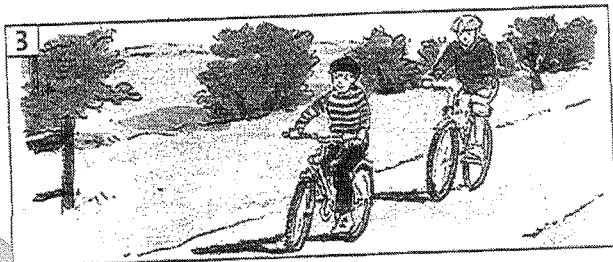
Here are some pictures of what the two brothers did at the summer camp and what they didn't do.
Write positive and negative statements in the **simple past**.



1 _____



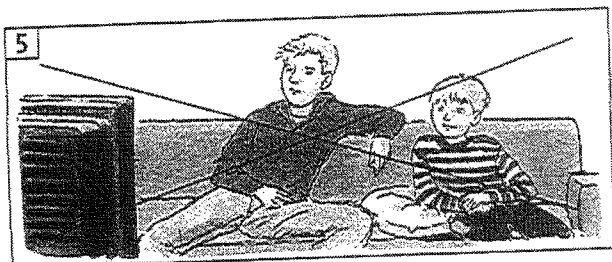
2 _____



3 _____



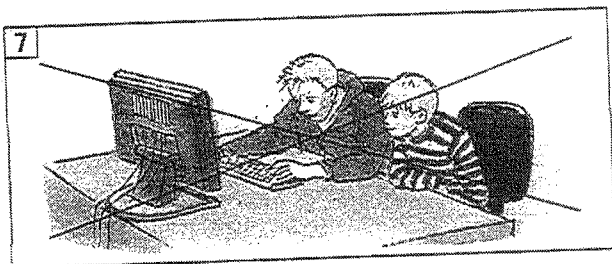
4 _____



5 _____



6 _____



7 _____



8 _____



Simple past positive statements

Regelmäßige Verben: stay ► stayed

Unregelmäßige Verben: meet ► met (2. Form)

Simple past negative statements

didn't + Infinitiv: he didn't stay, she didn't meet

REVISION A verb snake (Simple past: regular forms)

Find the regular verbs and write them in the simple past form.



stayed,

WRITING Boring! (Linking words and phrases)

Tim's homework was: 'Write a story about a boring Saturday afternoon'. Can you write Tim's story? Use simple past forms from exercise 8. You can change the order. Use time phrases too: First, then, after that, an hour later, ... Ideas: football, watch kids, weather, rainy, help mum, clean bike, tidy room, wash car, ...



It was a boring Saturday afternoon, so I walked to the park with a friend. First we played

GRAMMAR Grandma Scott's questions

____/5

Read Luke's answers and write Grandma Scott's questions.

1 (how / show)?

Grandma _____, Luke?

Luke It was great.

2 (how many / actors / on stage)?

Grandma _____?

Luke I think about 40.

3 (you / pirate)?

Grandma _____?

Luke Yes, I was.

4 (Jessica / pirate / too)?

Grandma _____?

Luke No, she was in the choir.

5 (choir / good)?

Grandma _____?

Luke No, it wasn't.



Fragen mit was oder were

- 1 Fragen ohne Fragewort ► Were you a pirate?
► Was she a pirate?

- 2 Fragen mit Fragewort ► How was it?

GRAMMAR Grandpa Scott's questions

____/5

Read Jessica's answers and write Grandpa Scott's questions.

1 (you / like / your show)?

Grandpa _____?

Jessica Yes, I did.

2 (what / you / sing)?

Grandpa _____?

Jessica We sang songs about pirates.

3 (you / sing / alone)?

Grandpa _____?

Jessica No, I didn't.

4 (what / you / have)?

Grandpa _____?

Jessica We had hats and white dresses.

5 (somebody / take / a video)?

Grandpa _____?

Jessica Yes, Dad did.



Fragen mit did

- 1 Fragen ohne Fragewort ► Did you sing?

- 2 Fragen mit Fragewort ► What did you sing?

At the skatepark (1)

(72)

Max: Alice, we've still got some time. I'd like to see the skatepark. From the bus it looked big and really cool. It's where the skate show is on Friday.

Alice: Ah! OK. Good idea. That's why Jake was there. It isn't far. We can walk.

Max: I wonder if Jake is still practising. Come on. Let's go and see what's happening.

At the skatepark

Max: No, Jake isn't here. But look. I think this is his comic – wait, I know this is his comic. I saw it in our room this morning. It's got his name on it. Look, here!

Alice: Well, take it with you and give it to him. Then he can't say he wasn't here! But his knee hurts, remember? It looked OK an hour ago ...

Max: Mmmm. OK. What he did was bad. But Bob and Cathy don't know – or did they find out?

Later, back at the camp

Max: How's your knee now, Jake? Is it OK? Can you walk again? We were in town. We went to buy a card and a present for our grandpa's birthday. Then we went to look at the skatepark. Oh, er ... this comic was on the picnic table there. It's got your name on it, so it must be your comic ... Do you know how it got there?

Jake didn't answer. He just took his comic. But his face was red, so he looked away ...

Read the text. Write questions about the text. Put the words in the right order.

1 Max and Alice / to the skatepark / go / did / why?

Why did Max and Alice go to the skatepark?

2 Jake / at the skatepark / was / why?

3 did / Max and Alice / there / get / how?

4 did / find / Max / what / at the skatepark?

5 what / Max / with the comic / do / did?

6 did / about it / to Max / Jake / talk?



Simple past von (to) be
 Beim simple past von (to) be gibt es nur zwei Formen:
 I, he, she, it **was**
 you, we, they **were**

___/6

GRAMMAR About the weekend

*It's Monday and Sally is asking Charlie about his weekend.
 Complete Sally's questions with the correct question word.*

Question words
 where, what, who, when, why

1 Sally _____ did you go at the weekend, Charlie?

Charlie I was in London.

2 Sally _____ did you go with?

Charlie I went with my aunt and uncle from Oxford.

3 Sally _____ did you stay in London?

Charlie We stayed at a big hotel outside London.

4 Sally _____ did you stay outside London?

Charlie Because it was not so expensive.

5 Sally _____ did you come back home from London?

Charlie At 8 o'clock on Sunday evening.

6 Sally And ..., _____ do you think about London?

Charlie Well, what a question, it was just great, great, great!!!



REVISION Do you like parties? (Simple present: yes/no questions)

174

There's an American boy in your Art Club. Ask questions about him and his sister.

1 like parties? Do you like parties? Does your sister like parties too?

2 do sport? _____

3 make models? _____

4 read comics? _____

The first day (Simple past: yes/no questions and short answers)

Read A2 and A4 (pp. 13-14) in your student's book again. Then match.

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1 Did Ananda and Sophie talk to Lesley? | No, they didn't. |
| 2 Did Lesley talk to the girls? | No, he didn't. |
| 3 Did Jack eat a chicken burger? | No, she didn't. |
| 4 Did Dan get angry? | Yes, they did. |
| 5 Did the girls go outside? | Yes, he did. |
| 6 Did Lesley say 'Mind your own business'? | Yes, she did. |

Rhyme time

A new school year
and lots to do,
New students, books,
new timetable too.
It's fun to laugh and
make new friends,
But I'm always happy
when the school day
ends...

Questions for Ananda (Simple past: yes/no questions)

Ananda's mum asked Ananda lots of questions about the first day of school. What did she ask?

1 you - see your friends? Did you see your friends?

2 they - talk about their holidays? _____

3 they - ask you about New York? _____

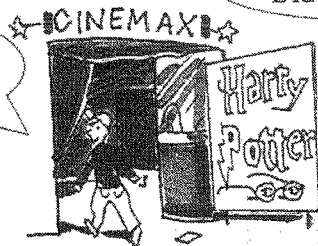
4 Mr Kingsley - give you the new timetable? _____

5 you - use new books? _____

6 the teachers - give you homework? _____

Just for fun

I took
my dog to see the
new Harry Potter film.



Really?
That's amazing!
Did he like it?



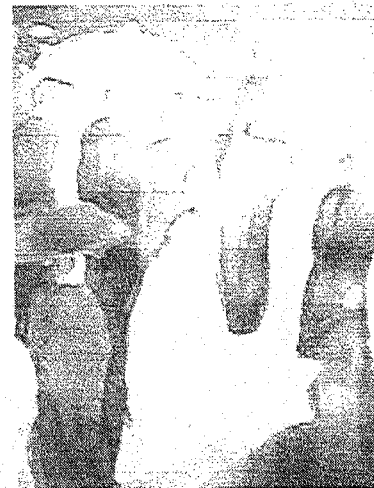
Yes, he did.
And it's amazing, because
he didn't like the book.

Ten-Minute Activities (15)

1) Past Tense. Setze in die Vergangenheit.

(Die folgenden Verben sind alles regelmäßige Verben, das heißt, die Präteritum-Form wird durch Anfügen von -ed gebildet - spazieren: walk; spazierte: walked – Im Past hat es in der 3. Person Einzahl kein -s)

When it**started**..... (to start) to rain,
 people (to open) their umbrella.
 Last night she (to return) home late.
 I (to visit) my uncle in the country.
 George (to show) me his new computer.
 The children (to laugh) at the clown.
 We (to walk) slowly through the park.
 Peter (to climb) up the tree in our garden.
 She (to live) at 20 West Street.
 Yesterday night, we (to watch) a good film on TV.
 The taxi (to stop – p verdoppeln) in front of the railway station.
 The helicopter (to land) near the football stadium.
 Lindbergh (to cross) the Atlantic ocean in a non-stop flight.



2) Simple Present (einfaches Präsens, bei allgemeinen Feststellungen) oder Present Continuous (ing-Form, wenn etwas jetzt gerade geschieht)?

Look. The train from Oxford ... **is arriving**..... (to arrive)
 It always**arrives**..... (to arrive) on platform three.
 But today it (to arrive) on platform five.
 On Saturdays John (not to go) to school.
 Today he (to go) to the cinema.
 Listen. The dog (to bark).
 Our dog always (to bark) when somebody comes.
 Where is Tom? - He (to play) football in the garden.
 You don't need to open your umbrella. It (not to rain) for the moment.
 Look at him. He (to sleep) at his desk.
 It's Mary's birthday. A big cake (to wait) for her.
 My sister (to like) love stories.
 Look out of the window! The sun (not to shine) any more. It
 (to snow) again.



Fifteen-Minute Activities (7)

- 1) **Present Progressive or Simple Present Tense?** Einfache Gegenwart (bei allgemeinen Wahrheiten oder Wiederholungen) oder „Ing-Form“ (wenn etwas jetzt gerade geschieht)? Streiche die unrichtige Form:

„Can you help me for a minute?“ – „Sorry, ~~I work~~ / I'm working.

Oh! Lucy ~~wears~~ / 's wearing a lovely dress.

It smells good. What ~~do you cook~~ / are you cooking? – Steaks.

What ~~do you eat~~ / are you eating? – Chocolate.

Why ~~do you wear~~ / are you wearing a sweater? It isn't cold.

Our English teacher ~~always goes~~ / is always going to Ireland in August.

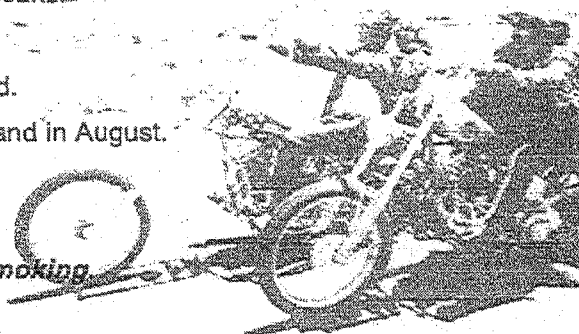
Where's Diana? She ~~shops~~ / is shopping.

How many languages ~~do you speak~~ / are you speaking?

„Have you got a light?“ – „Sorry, I ~~don't smoke~~ / I'm not smoking.

~~Do you work~~ / Are you working on Saturdays?

Look at them. ~~They ride~~ / They are riding their motorbikes.



- 2) **Put the verbs into the past tense:**

My father neverplayed.... (play) football when he (be) a child. Her grandmother

..... (have) ten children. They (are) all girls. The jacket (fit) him perfectly. He (look) very handsome. It

(take) us four hours to get home on Sunday afternoon. My sister

..... (help) me with the homework and I

(bought) her an ice cream. Our car (start) making a

terrible noise some days ago. Yesterday it (break) down.

The school year (begin) two months ago. Last week we

..... (have) the first tests. I (lose) my watch

in San Francisco. Last week, I (buy) a new one. When

I was younger I (hate) mushrooms. But I think the

mushrooms my mama (cook) yesterday

..... (are) just delicious. (be) you at the party, too? I

..... (do not) see you. How many wives (do) King Henry VIII have?

Who (build) the Eiffel Tower? Then they (go) home. I

..... (cannot) understand her because she (speak) Chinese.



simple past

Fill in the right forms of the verbs in brackets!

The party

My parents are on holiday at the moment. I _____ (invite) some friends last Friday. They _____ (stay) for the weekend, and we _____ (have) a big party. There _____ (not be) many things to eat, but we _____ (dance) all evening and _____ (listen) to the latest CDs. At 12 p.m. our neighbour, Mr Maryon, _____ (knock) at our door. He _____ (not be) very friendly, because we _____ (be) so loud. So we _____ (stop) the music.

After the party I _____ (have to tidy) up. At first I _____ (not want) to do it, but when I _____ (go) into the living-room, I _____ (fall) over empty bottles and other things.

I _____ (tidy) up the living-room, but then I _____ (not like) to do more, so I _____ (walk) into the garden and _____ (sleep) on the grass. But I _____ (not sleep) long. Mr Maryon _____ (shout) at me: "An hour ago your stupid dog _____ (be) in our garden. It _____ (not eat) our sausages, but it _____ (run) after our cat. After that it _____ (make) a big hole in the ground for its bones!" I _____ (not know) what to say.

Now the dog and I are looking for a good story. My parents are going to come home tomorrow!

Vervollständige die Sätze!
Benutze das **SIMPLE PAST**!

1. The children _____ Mrs Carter's cat. (feed)
2. Tom and Linda _____ all their money. (keep)
3. Mr and Mrs Scott _____ to London yesterday. (not go)
4. Peter _____ a hamburger for lunch. (have)
5. John _____ in the school team last year. (not play)
6. Last summer Mrs Smith _____ English at our school.
(teach)
7. Jeff _____ a nice picture for his mum. (draw)
8. The girl's grandma _____ the trip to Paris. (pay for)
9. The teacher _____ us nice ghost stories. (tell)
10. The weather _____ fine yesterday. (not be)
11. Paul _____ his sister in America last winter. (visit)
12. The customers _____ interested in the special offers.
(not be)
13. On her way to the city centre Linda _____ her
friend Sandra. They _____ for a little while
and _____ to do the shopping together. (meet /
talk / decide)
14. Linda _____ a lot of clothes but she
_____ to buy anything. (try on / not want)
15. John _____ his homework for today. (not do)
16. Peter _____ his new book within two days. (read)

Lernzielkontrolle Englisch

Simple Past

Put in these verbs in the simple past. Use each verb only once (1x)

.../1
2

be - come - drink - sit - give - go - have - live - hate - take - play -
try

- Robin's men _____ in Sherwood Forest.
- One evening the Sheriff and his men _____ down the road.
- They _____ a black box with them.
- It _____ dark and cold.
- Robin Hood and his men _____ around the fire.
- They all _____ good wine.
- The Sheriff _____ to catch the outlaws.
- The outlaws _____ tricks on the Sheriff and _____ into the forest.
- Robin Hood _____ the black box from the Sheriff and _____ the money to the poor.
- That's why the Sheriff _____ Robin Hood.

Simple Present or Simple Past?
Use the verbs in their correct tense form.

.../4

Tim _____ (meet) his friend Tom at the shopping centre yesterday. – But they _____ (not, buy) anything because they forgot to do it. Today they _____ (be) sad because they haven't got new CDs. Tim asks Tom: _____ (you, think) we should go again tomorrow?"

<p>Fill in the right form in the simple past. Pay attention to irregular forms!</p> <p>Three months after Jessica's accident, Jack _____ (to read) about the accident in an e-mail. He _____ (to send) her a message and _____ (to ask) her how she _____ (to feel). Jessica _____ (to tell) him that she was sitting in a wheelchair. Then Jack _____ (to ring) Jessica:</p>		.../6										
<p>Make questions in the simple past! If a part is underlined, ask for it!</p> <p>Jack: _____ (it / hurt) a lot?</p> <p>Jessica: No, it didn't at first. Then my back hurt.</p> <p>Jack: _____</p> <p>Jessica: I watched <u>many films</u>. You can't do much in a hospital.</p>		.../2										
<p>Fill in the correct forms of the irregular verbs!</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Infinitive</th> <th>Simple Past</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>to give</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>to ride</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>to forget</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>to mean</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Infinitive	Simple Past	to give	_____	to ride	_____	to forget	_____	to mean	_____	.../8
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