Cheatography

Past Simple ESL Cheat Sheet by Lianner via cheatography.com/146130/cs/31566/

Past Simple Use



Past Simple Use

We use the Past SImple for compeleted actions in the past.

Example: He died in 1928.

We use the Past Simple for repeated actions in the past.

Example: She phoned her family every day when she was on holiday.

We use the Past Simple for a series of actions on the past.

Example: We walked along the river, saw some ducks and gave them some bread.

Other ed words

Some adjectives end with **ed** we need to use the verb **TO BE** with these.

Example: He was excited to see his friend yesterday.

Negative: He wasn't excited to see his friend yesterday.

Question: Was he excited to see his friend yesterday?

Regular Verbs

With regular verbs we add 'ed' to the end of the verb.

Example: To look - Looked

If the verb already ends with an 'e' don't add an extra one!

Example To like - Liked - Liked

There are 3 ways to pronounce regular verbs. See below:



By Lianner cheatography.com/lianner/

Pronunciation of ED



Negatives and questions				
Negatives	Questions			
l didn't watch TV yesterday.	Did I watch TV yesterday?			
You didn't see me in the meeting.	Did you see me this morning?			
He/She/It didn't take a long time to arrive.	Did He/She/It take a long time to arrive?			
We didn't climb the mountain last weekend.	Did we climb the mountain last weekend?			
They didn't have a dog when they were young.	Did they have a dog when they were young?			

With all other verbs we use **didn't** for negative sentences and **did** for questions. The second verb stays in the basic form

Irregular verbs form						
Past	Infinitive	Past	No	Vowel	Two	
tense = Past	+(e)n	form +	Change	Change	forms	
Past		(e)n				
buy	eat ate	break	put put	drink	learn	
bought	eat en	broke	put	drank	learnt/l	
bought		brok en		drunk	earned	
					leant/-	

It's always better to learn the 3 forms of the irregular verbs at the same time. Even though there are categories, the best way to learn irregular verbs is by heart! The verbs ending in **ought** are pronounced like **ORT**

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To be

We use the verb 'to be' for place and state and feelings. Place - I was in the park yesterday.

State - She was a nurse 10 years ago. Feelings - They were happy on holiday.

To be - form

TO De - IOIIII		
Sentence	Negative	Questions
I was in the	l wasn't in	Was I in the
park	the park	park
yesterday	yesterday	yesterday?
You were	You weren't	Were you on
on holiday	on holiday	holiday last
last week	last week	week?
He/She/It	He/She/It	Was it
was great!	wasn't great!	great?
We were	We weren't	Were we
sick on the	sick on the	sick on the
weekend	weekend	weekend?
They were	They weren't	Were they
married 5	married 5	married 5
years ago	years ago	years ago?

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learned