



The Simple Past Tense

Positive Sentences - Regular Verbs

Die einfache Vergangenheit - Aussagesätze - Regelmäßige Verben

Mit dem **simple past** kannst du über Vergangenes berichten, z.B. wenn du eine Geschichte erzählst. Im **simple past** werden häufig Zeitangaben (**Signalwörter**)

wie z.B. **last summer, last Saturday, yesterday, three weeks ago, three days ago, two years ago, in 2009, 1996** verwendet.

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

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

Exercise: Setze **was** oder **were** in die Lücken.

- Yesterday, I _____ at the swimming pool.
- Last week, we _____ at my grandma's house.
- Two days ago, she _____ at school.
- One year ago, Peter and Sally _____ in Italy.
- Last Monday, you _____ not at school.
- Yesterday, the book _____ on the table, but now it's gone.
- In 2012, they _____ in America.
- 1999, he _____ a big football star.
- Two weeks ago, I _____ very sad.
- Mum and dad _____ not at home last Saturday.

Bei **regelmäßigen Verben** bildest du das **simple past** durch Anhängen von **ed** an die Grundform (Infinitiv) vom Verb.

z.B. play - played clean - cleaned

Exercise: Setze das Verb in das **simple past**, indem du **ed** anhängst.

- I _____ (watch) TV last night.
- Last week, she _____ (want) to buy some shoes.
- Peter and Paula _____ (like) their dog very much.
- My mum _____ (work) as a doctor.
- We _____ (play) a very good football match last week.



The Simple Past Tense

Positive Sentences - Irregular Verbs

Die einfache Vergangenheit - Aussagesätze - Unregelmäßige Verben

Bei den regelmäßigen Verben gibt es aber auch Besonderheiten, die du dir merken musst:

Ein stummes e fällt weg:	phone	->	phoned
Einige Konsonanten werden verdoppelt :	stop	->	stopped
y nach Konsonanten wird zu ied	try	->	tried

Nach **t** und **d** wird die **ed**-Endung wie **id** ausgesprochen

z.B. painted (gesprochen wie *paintid*), needed (gesprochen wie *needid*)

Exercise: Setze das Verb in das **simple past**.

- Last winter, we _____ (try) to build a snowman.
- Four days ago, James and Marie _____ (marry).
- James _____ (close) the door last night.
- Two years ago, my grandma _____ (die).
- Ben _____ (carry) two heavy bags.
- Last summer holidays we _____ (travel) to Spain.
- I was late for school, so I _____ (hurry).
- Yesterday Sally was so sad. She _____ (cry) all night.
- The bus _____ (stop) for the pupils.
- They _____ (live) a long time.

Im Englischen gibt es eine ganze Menge **unregelmäßige Verben**, die du einzeln lernen musst. Du findest die Liste hinten in deinem Englischbuch. (pp.210-211)

z.B. **I sing** a song (Ich singe ein Lied)

I sang a song (Ich sang ein Lied)

Exercise: Finde die unregelmäßige **simple past Form** des Verbs.

fly	flew	fall	
meet		drink	
read		win	
say		tell	
take		sleep	
can		see	
do		go	

3

The Simple Past Tense

Positive Sentences - Regular and irregular Verbs

Die einfache Vergangenheit - Regelmäßige Verben und unregelmäßige Verben

Merke!!! Bei Aussagesätzen im **simple past** musst du drei Dinge beachten:

- **be** wird zu **was** oder **were**
- an **regelmäßige Verben** wird ein **ed** angehängen
(Achtung: es gibt **Ausnahmen!** (s. Station 2))
- unregelmäßige Verben musst du **auswendig lernen** (s. Station 2)

Exercise: Setze das Verb in das **simple past**. Achte auf die Regeln!

Last year, our neighbours _____ (have) a party. It _____ (be) very big. They _____ (invite) many people. My family _____ (be) invited, too. We _____ (go) there in the evening. Our dog Jimmy _____ (stay) at our house. The party _____ (be) great. There was good music and good food. We _____ (have) a lot of fun and _____ (laugh) a lot. My mum _____ (drink) a little bit too much wine, so she was a bit tipsy. At 1 o'clock in the night, we _____ (walk) home. When we _____ (arrive) at our house, we _____ (get) a big surprise. We _____ (open) the door and _____ (see) chaos everywhere. Our dog Jimmy _____ (sleep) in his basket, but we _____ (know) who had made all the mess. So first we _____ (tidy) everything. I _____ (clean) the living room, my dad _____ (throw) the trash in the bin, my sister _____ (pick up) all the couch pillows and my mum _____ (bring) all our shoes back into the wardrobe. At 1.30 we _____ (can) go to bed. We _____ (be) so tired!

4

The Simple Past Tense

Negative Sentences

Die einfache Vergangenheit - Verneinte Sätze

Du verneinst einen Satz immer mit **didn't** und dem **Verb im Infinitiv** (Grundform) (**didn't** ist die **Kurzform von did not**).

z.B. I **went** to the cinema. (Ich ging ins Kino.) (go = unregelmäßig = went)
I **didn't go** to the cinema. (Ich ging nicht ins Kino.)

Merke!!! Wenn **didn't** im Satz steht wird das Verb nicht in die Vergangenheit gesetzt.

Auch bei **verneinten Sätzen** im **simple past** gibt es von **be** nur zwei Formen:

I, he/she/it	->	wasn't
you, we, they	->	weren't

z.B. I **wasn't** late for school. (Ich war nicht zu spät in der Schule)
He **wasn't** tall. (Er war nicht groß)
They **weren't** happy. (Sie waren nicht glücklich)

Exercise: Verbinde die passenden Sätze. Unterstreiche die simple past Formen.

I <u>went</u> shopping...	... but Peter didn't open his box.
I was very happy but Sally didn't talk very loud.
Peter talked very loud...	...but my parents weren't very happy.
We sang a nice song...	... but I didn't lose my money.
Jeremy opened his box...	...but my sister <u>didn't go</u> shopping
She lost her money...	... but they didn't sing a nice song.

Exercise: Setze das Verb in das **simple past**. Achte auf die Verneinung!

1. I _____ *didn't wash* _____ (not wash) the dishes.
2. Jack and Lilly _____ (not be) happy.
3. They _____ (not eat) the cake.
4. Max _____ (not be) in his room three days ago.
5. Mum and dad _____ (not give) us pocket money.
6. We _____ (not play) football on Saturday.
7. Jill and Brian _____ (not live) in America.
8. Marvin _____ (not do) his homework.



The Simple Past Tense

Positive and negative sentences

Die einfache Vergangenheit - Aussagesätze und Verneinungen

Du weißt nun wie du Aussagesätze und Verneinungen im **simple past** bildest.

Merke!!!

- Achte bei Aussagesätzen auf **Ausnahmen** und **unregelmäßige Verben**.
- Bilde Verneinungen immer mit **didn't** und dem **Verb im Infinitiv**.

Exercise: Verneine die Aussagesätze.

1. I met my friend. ➤ _____ *I didn't meet my friend* _____
2. I walked home. ➤ _____
3. She phoned her friend. ➤ _____
4. We watched TV. ➤ _____
5. Paul looked at her. ➤ _____
6. Mum made a cake. ➤ _____

Exercise: Forme die verneinten Sätze in Aussagesätze um.

1. I didn't hear a sound. ➤ _____ *I heard a sound.* _____
2. She didn't fall down. ➤ _____
3. Ben didn't take a picture. ➤ _____
4. They didn't play in the garden. ➤ _____
5. She didn't hold the baby. ➤ _____
6. He didn't answer the question. ➤ _____

Exercise: Setze die Verben in die richtige simple past Form.

When I _____ (get up) this morning, my mum _____ (be) still asleep. She _____ (not hear) the alarm clock. So I _____ (tell) her to get up. After that, I _____ (go) downstairs and _____ (make) myself some breakfast. I _____ (not brush) my teeth, because I _____ (not have) enough time. Then I _____ (pack) my breakfast into my schoolbag and _____ (run) to school. Luckily, I _____ (not be) late.



The Simple Past Tense

Questions

Die einfache Vergangenheit - Fragen

Fragen im **simple past** bildest du mit dem Hilfsverb **did** und dem Infinitiv des Verbs. **Did** steht dabei am Anfang des Satzes.

- z.B. **Did** you **see** the girl? (Hast Du das Mädchen gesehen?)
Yes, I did. / No I didn't (Ja, habe ich. / Nein, habe ich nicht.)

Fragen die mit **did** beginnen beantworten wir immer mit einer Kurzantwort (s.o.)
Bei Fragen mit einem Fragewort (**where, when, what, who, how, why...**) steht das Fragewort am Satzanfang vor **did**.

- z.B.** When did you go home? (Wann bist du nach Hause gegangen?)
 Why did she go home? (Warum bist du nach Hause gegangen?)

Exercise: Gebe die richtige Kurzantwort zu der Frage.

1. Did they phone grandma yesterday? Yes, they did.
2. Did you see your teacher today? No, I didn't.
3. Did Peter clean his room yesterday? Yes, _____
4. Did they have a party last weekend? Yes, _____
5. Did she buy a new car in 2013? No, _____
6. Did your father feed the dog yesterday? No, _____
7. Did you do your homework today? Yes, _____

Exercise: Bilde Fragen im simple past.

1. John and Mary - come to your party last year
Did John and Mary come to your party last year?
2. it - rain last Tuesday

3. Max - buy a CD from his pocket money?

4. you - make your bed?

5. your sister - play with her friend two weeks ago?

6. they - eat dinner at the restaurant last night?



The Simple Past Tense

Questions

Die einfache Vergangenheit - Fragen

Merke!!!: Der Satzbau bei einer Frage im **simple past** ist folgender:

Fragewort	+	did	+	Person	+	verb Rest...?
How		did		they		help... the man?

when = wann	where = wo	what = was	how = wie
who = wer	why = wieso, weshalb, warum		

Merke!!! Fragen mit **why** (wieso) werden immer mit **because** (weil) beantwortet.

Exercise: *Bilde Fragen mit Fragewort im simple past. Frage nach dem unterstrichenen Teil des Satzes. (d.h. der unterstrichene Teil des Satzes ist die Antwort auf deine Frage)*

- _____ *When did you go on holiday to Spain?* _____
We went on holiday to Spain in September.
- Why did...* _____
Dad bought a new car because our car was too old.
- Where did...* _____
I met my friends in the park.
- What did...* _____
We saw wild animals in the zoo.
- _____ _____
My dad gave me a present because I was sad.
- _____ _____
Peter travelled to Portugal last Summer.
- _____ _____
I found a football in the garden.
- _____ _____
Tina kicked a boy in school.



The Simple Past Tense

Positive Sentences, Negative Sentences, Questions

Die einfache Vergangenheit - Aussagesätze, Verneinungen, Fragen

Merke!!!

- Aussagesätze: regelmäßige Verben **verb + ed**, unregelmäßige Verben **lernen**
be = was/were
- Verneinungen: **didn't + Verb im Infinitiv**, *be = wasn't, weren't*
- Fragen: **did + Verb im Infinitiv**, **did** (oder **was/were**) steht am **Satzanfang**

Exercise: *Formuliere a) Aussagesätze, b) Verneinungen und c) Fragen im simple past.*

- Peter - walk - to school - yesterday**
 - Peter walked to school yesterday.*
 - Peter didn't walk to school yesterday.*
 - Did Peter walk to school yesterday?*
- Mary and Paula - talk - on the phone - last night**
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
- we - do - our homework - three days ago.**
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
- she - be - at home yesterday**
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
- the dog - play - with the cat - two days ago.**
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____

