

past simple

FORM

affirmative

I / You / We / They / She / He / It **stopped.**

negative

I / You / We / They / She / He / It **did not (didn't) stop.**

questions

	Did	I / you / we / they / she / he / it	wait?
When	did	Leonardo da Vinci	live?
What	did	Leonardo da Vinci	paint?

short answers

Yes, I / you / we / they / she / he / it **did.** No, I / you / we / they / she / he / it **didn't.**

spelling rules

- Verbs ending in **e**, add **-d**: *decide – decided*
- For one-syllable verbs ending in one vowel + one consonant, double the consonant and add **-ed**: *stop – stopped*
- Other one-syllable verbs, add **-ed**: *wait – waited*
- Verbs ending in vowel + consonant + **y**, change **-y** to **-i** and add **-ed**: *study – studied*
Note: verbs ending in vowel + **y**, add **-ed**: *play – played*
- Two-syllable verbs ending in one vowel + one consonant, double the consonant if the stress is on the last syllable and add **-ed**: *prefer – preferred*
- If the stress is on the first syllable, add **-ed**: *profit – profited*

irregular verbs (see List of irregular verbs page 206)

Many verbs have irregular past simple forms eg *drink – drank* *see – saw*

USE

Use past simple

- to talk about finished events in the past, when we think about a definite time.
*Alexander's army **marched** beside the river and then **stopped** outside the city.*
- to describe the events in a story.
*Oliver **heard** the sound of a bell. Soon afterwards, the door softly **opened**.*
- to describe habits and routines in the past. We usually use a time word or phrase.
*Leonardo **Painted** in his studio **every day**.*

Subject and object questions are both possible with past simple (see Unit 1).

*What **did** Leonardo **paint**?* object question: + auxiliary *did*
*Who **Painted** this portrait?* subject question: no auxiliary *did*

Examples of time words and phrases we use with past simple:

<i>yesterday</i>	<i>last night</i>	<i>last week</i>	<i>last year</i>
<i>on Tuesday</i>	<i>at 6.30</i>	<i>an hour ago</i>	<i>after that</i>
<i>in 1754</i>	<i>in January</i>		

1 Complete the question for each answer.

The Industrial Revolution in Britain

- a When *did the Industrial Revolution happen in Britain* ?
The Industrial Revolution happened during the second half of the 18th century in Britain.
- b How ?
Work changed with the building of large factories.
- c What ?
The first factories produced iron, steel, and textiles.
- d What ?
New technology encouraged the production of more ships, and railway equipment.
- e What power ?
Factories used steam power.
- f What ?
These factories required lots of coal for the steam engines.
- g Where ?
Manufacturers constructed their factories close to coal mines.
- h Why ?
They decided to do this because it was expensive to transport coal.
- i What ?
Factories also needed limestone and iron ore, for the manufacture of steel.
- j Where ?
Industry in the UK developed near the coal fields of South Wales, the Midlands, north-east England and central Scotland.

GLOSSARY

2 Complete the text with the past simple affirmative, negative or question forms of the verbs in brackets.

Louis Pasteur 1822–1895

As a young man, Pasteur **a** *studied* at the École Normale in Paris. Then at the age of just 32, he **b** (become) a professor at the University of Lille. In 1856, Pasteur **c** (receive) a visit from a man called Bigo who **d** (own) a factory that **e** (make) alcohol from sugar beet. He **f** (have) a question for Pasteur: why **g** (the alcohol / turn / to acid?) ? When this **h** (happen), they **i** (not can) use it and **j** (throw) it away. Bigo **k** (ask) Pasteur to find out the reason for this. At first, Pasteur **l** (not know), but when he **m** (examine) the alcohol under a microscope, he **n** (find) thousands of tiny micro-organisms. He **o** (believe) that they **p** (cause) the problem. **q** (milk, wine and vinegar / behave / in the same way?) ? Other scientists **r** (disagree) with him, and newspapers **s** (make) fun of him. However, Pasteur **t** (continue) with his work, he **u** (invent) methods of testing his theory and **v** (prove) that he was right. Later he **w** (work) together with two doctors and **x** (develop) vaccines for diseases such as anthrax and rabies.



GLOSSARY