



Teilziel 4.3: SIMPLE PAST - „to be“ (= 1.Vergangenheit)

Simple past	Ich weiß, was der Fachbegriff „simple past“ bedeutet.	
„to be“ im simple past	Ich kann die Formen von „sein“ im simple past in positiven und negativen Sätzen bilden.	
Fragen im simple past mit „to be“	Ich kann Fragen mit der richtigen Form von „to be“ im simple past bilden.	

Selbstcheck: Simple past - „to be“

Aufgabe 1	Aufgabe 2	Aufgabe 3	Aufgabe 4	Aufgabe 5	Aufgabe 6
Aufgabe 7	Aufgabe 8				

Check-out

Schätze deine Arbeit ein!

	😊😊😊😊😊	😊😊😊😊😊	😊😊😊😊😊	😊😊😊😊😊	😊😊😊😊😊	😊😊😊😊😊	😊😊😊😊😊	😊😊😊😊😊
Selbstständigkeit	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Arbeitstempo	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Motivation	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

New tense: SIMPLE PAST

Du verwendest das **SIMPLE PAST**, um über die **Vergangenheit** zu sprechen. Das SIMPLE PAST kommt oft in Berichten, Geschichten und Erzählungen vor.

1. Simple past form of „to be“ (war / warst / waren)



Bejahte Aussagesätze mit *was/were*

'was' or 'were'?

Singular	Plural
I was	We were
You were	You were
He was	They were
She was	
It was	

Illustration of a boy thinking and a girl looking down.

Steht im *simple present* ... am/is are
benutzt du im *simple past* ... was were

- ① Watch the explanation **video** (Erklärvideo) of Mrs B and write her **entry (Hefteintrag)** on the black board in your **study book**.



- ② Fill in the correct form of **was or were** in the gaps.

- a) Ben in London last year.
- b) Yesterday Kinga at the zoo.
- c) She at the monkey cage for a long time.
- d) One of the monkeys really funny.
- e) Li and Kinga at a birthday party on Saturday.
- f) We at the party for a long time.
- g) In 2011 the kids still in kindergarden.
- h) They really cute as little kids.

Verneinte Aussagesätze mit *was/were*



Copy the blue box into your **study book**:

Negative statements with *was/were*

Short forms

I **wasn't**you **weren't**he/she/it **wasn't**we **weren't**you **weren't**they **weren't**

Long forms

I **was not**you **were not**he/she/it **was not**we **were not**you **were not**they **were not**

④ Fill in the correct form of **was/were (+)** or **wasn't/weren't (-)**.

a) Jalen (+) in town yesterday. He (-) at home.

b) Jalen's cousin and his mum and dad (+) with him.

c) They (+) at the skating rink and Smeaton's Tower.

d) The tower and the skating rink (-) open.

e) Ben (-) at home. He (+) at the shopping centre.

Entscheidungsfragen mit *was/were*



⑤ **Copy** the blue box into your **study book**:

Yes/No questions with *was/were*

He ~~was~~ in London.

Was ~~he~~ in London? – Yes, he was.

– No, he wasn't.



⑥ Fill in **was or were** and answer with **short** answers.

a) you at the party yesterday? - No, .

b) Sue with you? - Yes, .

c) the kids at the zoo? - Yes, .

d) he at the game at the weekend? - No, .

e) they at home last week? - No, .

- ⑦   Practise in your mebis course on the correct forms of was/were.

 Past Simple of "be"



 Fill in the gaps with "was" or "were". Around Plymouth Hoe.



 Past Simple: Statements



- ⑧   Let's finish the **simple past form with was/were** with a little **test**:

 Test - was / were ★



Hefteintrag - study book

(Mrs B Tafelanschrieb aus Mebis Kurs)

