

Teilziel 4.3: SIMPLE PAST (= 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 bilden.	
regular forms	Ich kann Verben in der regelmäßigen Form im simple past bilden.	
irregular forms	Ich kann Verben in der unregelmäßigen Form im simple past bilden.	
Verneinung im simple past	Ich kann Verneinung im simple past im Englischen bilden.	

Selbstcheck: Simple past

Aufgabe 1	Aufgabe 2	Aufgabe 3	Aufgabe 4	Aufgabe 5	Aufgabe 6
Aufgabe 7	Aufgabe 8	Aufgabe 9	Aufgabe 10	Aufgabe 11	Aufgabe 12
Aufgabe 13	Aufgabe 14	Aufgabe 15	Aufgabe 15	Aufgabe 17	Aufgabe 18

Check-out

Schätze deine Arbeit ein!

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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 cent-

Yes/No questions with *was/were*

He ~~was~~ in London.

Was ~~he~~ in London? – Yes, he was.

– No, he wasn't.

Entscheidungsfragen mit *was/were*



⑤ 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 on the weekend? - No, .

e) they sick last week? - No, .

⑥   Let's finish the **simple past form with was/were** with a little **test**:

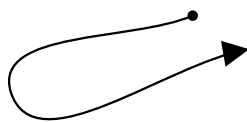
 [Test - was / were](#) ★



2. Simple past: Regular forms

Die **regular form** der Verben im *simple past* bildest du aus dem Infinitiv des Verbs und der Endung **-ed**.

- ⑦   Watch the explanation **video** (Erklärvideo) of Mrs B about the **regular forms in the simple past** and write her **entry (Hefteintrag)** on the black board in your **study book**.



- ⑧  Write the simple past form of these regular verbs.

a) act:

b) like:

c) help:

d) want:

e) watch:

f) clap:

g) smile:

h) hurry:

i) travel:

j) play:

- ⑨   Test yourself on the simple past regular forms:

[Test - Regular Verbs ★](#)

Simple past: Irregular forms

Einige Verben haben **unregelmäßige Formen** im *simple past*. Auf der **Seite 249** findest du eine Liste aller unregelmäßigen Verben aus Go Ahead 5. Dies musst du **auswendig** lernen!



- ⑩ Write the simple past form of these **irregular verbs**. You can look at SB p.249.

a) have:

b) do:

c) go:

d) tell:

e) swim:

f) see:

g) sit:

h) feel:

i) write:

j) say:

- ⑪ Do the **exercises** on the *simple past* and the **test on irregular verbs** in your mebis course.

Find the irregular verbs in the text.

Find the correct form of the irregular verb.

Put the irregular verbs into the simple past.



Test - Irregular Verbs



⑫ Make sentences from the table. Use the verbs in the **simple past form**.

I	(to) watch	in the garden	yesterday.
You	(to) run	a card game	yesterday morning.
He/She/ It	(to) play	to London	yesterday evening.
We	(to) work	TV	yesterday afternoon.
You	(to) travel	my hair	last summer.
They	(to) wash	many questions	last weekend.
	(to) ask	to the park	

Example: a) I **worked** in the garden last weekend.

b) You

c) He

d) She

e) We

f) You

g) They

⑬  Do the **test on mixed verb forms** in the simple past in your mebis course.



 [Test - Verb forms mixed](#) ★ ★



3. Simple past: Verneinung simple past

- ⑭   Watch the explanation **video** (Erklärvideo) of Mrs B and write her **entry** (**Hefteintrag**) on the black board in your **study book**.



- ⑮  Fill in the gaps with the **positive and negative forms of the simple past**.

Example: All the pupils **talked** , but Tom **didn't talk**. **(to) talk**

1. All the children , but Betty

. **(to) laugh**

2. Alex by bike, but John by bike. **(to) come**

3. Mr Brown the film, but his wife it. **(to) see**

4. Sally TV, but her parents

TV. **(to) watch**

- ⑯  **Test** yourself on the forms of the *simple past*.



Test - Past Simple mixed



- ⑰  Tell Tim's story. Fill in the correct **simple past forms of the verbs** in brackets. Watch out: Some of the verbs are irregular!



Tim (get up) early. He (have) breakfast and (do) his homework. Then he (go) to the park with his dog, Sam. In the park he (see) his neighbours Dave and Sally who (ride) on their bikes. They (come) back from the supermarket where they (buy) their breakfast. As the two (stop) to say hello to Tim, Sally (fall off) her bike because Sam (go) right in front of her bike. Sally (be) shocked because she (land) on her back on the ground. She (say) to Tom: Why (you / not watch) your dog? Tom (be) sorry. He (lift) her bike up from the ground and (help) her to get back on her feet. Tom (say) goodbye and (explain) to his neighbours that he (be) in a hurry. He (return) home and (get) ready for school. Sam likes walks and when Tim (leave) home for school, Sam (run) after him. Tim (not see) him until he (be) at the bus stop. Then Tim (see) Sam and (take) him back home. Tim (miss) his bus so he (be) very late for school yesterday.

Your Check: Unit 4



18

 Selbsteinschätzung Unit 4 

Wie gut hast Du die Bildung und Verwendung des Present Perfect Simple verstanden?

19

 Skills Test Unit 4 

Test freischalten

Zum Skills Test gelangst Du erst, nachdem Du die Selbsteinschätzung ausgefüllt hast.

Geschafft?

Alles erledigt? Hast du auch mit den Lösungen verglichen? Gehe nun mit deinem Lernpaket zu einer Englisch-Lehrerin oder einem Englisch-Lehrer und lasse dir bestätigen, dass Du weiterarbeiten darfst.

Simple Past

We use the simple past to say what happened yesterday or before.

1. "to be"

I	am	→	I	was
you	are		you	were
he/she/it	is		he/she/it	was
we	are		we	were
they	are		they	were

I was hungry.

We were happy.

He was in school.

They were at the cinema.

She was at the shopping centre.

You were my best friend.

Hey, that exercise was easy, wasn't it ?!

Simple Past

2. regular forms

To build the simple past you take the verb and add "-ed" at the end.

wash	→	washed	ed → [d]
talk	→	talked	
open	→	opened	
play	→	played	
start	→	started	d/t → [ɪd] !

Be careful !

2a)

close → ~~close~~ed

The silent "e" (= das stumme „e“) at the end of the verb has to leave. Never use "ee"! (hope → hoped, love → loved)

2b)

stop → stopped

The consonant (Mitlaut) at the end is doubled if the vowel (Selbstlaut) before is stressed (betont)

step → stepped (treten, schriten)

plan → planned (planen)

swap → swapped (tauschen)

travel → travelled (reisen)

2c)

carry → carried

A "y" after consonants at the end of the verb is replaced (wird ersetzt) by "i".

tidy → tidied

hurry → hurried

Simple Past

3. Negative statements

Negative statements (-Verneinungen) are built with didn't / did not for all forms.

I liked the film. → I didn't like~~d~~ the film.

I asked John. → I didn't ask~~d~~ John.

I took a shower. → I didn't take a shower.

Be careful : to be !

I was hungry. → I wasn't hungry.

You were hungry. → You weren't hungry.

The negative statement with "to be" in the past is built with wasn't / was not or weren't / were not.