



Paco's dream comes true: Paco ignored too much about London



Paco ignored too much about London



Past Simple (affirmative)

Remember that the Past Simple is used when:

- *The action happened in the past.*
- *The action/event is completed /finished at the time of speaking.*
- *The time or/and place is stated or understood.*
- *The length of the event/action is not important.*

It is formed by adding –ed to the infinitive:

talk > talked

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Past Simple (negative)

In the negative form we need to use the auxiliary ***did + not (didn't)***.

Remember that when we use the auxiliary we put the verb in the **INFINITIVE** form and ***didn't*** is the unique form for all the personal pronouns.

The auxiliary ***didn't*** is used in the negative form with verbs that are not ***to be*** or some modal verbs like ***must, can, ...***

Paco visited London. > Paco didn't visit London.

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The Simple Past of regular verbs

Verb ending in...	How to make the Past Simple	Examples
1. e	Add -D	live > lived
2. Consonant + y	Change y to i , then add -ED	try > tried
3. Vowel + y	Just add -ED	play > played
4. A vowel + a cons (but NOT w or y)	Double the consonant, then add -ED	tap > tapped
5. Anything else including w	Add -ED	boil > boiled show > showed

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The Simple Past of irregular verbs

Irregular verbs are called like that because they form the simple past and the past participle irregularly, that is to say, with no rules, like the regular verbs that take the *-ed* ending. You have to learn them **by heart** (*de memoria*).

There are more than 600 hundred irregular verbs, although about 200 hundred are the most common.

Some of them have the same form for the infinitive, past and past participle (put – put – put), others have two equal (stand – stood – stood) and others have three different forms (write – wrote – written).



The past ending pronunciation

There are three different kinds of past ending pronunciation in English:

1. VOICELESS SOUND (except written t) verbs preceded by a voiceless consonant [p, k, f, ʃ, tʃ, s, θ] are pronounced /t/:

*looked, worked, talked, liked passed, stopped,
crashed, laughed, watched*

2. VOICED SOUND (except written d) preceded by a voiced consonant [b, g, v, ʒ, dʒ, z, ð, l, m, n] or a vowel are pronounced /d/:

*opened, learned, realized, changed rolled, arrived, lived,
played, tried studied, married*

3. WORDS ENDING IN DENTAL CONSONANTS LIKE D and T: implies /id/ pronunciation

decided, wanted, hated interested, needed, started