

# Grammar Review

## Past Simple Tense

The past simple tense is used to talk about any event that happened in the past and has finished, including events that happened once or were repeated, a series of events, a duration of time in the past, with a changed state and with stative verbs.

Subject	Past Simple
I	walked
you	walked
he/she/it	walked
we	walked
they	walked

In the affirmative, we use the SuPaS structure: subject and past simple verb. Remember there are numerous verbs that are irregular in their past simple form. The verb to be is completely irregular.

Subject	Didn't	Infinitive
I	didn't	walk
you	didn't	walk
he/she/it	didn't	walk
we	didn't	walk
they	didn't	walk

In the negative, we use the SuDoI structure. Subject + didn't + infinitive verb. It doesn't matter if the verb is regular or irregular because it will be used in its infinitive form.

Question	Did	Subject	Infinitive
Where	did	I	walk?
	did	you	walk?
	did	he/she/it	walk?
	did	we	walk?
	did	they	walk?

There are two question forms in the past simple. QuDoSul, if you use a question word, and DoSul, without a question word.

Did	Subject	Infinitive
Did	I	walk?
Did	you	walk?
Did	he/she/it	walk?
Did	we	walk?
Did	they	walk?

The short response is yes or no, plus the subject and then the verb to do.

Response	Subject	Did
Yes	I	did
	you	did
	he/she/it	did
	we	did
	they	did

Response	Subject	Didn't
No	I	didn't
	you	didn't
	he/she/it	didn't
	we	didn't
	they	didn't

### PAST SIMPLE

- Normal rule (+ED): *talk* → *talked*
- CVC rule (double last consonant +ED): *stop* → *stopped*  
Exceptions: last letter W, X or stress on first syllable (+ED only) *visit* → *visited*
- E rule (+D only): *dance* → *danced*
- C rule (+ K + ED): *picnic* → *picnicked*
- Consonant + Y rule (Eliminate Y + IED): *study* → *studied*
- Vowel + Y rule (+ ED): *play* → *played*
- There are also numerous irregular verbs that you simply

### KEYWORDS

ago, yesterday, in, once, then, this, last

### PRONUNCIATION of ED

Pronunciation of words ending in ED can be /t/, /d/ or /ɪd/. If the penultimate sound is an unvoiced sound, then ED is pronounced /t/. If the penultimate sound is a voiced sound then the ED is pronounced /d/. If the penultimate sound is the letter T or D, then ED is pronounced /ɪd/.

## Past Continuous Tense

The past continuous tense is used to talk about a long action in the past, 2 actions happening simultaneously or one action interrupting another action in the past, with the before and after structure, when setting the scene, to talk about a past change or growth and with the verb to wonder.

Subject	Verb to Be	Present Participle
I	was	reading
you	were	reading
he/she/it	was	reading
we	were	reading
they	were	reading

In the affirmative, we use the SuWaP structure: subject, verb to be (past simple) and the present participle.

Subject	Verb to Be	Present Participle
I	wasn't	reading
you	weren't	reading
he/she/it	wasn't	reading
we	weren't	reading
they	weren't	reading

In the negative, we use the same SuWaP structure, but the verb to be is used in the negative form. We can also contract the negative form of the verb to be.

Question	Verb to Be	Subject	Present Participle
What	was	I	reading?
	were	you	reading?
	was	he/she/it	reading?
	were	we	reading?
	were	they	reading?

There are two question forms in the past continuous. QuWaSuP, if you use a question word, and WaSuP, without a question word.

Verb to Be	Subject	Present Participle
Was	I	reading?
Were	you	reading?
Was	he/she/it	reading?
Were	we	reading?
Were	they	reading?

The short response is yes or no, plus the subject and then the verb to be.

Response	Subject	Verb to Be
Yes	I	was
	you	were
	he/she/it	was
	we	were
	they	were

Response	Subject	Verb to Be
No	I	wasn't
	you	weren't
	he/she/it	wasn't
	we	weren't
	they	weren't

### PRESENT PARTICIPLE

- Normal rule (+ING): *drink* → *drinking*
- CVC rule (double last consonant +ING): *cut* → *cutting*  
Exceptions: last letter W, Y or stress on first syllable (+ING only) *draw* → *drawing*
- E rule (eliminate E +ING): *drive* → *driving*  
Exceptions: EE Ending (+ING only) *see* → *seeing*
- IE rule (eliminate IE + Y +ING): *die* → *dying*
- C rule (+ K + ING): *picnic* → *picnicking*

### KEYWORDS


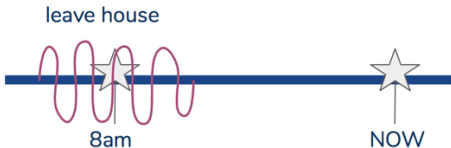

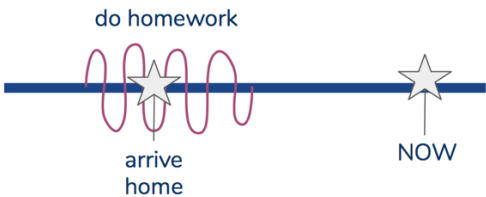


*While* → before past continuous phrase  
*As* → before past continuous phrase  
*All* → plus time phrase  
*From ... To* → plus two time phrases  
*Through* → plus time phrase  
*For* → plus time phrase

Pronunciation can be /ɪŋ/ /ɪn/ or /ən/. The ING is never stressed, always the infinitive part.

# Grammar Review

## Past Simple v Past Continuous

The past simple and past continuous tenses are used in very specific situations.

Past Simple	Past Continuous
<b>Once in the past</b> Specific time an event happened <i>At 8am he left the house.</i> 	<b>Before and after structure</b> Event happened before and after this time <i>At 8am he was leaving the house.</i> 
<b>Series of events</b> One event after another <i>When I arrived he did his homework.</i> 	<b>2 actions</b> One event interrupts another event <i>When I arrived he was doing his homework.</i> 
<b>Changed state</b> Compare the past to the present <i>They grew so quickly.</i> 	<b>Change and growth</b> Compare two points in the past <i>They were growing so quickly-</i> 
<b>Duration in the past</b> <i>I lived in Barcelona for 3 years.</i>	<b>Long action</b> <i>It was raining all morning.</i>
<b>Repeated in the past</b> <i>I drove to work every day.</i>	<b>Setting the scene</b> <i>It was raining outside, the trees were blowing, the wind was howling ...</i>
<b>Stative Verbs</b> <i>I wanted a puppy.</i>	<b>Verb to wonder</b> <i>I was wondering if you'd like to go out with me?</i>