



Past Simple Tense Interactive Worksheet

In order to complete this worksheet, you should watch the series of grammar videos about the past simple tense in English. You should complete this worksheet at the same time as watching the videos.

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Video: Past Simple Use

EXERCISE A: Complete the table below. In column 1, you can see a use of the past simple tense. In column 2, you should provide an example sentence to demonstrate this use.

Use	Example Sentence
Once in the past	
Repeated in the past	
Series of events	
Duration in the past	
Changed state	
Stative Verbs	



Video: Past Simple Regular Verbs

EXERCISE A: What is the general rule for forming the past simple for regular verbs? Fill in the gaps to complete the sentences below.

The general rule for forming the past simple for regular verbs is to add the letters _____ to the end of the infinitive verb. For example, the verb to *talk* becomes _____ in the past simple and the verb to *look* becomes _____ in the past simple.

EXERCISE B: Fill in the table below to summarise the patterns and exceptions to the CVC rule. In column 1, you can see the pattern. In column 2, you should write an explanation describing what happens with this pattern and in column 3, you should write an example verb to demonstrate this pattern.

Pattern	Explanation	Example Verb
CVC General Rule		
Ending in W		
Ending in X		
Stress is on First Syllable		

EXERCISE C: What is the E rule for forming the past simple? Fill in the gaps to complete the sentences below.

If a verb ends in the letter E, we must add _____ to form the past simple. For example, the verb to *dance* becomes _____ in the past simple.

EXERCISE D: What is the C rule for forming the past simple? Fill in the gaps to complete the sentences below.

If a verb ends in the letter C, we must add _____ and _____. For example, the verb to picnic becomes _____ in the past simple.

EXERCISE E: What is the Y rule for forming the past simple? Fill in the gaps to complete the sentences below.

If a verb ends in the letters consonant plus Y, we form the past simple by _____.

For example, the verb to study becomes _____ in the past simple.

If a verb ends in the letters vowel plus Y, we form the past simple by _____.

For example, the verb to play becomes _____ in the past simple.



Video: Past Simple Irregular Verbs

EXERCISE A: Fill in the gaps below. Write these irregular verbs in their correct past simple forms.

1. Know → _____
2. See → _____
3. Drink → _____



Video: Past Simple Affirmative

EXERCISE A: There are 2 parts required to form the past simple tense in the affirmative. Write these parts in the correct boxes below.

PART 1

PART 2

EXERCISE B: Fill in the table below showing the verb “to talk” in the affirmative of the past simple tense. In column 1, you can see the subject. In column 2, you should write the full form of the past simple.

Subject	TO TALK
I	
You	
He/She/It	
We	
They	

EXERCISE C: Fill in the gaps to complete the sentence.

The acronym we use to help us remember the past simple tense is _____.



Video: Past Simple Negative

EXERCISE A: There are 3 parts required to form the past simple tense in the negative. Write these parts in the correct boxes below.

PART 1

PART 2

PART 3

EXERCISE B: Fill in the table below showing the verb “to see” in the negative of the past simple tense. In column 1, you can see the subject. In column 2, you should write the full form of the past simple. In column 3, you should write the contracted form of the past simple.

TO SEE	Full Form	Contracted Form
I		
You		
He/She/It		
We		
They		



Video: Past Simple Questions

EXERCISE A: There are 2 question forms in the past simple tense. You can see the acronyms below. What does each part of the acronym stand for? Write this in the spaces provided.

QuDoSul

Qu: _____

Do: _____

Su: _____

I: _____

Do: _____

Su: _____

I: _____

DoSul

.....

EXERCISE B: Write a question in the space below in the past simple tense.

? _____ ?



Video: Past Simple Short Response

EXERCISE A: If I ask the question “did you go to Sweden?” there are two possible ways to respond. Fill in the gaps below to show the possible responses.

Yes	Subject	Verb To Do
	I	
	you	
	he/she/It	
	we	
	they	

No	Subject	Verb To Do
	I	
	you	
	he/she/It	
	we	
	they	



Video: Past Simple Verb To Be

EXERCISE A: The verb to be works differently in the past simple tense. Fill in the table below with the conjugation of the verb to be. In column 1, you can see the subject. In column 2, you should write the affirmative form and in column 3, you should write the negative form.

Subject	Affirmative Form	Negative Form
I		
You		
He/She/It		
We		
They		

EXERCISE B: There are two possible question forms in the past simple with the verb to be. You can see the acronyms for these question forms in boxes on the left. Match each acronym to the example question that follows this acronym structure.

QuBeSu

Where was he?

BeSu

Was she happy?

EXERCISE C: If I ask the question “were you happy?” there are two possible ways to respond. Fill in the gaps below to show the possible responses.

Yes	Subject	Verb To Be
	I	
	you	
	he/she/It	
	we	
	they	

No	Subject	Verb To Be
	I	
	you	
	he/she/It	
	we	
	they	



Video: Past Simple Keywords

EXERCISE A: Write some examples of keywords that are used with the past simple tense.



Video: Past Simple Common Mistakes

EXERCISE A: Below is a set of incorrect sentences. Identify the mistake and write this in the space provided, then rewrite this sentence correctly in the second space provided.

1) I knowed you in school.

MISTAKE: _____

CORRECTION: _____

2) I didn't the housework.

MISTAKE: _____

CORRECTION: _____

3) I didn't went to the supermarket.

MISTAKE: _____

CORRECTION: _____

4) I didn't be in France last week.

MISTAKE: _____

CORRECTION: _____