

You use the TO BE past simple when you want to talk about something at a definite time in the past: yesterday, last night, in 1981.

### AFFIRMATIVE

Rick **was** fat last year.  
They **were** schoolmates ten years ago. ★

Rick **wasn't** fat last year.  
They **weren't** schoolmates ten years ago.  
Was Rick fat last year?

### NEGATIVE

Yes, he **was**.  
No, he **wasn't**. ★

### INTERROGATIVE

**Were** they schoolmates ten years ago?  
Yes, they **were**.  
No, they **weren't**. ★

## Activity

1 Fill in the blanks. Use was or were.

- a You were very busy on Friday.
- b They were in front of the supermarket.
- c We were brave the last year.
- d I was in the museum.
- e She was in South Africa last month.
- f Jessica and Kimberly were late for school.

Fill in the blanks. Use to be past.

**A GREAT DAY!**

yesterday was (be) a great day. I was (be) on a trip with my family. We were (be) at the beach all day. My parents were (be) happy because they were not (not/be) at work. My sister was (be) in the sea all morning. The water was (be) cold but I was not (not/be) in it for long. It was (be) hot and my brother was not (not/be) very smart - he didn't use sun cream so he got burnt!

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Answer the next question, taking into account the "A great day" fragment.

- a) Were they at the beach yesterday? Yes they were at the beach yesterday
- b) Was his dad happy? No, it was the two happy parents
- c) Was it a cold day? No the water was cold
- d) Where was your sister all the morning? The sea
- e) Did he use a cream? No he use sun cream

Complete with was not or were not.

- a) I was not in Canberra last spring.
- b) We were not at school last Saturday.
- c) Tina was not at home yesterday.
- d) He was not cheerful and responsible three years ago.
- e) Samuel was not lazy and naughty the last year.
- f) George and Emmanuel were not messy and mean.

5 Match the sentences with the pictures.

1. Jean was selfish the last month.



2. That place was creepy the last year.



3. Angel was dirty in 2011.



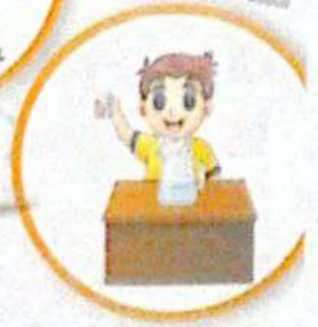
4. They were friendly when they were six years.



5. Sam was clumsy six years ago.



6. He was thirsty two hours ago.



27 04 2021

## verb to be in past

verb to be: Ser o estar.

The verb to be is the most important verb in English language

1. the verb to be indicates where someone or something is.
2. the verb to be indicates how are you or who are you

Example: I was happy

she was at the restaurant

camilo and jula were teachers

## Activity

1. complete the statements with the correct form of the verb to be

- a) I was hungry
- b) they were doctors
- c) you were handsome
- d) It was beautiful day
- e) she was intelligent
- f) He was classy

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- a) The dogs was crazy
- b) My father was tall
- c) My mother was thin
- d) we were friends

29/04/2021 (Thursday)

Affirmative: I was happy / we were happy

Negative: I was not happy - I wasn't happy / we were not happy - we weren't happy.

Question: was I happy? / were we happy?

Negative:

Affirmative: Peter was brave

Negative: Peter was not brave Peter wasn't brave

Question: Was Peter brave?

Affirmative they were smart

Negative: they were not smart they weren't smart.

Question: were they smart?

## Activity

1. change the sentences of the homework into negative and question:

- a) I was hungry /  
I was not hungry  
was I hungry?
- b) they were doctors  
they were not doctors  
were they doctors?
- c) you were handsome  
you were not handsome  
Were you handsome?
- d) It was a beautiful day  
It was not a beautiful day  
Was it a beautiful day?
- e) she was intelligent  
she was not intelligent  
was she intelligent?

- e) He was classy  
He was not classy  
was he classy?
- g) the dog was crazy  
the dog was not crazy  
was the dog crazy?
- f) My mother was thin  
My mother was not thin  
Was my mother thin?
- My father was tall  
My father was not tall  
was my father tall?
- we were friends  
we were not friends  
were we friends?

## Homework

- 1) Enviar las evidencias de las actividades del verbo to be en forma pasada

04 05 2024

## verb to be activity

1. Complete the sentences using the correct verb to be in past form

Example: I was happy

- Peter was hungry
- Anne and Paula were boyfriends
- the cat was cute
- the dogs were furious
- I was tall
- Mary was smart
- Carlos was young
- Juan and Lina were intelligent
- Sophie was thin
- we were students

2. Change the last sentences into negative and interrogative.

I was happy

Negative: I was not happy

Interrogative: Was I happy?

a) Peter was hungry      were 'nt  
Peter was not hungry      was 'nt  
was Peter hungry?

b) Anne and Paula were boyfriends  
Anne and Paula were not boyfriends  
were Anne and Paula boyfriend?

c) the cat was cute  
the cat was not cute  
was the cat cute?

d) the dogs were furious  
the dogs were not furious  
were the dogs furious?

e) I was tall  
I was not tall  
was I tall?

f) Mary was smart  
Mary was not smart  
was Mary smart?

g) Carlos was young  
Carlos was not young

was carlos young?

H) Juan and Lina were intelligent  
 Juan and Lina were not intelligent  
 were Juan and Lina intelligent?

I) Sophie was thin  
 Sophie was not thin  
 was Sophie thin?

J) we were students  
 we were not students  
 were we students?

06/05/2024

past simple

Activity

1. Search the past form of the following verbs, example: know, knew.

- Understand = understood = Entender
- Feed = fed = Alimentar
- Fight = fought = Luchar
- Fry = fried = freír
- Hate = hated = odio

1) send = sent = enviar

2) shoot = shot = disparar

3) lose = lost = perder

4) run = ran = correr

5) lie = lay = Estar tumbado, yacer

6) throw = threw = lanzar

7) win = won = ganar

8) ring = rang = timbrar

9) swim = swam = nadar

10) try = tried = intentar

11) wait = waited = esperar

12) wear = wore = vestir

13) tell = told = decir

14) start = started = comenzar

15) spend = spent = gastar (dinero), pasar (tiempo)

16) rain = rained = llover

17) sleep = slept = dormir

18) read = read = leer

19) study = studied = estudiar

20) think = thought = pensar

- 2) Take = took = tomar, coger
- 7) use = used = usar
- 2) cut = cut = cortar
- 3) Do = did = hacer
- 4) Break = Brake = romper
- 5) Answer = Answered = Responder
- 6) compose = Composed = componer
- 7) Bring = Brought = traer \* irregular
- 8) Buy = Bought = comprar
- 9) Ride = rode = ir en bici / montar caballo
- 10) wake = - woke (up) = Despertar (se)
- 11) Bend = bent = Doblar, agacharse \* irregular
- 12) Give = gave = dar
- 13) Eat = ate = comer
- 14) Fall = fell = caer
- 15) Arise = arose = tener origen, surgir

- 2. Underline all verbs that finish in "ED".
- 3. Classify the verbs into regular or irregular

Verb	Irregular	Regular
shoot	shot	
Understand	Understood	
Feed	fed	
Fight	fought	
Send	Sent	
lose	lost	
run	ran	
lie	Lay	
Throw	Threw	
win	won	
Ring	Rang	
swim	Swam	
wear	wore	
tell	Told	
Spend	Spent	
sleep	slept	
Read	Read	
think	thought	
take	Took	
cut	cut	
Do	did	
Break	Broke	
Buy	Brought	
Ride	Rode	
wake	woke (up)	
Give	Gave	
eat	ate	
Fall	fell	
Arise	Arose	
Fry	Fried	
wait	waited	
start	started	
study	studied	
use	used	
Answer	Answered	
compose	composed	
take	took	
win	won	



15 05 2021

## Homework

Enviar las evidencias de todo lo visto en el past verb to be, cuaderpo y módulo.

## Past simple

Is a verb tense which is used to show that a completed action took place at a specific time in the past.

The simple past is also frequently used to talk about past habits and generalizations.

Example: Camilo played soccer with his friends yesterday.

Luisa ate rice with milk the last week.

## • Past simple tense

We use the past tense to talk about:

- 1) something that happened once in the past;
- 2) something that happened again and again in the past;
- 3) something that was true for some time in the past

Example: I lived abroad for ten years.

He enjoyed being a student.

She played a lot of tennis when she was younger.

I spoke with my friends the last night.

In English you can find two kinds of verbs regular and irregular for that reason you have to know the next rules.

## Activity

Search 20 different verbs and write in your English notebook (English)

For example:

1) speak = hablar

2) to run = correr

3) walk = andar

4) to cook = cocinar

5) fight = pelear

6) shout out = gritar

7) rollerblading = patinar

8. hear = escuchar
9. to work = trabajar
10. study = estudiar
11. sing = cantar
12. cut off = cortar
13. search = buscar
14. whistle = silbido
15. comb = peinar
16. sweep = barrer
17. to wash = lavar
18. to drink = beber
19. to write = escribir
20. to color = colorear