



Grade & Section: ____ ()

Worksheet Number ()

Unit: ____

Student's Name: _____

Date: ____ / ____ /2025

Skill/Lesson: Simple Past: Regular and Irregular Verbs (Grammar)

Educational Outcome: To recognize the form of simple past and apply it correctly

Explanation of the Simple Past Tense

Rule:

The simple past tense is used to describe actions that happened at a specific time in the past. It is used for actions that are completed and finished.

Keywords:

- Yesterday
- Last week/month/year
- In 2000
- Two days ago
- When I was a child

Form:

- **Affirmative:**
 - Regular Verbs: Add -ed to the base form (e.g., *walk* → *walked*)
 - Irregular Verbs: Change to the specific past form (e.g., *go* → *went*)
- **Negative:**
 - Use did not (didn't) + base form of the verb (e.g., *did not walk* or *didn't walk*)
- **Interrogative:**
 - Use Did + subject + base form of the verb? (e.g., *Did you walk?*)

Note # 1

The simple past tense of the verb "to be" is used to describe states or conditions that existed in the past.

The verb "to be" has two forms in the simple past: "was" and "were."

Simple Past of "To Be"

- **Affirmative:**
 - I/he/she/it: was (e.g., She was happy.)
 - You/we/they: were (e.g., They were tired.)
- **Negative:**
 - I/he/she/it: was not (or wasn't) (e.g., He wasn't here.)
 - You/we/they: were not (or weren't) (e.g., We weren't ready.)
- **Interrogative:**
 - Was (e.g., Was she late?)
 - Were (e.g., Were they excited?)

In summary: "Was" for singular subjects, "were" for plural subjects.

In summary, the simple past tense of "to be" helps describe conditions or states that were true in the past but may no longer be the case.

Note # 2

The simple past of "to have" is "had."

Positive:

- **Affirmative Sentence:** "I had a car." (This means you owned a car at some point in the past.)

Negative:

- **Negative Sentence:** "I did not have a car." (This means you did not own a car at any point in the past.)

Forming the negative:

1. Use "did not" (or "didn't") + base form of the verb "have" (which is "have").
2. Example: "I did not have" or "I didn't have."

Summary:

- **Positive:** Subject + had + object.
- **Negative:** Subject + did not (didn't) + have + object.

Exercises

A. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

1. She (visit) _____ her grandparents last summer.
2. They (not/like) _____ the movie yesterday.
3. When (you/arrive) _____ at the party?
4. I (see) _____ a great show last night.
5. He (not/finish) _____ his homework on time.

B. Write sentences in the simple past tense based on the prompts.

1. I / play / soccer / last weekend

2. She / not/enjoy / the concert / last night

3. They / travel / to Italy / two years ago

4. He / study / for the test / yesterday

5. We / visit / the museum / on Monday

C. Change the following sentences to the negative form.

1. She wrote a letter. _____
2. They went to the beach. _____
3. He ate breakfast early. _____
4. I finished my project. _____
5. We watched the game. _____

D. Form questions from the sentences below.

1. You / watch / the movie

2. They / go / to the park

3. She / make / dinner

4. He / drive / to work

5. You / read / the book

Multiple Choice Questions

E. Choose the correct answer.

1. Which sentence is correct in the simple past tense?

- a) She **don't** like the book.
- b) She **didn't liked** the book.
- c) She **did not like** the book.
- d) She **likes** the book.

2. Which sentence correctly uses the simple past tense?

- a) We **had** dinner at 7 PM last night.
- b) We **does** dinner at 7 PM last night.
- c) We **didn't had** dinner at 7 PM last night.
- d) We **eats** dinner at 7 PM last night.

Remember:

1. Regular Verbs

How to Form:

- **Add -ed to the base form of the verb.

Examples:

- Base Form: walk → Past Simple: walked
- Base Form: jump → Past Simple: jumped

Special Cases:

- Ends in -e: Just add -d (e.g., *dance* → *danced*).
- Ends in consonant + -y: Change -y to -ied (e.g., *study* → *studied*).
- Ends in single vowel + consonant: Double the last consonant (e.g., *stop* → *stopped*).

2. Irregular Verbs

How to Form:

- No set rules. Each irregular verb has its own past form that needs to be remembered.

Examples:

- Base Form: go → Past Simple: went
- Base Form: eat → Past Simple: ate
- Base Form: see → Past Simple: saw

In Short:

- Regular Verbs: Add -ed (e.g., *play* → *played*).
- Irregular Verbs: They don't follow a pattern and need to be memorized (e.g., *write* → *wrote*).

"The past is a wise storyteller, sharing the chapters of our lives that shape our understanding and direction. By listening to its lessons, we gain the insight needed to navigate the journey ahead."

Thank you!