



GRAMMAR: **PAST SIMPLE****[VERB+ed] or irregular verbs**

- She called John
- **Did** she call John?
- She **did not call** John.

Use past simple:

Use the Simple Past to express the idea that an action started and finished at a specific time in the past.

- Last year I travelled to Scotland.
- He washed his bike.
- She **didn't wash** her bike.
- I **saw** a movie last week.

	Regular verb	Irregular verb
Affirmative	He helped.	They went.
Negative	He didn't help.	They didn't go.
Interrogative	Did he help?	Did they go?
Short answers	Yes, he did / No they didn't	
Time Expressions	Yesterday, last month, a year ago	
Watch out!!		
 I heard. I didn't hear.	 NOT: I didn't heard.	

Irregular verbs:

TRADUCCIÓ	INFINITIU	“SIMPLE PAST”	“PAST PARTICIPLE”
ser/estar	be	was/were	been
començar	begin	began	begun
trencar	break	broke	broken
portar	bring	brought	brought
construir	build	built	built
cremar	burn	burnt	burnt
comprar	buy	bought	bought
poder	can	could	been able to
agafar	catch	caught	caught
escollir	choose	chose	chosen
venir	come	came	come
costar	cost	cost	cost
tallar	cut	cut	cut



fer	do	did	done
somiar	dream	dreamt	dreamt
beure	drink	drank	drunk
conduir	drive	drove	driven
menjar	eat	ate	eaten
caure	fall	fell	fallen
sentir	feel	felt	felt
lluitar	fight	fought	fought
volar	fly	flew	flown
oblidar	forget	forgot	forgotten
obtenir	get	got	got
donar	give	gave	given
anar	go	went	gone
tenir/ haver-hi	have	had	had
escoltar	hear	heard	heard
saber	know	knew	known
aprendre	learn	learnt	learnt
marxar/ deixar	leave	left	left
perdre	lose	lost	lost
fer	make	made	made
Haver de	must	had to	had to
pagar	pay	paid	paid
posar	put	put	put
llegir	read	read	read
córrer	run	ran	run
dir	say	said	said
veure	see	saw	seen
mostrar/ ensenyar	show	showed	shown
cantar	sing	sang	sung
dormir	sleep	slept	slept
parlar	speak	spoke	spoken
gastar	spend	spent	spent
prendre	take	took	taken
ensenyar	teach	taught	taught
pensar	think	thought	thought
entendre	understand	understood	understood
guanyar	win	won	won



Grammar Past Continuous.

I WAS

YOU WERE

+ INFINITIVE + -ING

HE / SHE / IT WAS

YOU / WE / THEY WERE

FORM

[was/were + present participle]

Examples:

- You **were studying** when she called.
- **Were you studying** when she called?
- You **were not studying** when she called.

[Complete List of Past Continuous Forms](#)

USE 1 Interrupted Action in the Past



Use the Past Continuous to indicate that a longer action in the past was interrupted. The interruption is usually a shorter action in the Simple Past. Remember this can be a real interruption or just an interruption in time.

Examples:

- I **was watching** TV when she called.
- When the phone rang, she **was writing** a letter.
- While we **were having** the picnic, it started to rain.
- What **were you doing** when the earthquake started?
- I **was listening** to my iPod, so I didn't hear the fire alarm.
- You **were not listening** to me when I told you to turn the oven off.
- While John **was sleeping** last night, someone stole his car.
- Sammy **was waiting** for us when we got off the plane.
- While I **was writing** the email, the computer suddenly went off.
- A: What **were you doing** when you broke your leg?
B: I **was snowboarding**.



USE 2 Specific Time as an Interruption



In USE 1, described above, the Past Continuous is interrupted by a shorter action in the Simple Past. However, you can also use a specific time as an interruption.

Examples:

- Last night at 6 PM, I **was eating** dinner.
- At midnight, we **were** still **driving** through the desert.
- Yesterday at this time, I **was sitting** at my desk at work.

IMPORTANT

In the Simple Past, a specific time is used to show when an action began or finished. In the Past Continuous, a specific time only interrupts the action.

Examples:

- Last night at 6 PM, I **ate** dinner.
I started eating at 6 PM.
- Last night at 6 PM, I **was eating** dinner.
I started earlier; and at 6 PM, I was in the process of eating dinner.

USE 3 Parallel Actions



When you use the Past Continuous with two actions in the same sentence, it expresses the idea that both actions were happening at the same time. The actions are parallel.

Examples:

- I **was studying** while he **was making** dinner.
- While Ellen **was reading**, Tim **was watching** television.
- **Were you listening** while he **was talking**?
- I **wasn't paying** attention while I **was writing** the letter, so I made several mistakes.
- What **were you doing** while you **were waiting**?
- Thomas **wasn't working**, and I **wasn't working** either.
- They **were eating** dinner, **discussing** their plans, and **having** a good time.



USE 4 Atmosphere

In English, we often use a series of parallel actions to describe the atmosphere at a particular time in the past.

Example:

- When I walked into the office, several people **were** busily **typing**, some **were talking** on the phones, the boss **was yelling** directions, and customers **were waiting** to be helped. One customer **was yelling** at a secretary and **waving** his hands. Others **were complaining** to each other about the bad service.

USE 5 Repetition and Irritation with "Always"



The Past Continuous with words such as "always" or "constantly" expresses the idea that something irritating or shocking often happened in the past. The concept is very similar to the expression "used to" but with negative emotion. Remember to put the words "always" or "constantly" between "be" and "verb+ing."

Examples:

- She **was always coming** to class late.
- He **was constantly talking**. He annoyed everyone.
- I didn't like them because they **were always complaining**.