

**SIMPLE PAST**

# Simple Past (Passado Simples) do verbo *to be*

- Forma Afirmativa

PRESENT	PAST
I <b>am</b>	I <b>was</b>
You <b>are</b>	You <b>were</b>
He <b>is</b>	He <b>was</b>
She <b>is</b>	She <b>was</b>
It <b>is</b>	It <b>was</b>
We <b>are</b>	We <b>were</b>
You <b>are</b>	You <b>were</b>
They <b>are</b>	They <b>were</b>

# EXAMPLES:

- It **was** too cold yesterday.  
(Estava muito frio ontem.)
- Carol **was** at home last night.  
(Carol estava em casa na noite passada.)
- They **were** in a hurry yesterday.  
(Eles estavam com pressa ontem.)

- **FORMA NEGATIVA**

<b>Sem Contração</b>	<b>Contraída</b>
<b>I was not</b>	<b>I wasn't</b>
<b>You were not</b>	<b>You weren't</b>
<b>He was not</b>	<b>He wasn't</b>
<b>She was not</b>	<b>She wasn't</b>
<b>It was not</b>	<b>It wasn't</b>
<b>We were not</b>	<b>We weren't</b>
<b>You were not</b>	<b>You weren't</b>
<b>They were not</b>	<b>They weren't</b>

# EXEMPLOS:

- They **were not (weren't)** good students.  
(Eles não eram bons alunos.)
- Mary **wasn't** the main actress. (Mary não era a atriz principal.)

- **FORMA INTERROGATIVA**

**Forma Sem  
Contração**

**was I?**

**were you?**

**was he?**

**was she?**

**was it?**

**were we?**

**were you?**

**were they?**

# EXEMPLOS:

- **Was** the computer working yesterday?  
(O computador estava funcionando ontem?)
- **Were** you at school yesterday?  
(Você estava na escola ontem?)

# Simple Past (Passado Simples)



- O **Simple Past** descreve uma ação que já ocorreu e que não ocorre mais. **A ação teve início e fim no passado.** No Simple Past o verbo não é flexionado em nenhuma pessoa, repetindo-se em todas elas.

- O Simple Past é dividido em:

Regular Verbs

&

Irregular Verbs

# Regular Verbs

- De um modo geral, os verbos regulares são formados acrescentando **-d** ou **-ed** aos seus infinitivos. Observe a tabela abaixo:

I	worked	yesterday
You	worked	Yesterday
He	worked	Yesterday
She	worked	Yesterday
It	worked	Yesterday
We	worked	Yesterday
You	worked	Yesterday
They	worked	yesterday

# ORTOGRAFIA

1. Os verbos terminados em **e** recebem apenas a letra **-d** ao infinitivo do verbo. Exemplos:

- arrive - arrived
- behave - behaved
- change - changed
- live - lived
- love - loved
- invite - invited

2. Se o verbo tiver uma única sílaba ou terminar em sílaba tônica formada por *consoante/vogal/consoante*, **dobrase a última consoante e acrescenta-se -ed**:

- stop - **stopped**
- permit - **permitted**
- occur - **occurred**
- rob - **robbed**
- admit - **admitted**
- prefer - **preferred**
- omit - **omitted**
- control - **controlled**
- drop - **dropped**
- plan - **planned**
- shop - **shopped**

# OBSERVAÇÃO:

No Inglês Britânico, se o verbo termina com a letra "L", dobra-se essa consoante mesmo que a última sílaba não seja tônica.

- travel - **travell**ed
- rival - **rival**led

### 3. Os verbos terminados em **y** precedido de **consoante** trocam o **y** por **-ied**:

- **stud**y - **studied**
- **carry** - **carried**
- **worry** - **worried**
- **try** - **tried**
- **hurry** - **hurried**
- **cry** - **cried**

# OBSERVAÇÃO:

Quando o y for precedido de vogal, não há mudança ortográfica, bastando apenas acrescentar -ed ao verbo:

- enjoy - enjoyed
- obey - obeyed
- play - played
- pray - prayed



# USOS:

1. Ações acabadas em um tempo definido, é frequentemente usado com advérbios de tempo como *yesterday, yesterday morning, last week, last month, last night, the day before yesterday, three years ago, in 1998, in the twentieth century, etc.*
- Susan **helped** him last night.  
(Susan o ajudou ontem à noite.)

- Those students **studied** hard last year.  
(Aqueles alunos estudaram bastante no ano passado.)
- The Second World War **ended** in 1945.  
(A Segunda Guerra Mundial teve fim em 1945.)
- They **talked** too much in class this morning.  
(Eles conversaram muito na aula esta manhã.)

**2. Indicar hábitos ou situações passadas. Nesses casos é comum aparecer expressões como: *when e while*.**

- When I **lived** in London, I **worked** in a pub.  
(Quando morei em Londres, trabalhei em um bar.)
- While the children **played** in the garden, their mother **cleaned** the house.  
(Enquanto as crianças brincavam no jardim, a mãe delas limpava a casa.)

# Forma Negativa:

- Para formar uma oração negativa no Simple Past, usa-se **did not** para todas as pessoas. **O verbo auxiliar (did) + not posiciona-se sempre entre o sujeito e o verbo principal.**
- Robert **did not** work as much as Michael.  
(Robert não trabalhou tanto como Michael .)

Observe a tabela abaixo:

<b>I</b>	<b>did not work</b>
You	<b>did not work</b>
He	<b>did not work</b>
She	<b>did not work</b>
It	<b>did not work</b>
We	<b>did not work</b>
You	<b>did not work</b>
They	<b>did not work</b>

# FORMAS ABREVIADAS:

**did not = didn't**

- Ambas as formas são corretas e bastante comuns na Língua Inglesa. Observe alguns exemplos com as formas abreviadas:
- He **didn't** pay the bill.  
(Ele não pagou a conta.)
- Mary **didn't** work yesterday.  
(Mary não trabalhou ontem.)

# LEMBRE-SE!

**NEGATIVE FORM: SUJEITO + DID NOT  
+ VERBO NO INFINITIVO SEM TO**

# Forma Interrogativa:

- Para formar uma oração interrogativa no Simple Past, usa-se **did** antes do sujeito. O verbo permanece no infinitivo **sem "to"**, uma vez que, no **Simple Past o verbo não é flexionado em nenhuma pessoa, repetindo-se em todas elas**. Veja:
- **Did you call me yesterday?**  
(Você me ligou ontem?)



Observe a tabela abaixo:

<b>Did</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>work?</b>
<b>Did</b>	You	work?
<b>Did</b>	He	work?
<b>Did</b>	She	work?
<b>Did</b>	It	work?
<b>Did</b>	We	work?
<b>Did</b>	You	work?
<b>Did</b>	They	work?

# EXEMPLOS:

- **Did** you drink wine last night?  
(Você tomou vinho ontem à noite?)
- **Did** you clean your bedroom?  
(Você limpou o seu quarto?)
- When **did** he confess the crime?  
(Quando ele confessou o crime?)

# LEMBRE-SE!

**INTERROGATIVE FORM: DID + SUJEITO +  
VERBO NO INFINITIVO SEM TO**

# Irregular Verbs

- Os **verbos irregulares** não seguem as regras gerais de formação do Simple Past, isto é, cada um tem uma forma própria de passado. Sendo assim, é necessário estudá-los um a um. Ver [lista dos verbos irregulares](#).

Exemplos:

- eat – ate
- go – went
- see – saw

- Bring – brought
- Buy – bought
- Drink – drank
- Sing – sang
- Swim – swam
- Ring – rang
- Sink – sank

# FORMAS:

A: They **went** to the movies last night.

N: They **didn't go** to the movies last night.

I: **Did** they **go** to the movies last night?

SA: Yes, they **did**.

No, they **didn't**.

# ATENÇÃO!

- Observe que nas formas negativas e interrogativas, com o uso do auxiliar did, os verbos (regulares e irregulares) voltam para o infinitivo sem to.
- She **didn't** **sing**.
- He **didn't** **sleep**.
- They **didn't** **work**.

# EXERCISES



1. What is the answer to this question?

“Did she eat all those plants last night?”

- a. Yes, she eat all those plants last night
- b. Yes, she eats all those plants last night
- c. Yes, she eated all those plants last night
- d. Yes, she eaten all those plants last night
- e. Yes, she ate all those plants last night

1. What is the answer to this question?

“Did she eat all those plants last night?”

- a. Yes, she eat all those plants last night
- b. Yes, she eats all those plants last night
- c. Yes, she eated all those plants last night
- d. Yes, she eaten all those plants last night
- e. Yes, she ate all those plants last night

2. Fill in the blanks with the correct alternative:

Where \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ ?

- a. go – did
- b. do – did
- c. did – did
- d. did – went
- e. did – go

2. Fill in the blanks with the correct alternative:

Where \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ ?

a. go – did

b. do – did

c. did – did

d. did – went

e. did – go

3. Choose the right alternative which corresponds to the past tense of **teach**.

- a. Tried
- b. Taught
- c. Thought
- d. Thanked
- e. Took

3. Choose the right alternative which corresponds to the past tense of **teach**.

a. Tried

**b. Taught**

c. Thought

d. Thanked

e. Took

4. The negative form of the sentence “He sold his car last week” is:

- a. He didn't sell his car last week
- b. He did sell his car last week
- c. He did not sold his car last week
- d. He doesn't sold his car last week
- e. He didn't sold his car last week

4. The negative form of the sentence “He sold his car last week” is:

- a. He didn't sell his car last week
- b. He did sell his car last week
- c. He did not sold his car last week
- d. He doesn't sold his car last week
- e. He didn't sold his car last week



5. Last Christmas he \_\_\_\_\_ a lot.

- a. eat
- b. eats
- c. ate
- d. is eating
- e. eaten

5. Last Christmas he \_\_\_\_\_ a lot.

a. eat

b. eats

c. ate

d. is eating

e. eaten

6. Observe the sentences below:

I – They arrived at the theater at 9 o'clock.

II – I saw him a year ago.

III – She is my best friend.

IV – Mary slept 12 hours yesterday.

How many of them are in the Simple Past?

a. one

b. two

c. three

d. four

e. none

6. Observe the sentences below:

I – They arrived at the theater at 9 o'clock.

II – I saw him a year ago.

III – She is my best friend.

IV – Mary slept 12 hours yesterday.

How many of them are in the Simple Past?

a. one

b. two

c. three

d. four

e. none

7. The little boy \_\_\_\_\_ the picture of a garden at school last Monday.

- a. draw
- b. draws
- c. drawn
- d. drew
- e. drawing

7. The little boy \_\_\_\_\_ the picture of a garden at school last Monday.

- a. draw
- b. draws
- c. drawn
- d. drew
- e. drawing

8. Yesterday, while he \_\_\_\_\_ down the street, he \_\_\_\_\_ an old friend of his.

a. has walked / met

b. walked / had met

c. was walking / met

d. walked / was meeting

e. walks / met

8. Yesterday, while he \_\_\_\_\_ down the street, he \_\_\_\_\_ an old friend of his.

a. has walked / met

b. walked / had met

c. was walking / met

d. walked / was meeting

e. walks / met



9. Yesterday, the President \_\_\_\_\_ his first public speech.

- a. makes
- b. make
- c. is making
- d. made
- e. to make

9. Yesterday, the President \_\_\_\_\_ his first public speech.

- a. makes
- b. make
- c. is making
- d. made
- e. to make

10. I \_\_\_\_\_ what he \_\_\_\_\_ but I could not understand it.

a. hear / said

b. heard / said

c. hear / say

d. heard / says

e. hearing /saying

10. I \_\_\_\_\_ what he \_\_\_\_\_ but I could not understand it.

a. hear / said

b. heard / said

c. hear / say

d. heard / says

e. hearing /saying

11. Choose the correct question to this answer.

“Daniel and I arrived at ten o’clock”.

- a. What time did they arrive?
- b. When did they arrive?
- c. What time did you arrive?
- d. When did you arrived?
- e. When do you arrived?

11. Choose the correct question to this answer.

“Daniel and I arrived at ten o’clock”.

- a. What time did they arrive?
- b. When did they arrive?
- c. What time did you arrive?
- d. When did you arrived?
- e. When do you arrived?

12. Mark the **INCORRECT** sentence about the use of simple past.

a. She **meet** her old friend at the party last night.

b. You **wrote** good compositions.

c. John **tried** to understand them.

d. Mommy **told** me a story yesterday.

e. Nobody **liked** the results of the game.

12. Mark the **INCORRECT** sentence about the use of simple past.

a. She **meet** her old friend at the party last night.

b. You **wrote** good compositions.

c. John **tried** to understand them.

d. Mommy **told** me a story yesterday.

e. Nobody **liked** the results of the game.



13. Choose the alternative that completes the sentences below:

- He \_\_\_\_\_(I) me a favor 2 months ago.
- She \_\_\_\_\_(II) her bed this morning.
- I \_\_\_\_\_(III) an important decision last night.

- a) did – made – made
- b) made – did – made
- c) did – made – did
- d) made – made – made
- e) made – did – did

13. Choose the alternative that completes the sentences below:

- He \_\_\_\_\_(I) me a favor 2 months ago.
- She \_\_\_\_\_(II) her bed this morning.
- I \_\_\_\_\_(III) an important decision last night.

a) did – made – made

b) made – did – made

c) did – made – did

d) made – made – made

e) made – did – did

14. Choose the right alternative.

She \_\_\_\_\_ very well last night.

- a) didn't felt
- b) wasn't felt
- c) wasn't feel
- d) didn't feel
- e) didn't feeling

14. Choose the right alternative.

She \_\_\_\_\_ very well last night.

a) didn't felt

b) wasn't felt

c) wasn't feel

d) didn't feel

e) didn't feeling

15. Complete the dialogue:

A: Did you clean the car?

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

a) Yes, I am

b) No, I wasn't

c) Yes, I did

d) No, I did

e) Yes, I cleaned them.

15. Complete the dialogue:

A: Did you clean the car?

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

a) Yes, I am

b) No, I wasn't

c) Yes, I did

d) No, I did

e) Yes, I cleaned them.

## 16. Choose the right alternative

What film \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ last night?

- a) were/see
- b) did/see
- c) did/saw
- d) was/seeing
- e) didn't/saw

## 16. Choose the right alternative

What film \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ last night?

a) were/see

b) did/see

c) did/saw

d) was/seeing

e) didn't/saw



17. Which verb completes the sentence below?

“He \_\_\_\_\_ a pizza at Pizza Hut.”

a) bought

b) brought

c) broke

d) drank

e) taught

17. Which verb completes the sentence below?

“He \_\_\_\_\_ a pizza at Pizza Hut.”

a) bought

b) brought

c) broke

d) drank

e) taught

18. The police \_\_\_\_\_ me on my way home last week.

a) was stop

b) stops

c) stoped

d) stopping

e) stopped

18. The police \_\_\_\_\_ me on my way home last week.

a) was stop

b) stops

c) stoped

d) stopping

e) stopped

19. I \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money yesterday. I \_\_\_\_\_ an expensive dress.

- a) spend/buy
- b) spent/bought
- c) spent/buy
- d) was spend/bought
- e) spendened/bought

19. I \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money yesterday. I \_\_\_\_\_ an expensive dress.

a) spend/buy

b) spent/bought

c) spent/buy

d) was spend/bought

e) spendened/bought

20. Mark the option in which all the verbs are written in the Simple Past tense.

a) put – drunk – ate – heard – taken

b) knew – brought – wanted – made – was

c) wrote – come – felt – had – flew

d) told – were – begun – gave – read

e) left – spent – slept – swum – traveled

20. Mark the option in which all the verbs are written in the Simple Past tense.

a) put – drunk – ate – heard – taken

b) knew – brought – wanted – made – was

c) wrote – come – felt – had – flew

d) told – were – begun – gave – read

e) left – spent – slept – swum – traveled



21. Read the text below to answer the question(s).

My name is Patrick. I \_\_\_\_\_ *on vacation to Brazil last Summer, and I \_\_\_\_\_* in a five-star hotel in front of the beach in Rio de Janeiro. I went to Rio by plane and I \_\_\_\_\_ *a month there. I \_\_\_\_\_* a lot of people and we \_\_\_\_\_ a great time! I want to go back to Brazil as soon as possible.

- Choose the option which completes the gaps in the text respectively.
  - a) traveled / stayed / spend / knew / had
  - b) traveled / were / spent / knew / did
  - c) went / stayed / spent / met / had
  - d) went / were / spend / met / did
  - e) were / went / stayed / knew / have

21. Read the text below to answer the question(s).

My name is Patrick. I \_\_\_\_\_ *on vacation to Brazil last Summer, and I \_\_\_\_\_* in a five-star hotel in front of the beach in Rio de Janeiro. I went to Rio by plane and I \_\_\_\_\_ *a month there. I \_\_\_\_\_* a lot of people and we \_\_\_\_\_ a great time! I want to go back to Brazil as soon as possible.

- Choose the option which completes the gaps in the text respectively.
  - traveled / stayed / spend / knew / had
  - traveled / were / spent / knew / did
  - went / stayed / spent / met / had
  - went / were / spend / met / did
  - were / went / stayed / knew / have

## 22. Complete the sentences.



- a. Did / ate / did / eat
- b. Do / ate / didn't / eat
- c. Did / eat / didn't / ate
- d. Did / eat / didn't / eat
- e. Do / ate / didn't / ate

## 22. Complete the sentences.



- a. Did / ate / did / eat
- b. Do / ate / didn't / eat
- c. Did / eat / didn't / ate
- d. Did / eat / didn't / eat**
- e. Do / ate / didn't / ate