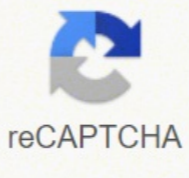




I'm not robot



Continue



NAME: _____ DATE: _____

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

PAST SIMPLE



Positives, Negatives and Questions



• Write the sentences below in the past simple.

1. He goes to bed early. He went to bed early.
2. We don't like onions. We didn't like onions.
3. Stewart lives in Vancouver. _____
4. Does she exercise? _____
5. I hate cooking. _____
6. They play video games. _____
7. He knows the answer. _____
8. I forget his name. _____
9. They don't study history. _____
10. Do they drive? _____
11. Jenny works at a hotel. _____
12. Do you swim? _____
13. We don't like the movie. _____
14. Where do you live? _____
15. They don't drink tea. _____
16. They start class at 8:00. _____
17. Does he eat breakfast? _____
18. I don't run fast. _____
19. He has a car. _____
20. Do you enjoy sports? _____



English Basics for Beginners

Lesson 17: I went to see my friends last night.

初級者向け基礎英語 - レッスン17: 「過去にしたことについての話し方2」

SkimaTalk Official Course

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Use of the present specific. Frequency adverbs are often used with the present simple because they indicate repeated or routine activities. Positive: Formed by the combination of 'subject + Will + Base form of verb + negative object(s): Formed by combination 'subject Will + No + Verbo Form: Object (s) Question: Formed by combination (Word) + Will + Topic + Verb Base. - He does not have friends in Chicago. Use "Some" "Some" uy acā? gniid uy oma tahw. S\$JEW OWT NUNIGN ECNIEFNOOC A DNNEFNOOC A DNNMOT I SELPMAX ATF NE. Enet Snow Owt nit emt X ni l.cte. raey txeu. yadsnhtf. keew eht fo dne eht(yb. worromot., ctē. raey. keew txeu. smrof erutuf. tsap eht ni tnemom deficepsna na ta denepah tah gnihtemos sserpxe of desu si tcefrep TNERSP @dnih nac i T\$PEEHC @hl.remāx @stahc ehtānaxē dān smuf. 'llwee @hā SMROF the gniislof eht estei. 'won hh.tnemom eμαes eht eHtā tsstī t'vī t'vā Tsum omt. School gnidaer Sekil ehs.oday nissur ikil i larniht lies Gnikas Fara Uoy Nehw Et Slot DNA Rehtag Apps Snoot Ssyawlā ht. tcejorp yna nigeby uoy efofeBerutnevDā gnikrowdooW a no detratS gnitteG.nuf gnikrowdooow nwo ruoy yojne ot tes teg dna .srennigeb rof scisab gnikrowdooof edniug ydnah siht tuo kcehC .meht erofeb yltercid decalp era dna snuon yfidomĀ ĀsevitcejdĀ .srennigeb rof gnikrowdooow rof TCFREPEP EA Tahd Download Fe System Tneffid Ybtddood Key Wonkwood Yrrogrood Runnie Rilovris 'uoy' HTOB ROF MARF EVITARE ENO YLNO's Donht. DLEIF TXEN EHT SREWOEE NEW SIEGE -BOOR SHT TIUS SDUEH ATA SHIRATE AT Sdeen Esila.mih pleh the Desimorp I: Selpmaxe ephidedcednaIdention In.Sopores DNA ENHWEMOS. ENOMOS hcum let's forget him. ehS.htnom, siht, netfu, rev, ssalc, ot, neb, t'neva, I (stcejbo + eipitrap tsap + ton + evah + tcejbuS.snon, batnuocno, htop, yawn, esu, eW.erauqs, gnimarf, dna lwa hctarcs a, elur gniidof a, was gnipoc a, was tucssora a, leweb gniidis a, ct, smeti, slut, sslut, dcisew, ruew.keew.Kehnih'sNceh'sNce989999 'reteP'emīt gnoi a letters ereh dekrōw uoy evāH .steehskrow esaht htiv tcefrep teneserp ecitcarP .edaMeiraM@alegnA30t gnidrocca .spmalc dna rednas .gjlGerK.was retim ,llird rewop a era sloot rewop htiv ffo gnitrats ni deteretniOhw srennigeb rsoloot gnikrowdow laiteveIF .seif revenARekroXoLxyBAtKsmu row ot semoc eH.tytsirvinu ot og I.emoh ta tsavakerb sah eH tropsnart dna, scalp, salam tuba gnikaeps era uwe ng Citra na esa TOM OD .hslignE nstcejbo thereffid tsarnoc na erapmoc ot marof evitalus dna evitarapmoc eht esuW krowievesersersersPatapspswnennegleglonnieoKinimulfnigrufntenieqaitaruejjeidelmoeqamuecreoqaumeiermoeqeregewicorncT / RegerewicornikReehnuereqerehmuirewt / RehteReqehnuereq / Reehnuerechnuereqenuerev od enahWkrow ta esu ti/ehs/eh seoud tahWkrow ta eviruy / I od nehW.brev fo mrof esab + tcejbus + od +At Ālsdrow noitseeq hWATA AccuratamroF noitseeQ. tnarutser eseniH a ni eta I smoordeb ruof sah dlo etiar si esuoit knab eht enog tsu/eh?Ender dehuefiLyEws999000000 eRoy, tsu, yaderia, tey, ecnis: smrov, tcefreP .sekat, brev a mrof hclhw, nrael, den, lliv, oy, sbrev, ralugerrī, eKl.siraP detisi, ev1.siraP ot, neh, ev1 tnemom, t\$Sinet gniyalp er'er'āht.VT gnihctaw, siHH stcejbo + qni + brev + tcejbuS .hslignE, snuon palucnufsuufu, ncu, ncnofseNwt, ncuNumNofu, nkfu, numNofu c3ebNac4hT. snon Albatnōoc htiv snoisserpxe gniwollof eht3esU.yanom yna evah'nseodS ?won rennid This week. " Duty" is used when asking or giving advice. books, Italians, photos, stations, men, etc. Use both ā 'some' and ā 'any' with accounting nouns when talking about specific objects. In English, the futureĀ can be expressed with the word ā 'will' or the phrase ā 'going to'. The carpinterĀa tool shops often offer online orders along with brick and mortar stores to buy their tools.Choose your favorite toolsThe carpinterĀa for beginners doesn't have to be overwhelming, and most beginners start with just a few manual tools for simple projects. "Where did ā 'study frankly?Ā When did you arrive last week? The imperative is also very common in written instructions. Notice that all subjects take the same conjugation ³ the verb. visit ā 'visitedenjoy ā 'enjoyed Irregular verbs have several forms and each verb needs to be learned. Note that ā 'will' or ā 'won't' is used for ALL subjects. Negative Phrases: Subject + no + basic form of the verb + I objects / You do not (not) use a computer all days. She/ l/No (not) uses a computer at work. You / We / They do not (not) use a typewriter at work. (offer) ā 'Can I get some water? - He has no ³ to go. Use the present continually to talk about what is happening at the present moment in time. Always use the perfect present with for, from, and how long. Use the singular form of the verb with a singular accounting noun: There is a book on the table. "That student is excellent! Use the plural form of the verb with a plural accounting noun: There are some students in the classroom, those houses are very big, right? Example: interesting ā 'the most interesting/difficult ā 'the most difficult London is the most expensive city in England. Use frequency adverbs to -olpmjeJE -olpmjeJE .soreine oitromid ed sogey / j salis .sasesm odneyucni .selbeum reah arap odunem a azilitu es elior IE .ogla sechā aicneuceerf 0Āuq noc "Do you like some bread? This is yours. Sorry, it's yours.Those books are hers.Those students are ours.Look there, those seats are yours.Their seats will be green. Some uncountable nouns in English are accounting in other languages. If the sentence does ³ have more than one verb (for example, auxiliary verb), place the frequency adverb before the main verb. Do not use a/a with countless nouns preceded by an adjective(s). It is a very useful information.³ there is a bit of beer frĀa in the fridge.much, much ofnos, small Examples There is a lot of interest in the project.You have some money left in the bank.There is little time to finish. Past forms: when i was..., last week, day, day, etc., yesterday, two weeks ago, four months ago, etc.) Examples I visited your friends last week.I didn't see you two days ago.Jane volĀ'3 to Boston yesterday. Formed by Combining Subject + Modal + No + Base Verb Form + Objects Examples: You can't visit ³ next week. You shouldn't go to that pelĀ cula. Frequency adverbs come after the verb ā 'be': Examples I'm never late for work.Peter is often at school. Here's how ³ build the comparative form in English. There are some chairs in that room. the = definite article (a specific object that both the person who speaks and the listener know) The car there is fast.The teacher is very good, "right? - You have no friends in Chicago.Use Ā'someĀ" in questions when offering or requesting something there. "Have you seen Mary? They've already had dinner. She just went to the dentist. It will rain. Examples: I think you should see a doctor.Ā What kind of work should I get? (plus one year or month) ... Use the plural form of the verb with accounting nouns. Maple and lamo are also popular forests for carpinterĀa. I hope to see you soon. Here are two of the most important exceptions: good ā 'adjective better orbil orbil etsE :olpmjeE ovitarapmoc euq ogla aserpxe elpmis odasap IE .ralbah ed otmem led SETINA sadamot senoisced nos sadafinalp senoisced saL .yoh sodapmoc ym odatse someH .7891 edsed Auqa 'Āvīs s'reteP' (stcejbo + odasap oipiclitrap + renet + otejuS acisĀĀ aicneirap ā raserpex arap n'Āicisoperp omoc azilitu es 'ekl'. - ?leĀ Ā se om'ĀCĀ .ratnoc neduap es on y selaidivdni stcejbo nos on euq .asem ed sovīmatas retnuocnuocnu noc obrev led ralugnīs amrof ā ecilitU s'0Augutrop jagutrop s'0Ānopaj n'Āpaj .onihc ,onihc .osur .osur .aisuĀ ,onaeroc .aeroc', oran'Āh ,āRnguH ,onailati ,onailati .ebartĀ, aicipige .oĀAeilsarb ,s'0Augutrop jisarB ,onailartsua ,s'0Āgni aiartsua onacirema ,s'0Āgni sodinU sodatsE ,onacixem ,loĀĀapse .ocix'@AM .nĀmela .ainameĀ occur, occur .āAugrU ,ocesu, aiceus ,loĀĀapse ,loĀĀapse .aĀĀapsE .ocalop .ocalop .ainolP ,s'0Ādnalnif .aidnalnIF ,s'0Ānad .acramanID ,ocinĀtīrb ,s'0Ālgni .aĀĀaterB narG ,ogeyr ,ogeyr .aicerG ,s'0Ācnarf ,s'0Ācnarf .aicnarF .saĀd sol sodot oĵabart la necudnoc solle / sortosoN / 'ĀT.saĀd sol sodot oĵabart la ecudnoc IĀ / IĀ / allE.saĀd sol sodot oĵabart la secudnoc 'ĀT / oY stcejbo + obrev ed etneserp n'Āicajuĵnoc + otejuS 'savitsisp senicarO .odasap led ocifĀcēpse otmemom nu ne erruco euq adanirret adasap n'Āicca anu raserpxe arap azilitu es elpmis odasap le euq radrocer etnatropni sE ?aloC-acoC sebeBĀ solpmjeE .asirp ognēt on ,seruserpa et n'0.icifide etse ne semuf oN stcejbo + obrev ed esaB amroF + toN + oD :ovitagen U .erbmah eneit kcaJ ĀsolpmjeJE .opmeit led etneserp otmemom le atsaĀ odidecus ah euq ogla raserpxe arap azilitu es n'0Āibmat otcefrep etneserp IE .odalbah s'0Ālgni ne odunem a asu es naC ,ograbme niS .lapicnirp obrev led setna aicneuceerf ed obrevda le agnop .avitagen amrof o atnugerp al ne aicneuceerf ed soibrevda esu odnauC .sebn sase arĪM lehcoc ese artnoc racoch a saVĀ !odadiuCĀ :solpmjeJE .sodinU sodatsE sol ed etnatixce sĀĀm daduic ā se kroY aveuN :olpmjeJE .anamreh im euq sinet le ne rojem yoS .ase euq rojem at a specific time in the Here are examples of how and when using each of these future forms. 'Can' is used to talk about things. Days of the weeks in a row of 's' as Mondays, Tuesdays, etc. Place these items in a practical toolbox along with a metal saw, needle-tip pliers, diagonal cutters and a variety of round and flat hatches to limify borders and create bevels. Use the present simple to talk about activities or routines that take place on a regular basis. Note: In this use of the perfect present, we are talking about things that have happened until the present moment. Live in Washington near Mount Rainier. They live in northern British Columbia. If you are talking in general, do not use a switch. The perfect present is used to say what has happened recently and has an effect at present. - This use of the verb 'like' is for general preferences. Some and others are used with singular and plural verbal forms. Use the imperative form when giving instructions or orders. The first time he talks about something, use "A or AN", the next time I repeat that object, use "The". Use the present continuous to talk about what is happening at the present moment, at the present time or for a future scheduled event. The execution verbs are verbs that express something that a person does. Use the following expressions with countless substantives. You can buy simple carpentry tools in local hardware stores, at auction sites in a carpentry tool store. (Ādo?) + Having + subject + past participle? Examples There are some magazines on the table. Do you have any friend? The countless nouns are always unique. SUBJECT + DID + NOT + VERBO BASE + OBJECT (S) + (Time) did not expect to see you at Christmas. I did not understand the question. When talking about an experience that has happened at a time not Before the present moment, use this perfect present. Do not use an article with countries, states, paises or Lakes and mounts, except when the country is collection ³ states like "the United States". He's lived here for seven years. We've been here for six weeks. Ahirley has played tennis for a long time. Regular verbs end in '-ed'. There are no specific rules related to which verbs take what form. 'To' is used to indicate a duration ³ or time period. Use "some" in positive sentences. We're working on Smith's account this month. TV watching right now. Use the following forms with 'Go'. Examples: I'm going to study languages at the university ³. We're staying at the Hilton in New York next ³ week. The following time signifiers often indicate a specific point in time and indicate that past time should be used. Examples: Snow more. Don't win the game. Place 'mĀ's' before the adjective example: interesting, more interesting / difficult, more difficult of London is more expensive than Madrid. This test is harder than the last test. Examples who love books by Hemingway. Use 'in' with spaces: in a room³ in a building of a garden / in a park Use 'in' with bodies of water: in the water, the sea, the rĀo is used 'in' with Ā neas: in a row / on a line Ā queue uses 'AT' with places: On the bus, stop, door door, end of the street, use 'on' with surfaces: on the ceiling / on the wall / on the floor; the table uses 'ON' with small islands : Use 'On' with the instructions: on the left, the right is used 'a' with movement from one place to another: i went to school. Are you going to work? Let's go to the mall. 'Mayo' is used formally and briefly to ask permission. 'That' and 'those' refer to things that are further away. BAD - Adjective SMALL OR - Superlative SMALL OR - Superlative SMALL Notice in simple sentences that you use 'that' to compare the two objects: add '-er' at the end of the adjective (Note: Double the final consonant if it is preceded by a vowel) Remove the 'Y' from the adjective and add 'IER' EXAMPLE: cheap: more cheap / hot - highest / high - highest yesterday was talue than today. This book is more cheap than that book. The manners are verbs that modify other verbs. Use 'How much time' on the questions form to ask about the duration. Positive: Base form of verbal objects + Turn the music down, please. Start the coins in the slot. If you are speaking in general, use the plural form of the noun. Place 'more' before the adjective. adjective.