

## ATIVIDADE 20

Tema: Simple Past e Past Continuous

NOME:

UNIDADE ESCOLAR:

# Past simple vs. Past continuous

www.telefonica.net/web2/angelarui.zm@ontero

TENSE	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE	ADVERBS AND EXPRESSIONS
<b>PAST SIMPLE</b>	I played football I went to the cinema (2nd column)	I did not / didn't play football I did not / didn't go to the cinema	Did I play football? Did I go to the cinema?	yesterday last (+day, month...) (days, months...) +ago when
<b>PAST CONTINUOUS</b>	He was playing football They were playing football	He was not / He wasn't playing football They were not / weren't playing football	Was he intelligent? Were they intelligent?	at (+time) while as

Don't forget the auxiliary in the past simple: DID

Don't forget the verb TO BE in the past continuous: WAS / WERE



Disponível em: <https://www.englishlearnsite.com/grammar/past-simple-tense-vs-past-continuous-tense/> Acesso em 01 de nov. de 2021.

1. Qual opção preenche corretamente a frase abaixo com o verbo no **Simple Past**? Você pode consultar uma lista dos verbos irregulares na internet (sugestão: <https://www.todamateria.com.br/verbos-irregulares-em-ingles/>) ou um dicionário físico de inglês-português / português-inglês.

Mr. Daves \_\_\_\_\_ half a bottle of wine at lunch.

- a) ( ) drink
- b) ( ) drinking
- c) ( ) drank
- d) ( ) drinks



2. Which verb does correctly fill the sentence below in the *Simple Past tense*?

Sorry I \_\_\_\_\_ to bring back the CD.

- a) ( ) forget
- b) ( ) forgetting
- c) ( ) forgets
- d) ( ) forgot



3. Fill the sentence in the Simple Past tense. Choose the correct verb.

Danny's mother \_\_\_\_\_ a note to his teacher.

- a) ( ) wrote
- b) ( ) write
- c) ( ) writes
- d) ( ) writing



Os verbos regulares recebem o acréscimo de **-ed** ao infinitivo para formar o passado simples (**simple past**). Em alguns verbos, é necessário seguir algumas regras antes de acrescentar o sufixo **-ed**, de acordo com a

terminação do verbo (infinitivo):

- **Verbos terminados em E:** acrescente apenas **-d**.
  - Exemplo: *to free* → *freed*
- **vogal + y:** acrescente **-ed**.
  - Exemplo: *to play* → *played*
- **consoante + y:** elimine o Y e acrescente **-ied**.
  - Exemplo: *to dry* → *dried*
- **consoante + vogal tônica + consoante:** repita a consoante final e acrescente **-ed**.
  - Exemplo: *to plan* → *planned*
- Nos demais verbos, permanece a regra de simplesmente acrescentar o sufixo **-ed**.

Disponível em: <https://pt.slideshare.net/narielias/simple-past-x-past-progressive> Acesso em 01 de nov. de 2021.

4. Complete the sentences with the regular verbs in *Simple Past*.

- a) People \_\_\_\_\_ (to talk) about the past.
- b) The Indian tribes \_\_\_\_\_ (to consist) of small groups.
- c) A large fire \_\_\_\_\_ (to destroy) part of the forest.
- d) All the children \_\_\_\_\_ (to play) after lunch.
- e) The enemy \_\_\_\_\_ (to declare) war.

5. Change the sentence to the **negative** form:

She met Jane yesterday.

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6. Change the sentence to the **interrogative (question)** form:

The radio transmitted the ceremony yesterday.

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## PAST CONTINUOUS

This tense describes...

**AN ACTION THAT WAS IN PROGRESS AT SOME POINT IN THE PAST.**

My brother *was working* yesterday at 7

They *were doing* an exam last Friday at 2:30

**TWO EVENTS TAKING PLACE AT THE SAME TIME IN THE PAST**



Ellen *was cooking* while her sister *was watching* TV



Disponível em: <https://pt.slideshare.net/majomarin/past-simple-vs-past-continuous-30591098> Acesso em 01 de nov. de 2021.

7. Look at the pictures and write what were these people doing?

a)



b)



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c)



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8. Use the prompts to write a full sentence in *Past Continuous* tense.

a) I / play / a computer game

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b) It / snow / all day yesterday

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c) We / listen / to music

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d) My sister / clean / the kitchen

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e) The teacher / talk / in the staffroom

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