



SEDA

— ON-LINE —

**INTERMEDIATE
ENGLISH**



1

Simple Past



The simple past form is most commonly used to express a completed action in the past. There are two types of verb in the simple past: regular verbs and irregular verbs. Regular verbs are easy because they all have the same ending (+ ed) and they are the same for all subjects. Irregular verbs are different, but they are still the same for all subjects.

Examples:

- I went to the shop (verb to go).
- She walked to school yesterday (verb to walk).
- They studied last night (verb to study).
- We listened to the music. (verb to listen).

+ AFFIRMATIVE FORM:

i) Regular verbs

Basic form: verb + ed

Examples:

Walk - walked

Push - pushed

Note how the simple past form is used with all subjects:

I walked
 You walked
 He walked
 She walked
 It walked
 We walked
 You walked
 They walked



Variations:

1) If the verb ends in the letter e, just add d to put it in the past simple.

Examples:

Hope - Hoped

Love - Loved

Invite - Invited

Note how the simple past form is used with all subjects:

I hoped
You hoped
He hoped
She hoped
It hoped
We hoped
You hoped
They hoped

2) If the verb has one only syllable or ends in a stressed syllable formed by consonant/vowel/consonant, double (x2) the last consonant and add -ed to put it in the past simple.

Example:

Stop - Stopped

Admit - Admitted

Drop - Dropped

Note how the simple past form is used with all subjects:

I stopped
You stopped
He stopped
She stopped
It stopped
We stopped
You stopped
They stopped

3) If the verb ends in y, replace the y with -ied.

Example:

Study -> Studied

Carry -> Carried

Try -> Tried

Note how the simple past form is used with all subjects:

I studied
You studied
He studied
She studied
It studied
We studied
You studied
They studied

4) If the verb ends in consonant/vowel/consonant and the last syllable is not the stressed syllable (rule applies to infinitive forms with two or more syllables), just add -ed.

Example:

Listen -> Listened

Open -> Opened

Visit -> Visited

Note how the simple past form is used with all subjects:

I listened
You listened
He listened
She listened
It listened
We listened
You listened
They listened



ii) Irregular verbs

Infinitive form	Simple past form
To write	wrote
To pay	Paid
To know	Knew
To meet	Met
To tell	Told
To go	Went
To come	Came
To give	Gave
To get	Got

Note how the simple past form is used with all subjects:

I wrote
You wrote
He wrote
She wrote
It wrote
We wrote
You wrote
They wrote

- NEGATIVE FORM:

In the negative, the auxiliary verb **did + not** is used with all subjects, the contraction **didn't** can also be used. The main verb remains in the infinitive, so irregular verbs are not used (the past simple form is irregular, but the infinitive form is used in negatives and questions).

Examples:

Auxiliary verb

Main verb (infinitive form)

- I **didn't** go to the shop (verb to go).
- She **didn't** walk to school yesterday (verb to walk).
- They **didn't** study last night (verb to study).
- We **didn't** listen to the music. (verb to listen).

Structure:

Subject +	did not/didn't + (auxiliary verb)	infinitive verb (main verb)
I	did not/didn't	go.
You	did not/didn't	go.
He	did not/didn't	go.
She	did not/didn't	go.
It	did not/didn't	go.
We	did not/didn't	go.
You	did not/didn't	go.
They	did not/didn't	go.

I	did not/didn't	work.
You	did not/didn't	work.
He	did not/didn't	work.
She	did not/didn't	work.
It	did not/didn't	work.
We	did not/didn't	work.
You	did not/didn't	work.
They	did not/didn't	work.

? INTERROGATIVE FORM/QUESTION FORM:

In the interrogative form, the auxiliary verb **did** is used before the subject. The main verb remains in infinitive form.

Examples:

Auxiliary verb

Main verb (infinitive form)

- **Did** I **go** to the shop? (verb to go).
- **Did** she **walk** to school yesterday? (verb to walk).
- **Did** they **study** last night? (verb to study).
- **Did** we **listen** to the music? (verb to listen).

Structure:

Did +	subject + (auxiliary verb)	infinitive verb (main verb)
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Did	I	go?
Did	you	go?
Did	he	go?
Did	she	go?
Did	it	go?
Did	we	go?
Did	you	go?
Did	they	go?

Did	I	work?
Did	you	work?
Did	he	work?
Did	she	work?
Did	it	work?
Did	we	work?
Did	you	work?
Did	they	work?



2

Simple Present



The simple present form is used to express things that are always true/facts and things that are part of your routine/that you do regularly.

Examples:

She speaks French (always true/fact).

She has English class three times a week (part of routine).

He goes to the gym four days a week (part of routine).

SIMPLE PRESENT CONSTRUCTION

+ AFFIRMATIVE FORM

1) Conjugation is the same for all subjects, except he/she/it (third person singular), where an s is added. Other than he/she/it (third person singular), the infinitive form is used for all subjects:

To work

I work
You work
He works
She works
It works
We work
You work
They work

To walk

I walk
You walk
He walks
She walks
It walks
We walk
You walk
They walk

To stop

I stop
You stop
He stops
She stops
It stops
We stop
You stop
They stop



2) If the verb ends with -sh or -ch, add -es to the he/she/it (third person singular) form in the present simple. The same applies to the verbs do (he/she/it does) and go (he/she/it goes)

To teach

I teach
You teach
He teaches
She teaches
It teaches
We teach
You teach
They teach

To watch

I watch
You watch
He watches
She watches
It watches
We watch
You watch
They watch

To wash

I wash
You wash
He washes
She washes
It washes
We wash
You wash
They wash

3) If the infinitive form ends with y, replace the y with ies.

To try

I try
You try
He tries
She tries
It tries
We try
You try
They try

To study

I study
You study
He studies
She studies
It studies
We study
You study
They study

To cry

I cry
You cry
He cries
She cries
It cries
We cry
You cry
They cry

4) With the verb to have, the he/she/it (third person singular) form is has:

To have

I have
You have
He has
She has
It has
We have
You have
They have

- NEGATIVE FORM

The auxiliary verb to do is used to form the negative form. It is used in the negative; do not (contraction: don't) is used for all subjects except he/she/it (third person singular), where does not (contraction: doesn't) is used. The main verb is used in the infinitive form, so s is not added to the main verb with he/she/it (third person singular).

Examples:

She doesn't speak Spanish.

She doesn't have English class three times a week.

He doesn't go the gym.

To work

I don't work
You don't work
He doesn't work
She doesn't work
It doesn't work
We don't work
You don't work
They don't work

To teach

I don't teach
You don't teach
He doesn't teach
She doesn't teach
It doesn't teach
We don't teach
You don't teach
They don't teach

To have

I don't have
You don't have
He doesn't have
She doesn't have
It doesn't have
We don't have
You don't have
They don't have

INTERROGATIVE FORM/QUESTION FORM

The auxiliary verb do is also used to create questions, and is positioned before the subject. Do is used with all subjects except he/she/it, where does is used. Again, the main verb is used in the infinitive form, so s is not added to the main verb even when with he/she/it.

Examples:

Does she speak French?

Does she have English class three times a week?

Does he go to the gym?



To work

Do I work?
Do you work?
Does he work?
Does she work?
Does it work?
Do we work?
Do you work?
Do they work?

To teach

Do I teach?
Do you teach?
Does he teach?
Does she teach?
Does it teach?
Do we teach?
Do you teach?
Do they teach?

To have

Do I try?
Do you try?
Does he try?
Does she try?
Does it try?
Do we try?
Do you try?
Do they work?

IMPERATIVE

The present simple is also used to create the *imperative*, which is used to give orders or instructions.

Affirmative imperative: Used to tell someone what to do. The affirmative form is formed by the infinitive.

Eat the meal
Talk to me
Be quiet!

Negative: the negative form is used to tell someone what not to do. It is formed by do not (contraction: don't) + **the infinitive form of the verb.**

Don't **talk** to me
Don't **read** this book
Don't **do** that.



3

Simple Future



The simple future form is used to express actions that will happen in the future. It is created using the modal verb **will** (different contractions are also used) and the main verb is always in the infinitive form.

Examples:

I will arrive at 6 o'clock.

Brazil will win the World Cup.

+AFFIRMATIVE FORM

Structure:

Subject + will + infinitive verb

I	will	go
You	will	go
He	will	go
She	will	go
It	will	go
We	will	go
You	will	go
They	will	go

I	will	work
You	will	work
He	will	work
She	will	work
It	will	work
We	will	work
You	will	work
They	will	work



The contraction of subject + will is more commonly used in informal speech and writing.

Contraction + infinitive verb

I'll	go
You'll	go
He'll	go
She'll	go
It'll	go
We'll	go
You'll	go
They'll	go

I'll	work
You'll	work
He'll	work
She'll	work
It'll	work
We'll	work
You'll	work
They'll	work

NEGATIVE FORM

To create the negative form, the modal verb **will** is followed by not.

Structure:

Subject + will + not + infinitive verb

I	will	not	go
You	will	not	go
He	will	not	go
She	will	not	go
It	will	not	go
We	will	not	go
You	will	not	go
They	will	not	go

I	will	not	work
You	will	not	work
He	will	not	work
She	will	not	work
It	will	not	work
We	will	not	work
You	will	not	work
They	will	not	work

The contraction of will + won't is won't, and won't is used much more commonly in informal writing and speech

Subject + won't + infinitive verb

I	won't	go.
You	won't	go.
He	won't	go.
She	won't	go.
It	won't	go.
We	won't	go.
You	won't	go.
They	won't	go.

I	won't	work.
You	won't	work.
He	won't	work.
She	won't	work.
It	won't	work.
We	won't	work.
You	won't	work.
They	won't	work.

INTERROGATIVE FORM/QUESTION FORM

The structure is very similar to the affirmative form, but here will comes at the start.

Structure:

Will + subject + infinitive verb?

Will	I	go?
Will	you	go?
Will	he	go?
Will	she	go?
Will	it	go?
Will	we	go?
Will	you	go?
Will	they	go?



Exercises

1) Put the verbs into the simple past.

- a) Last year I (go) to London on holiday
- b) It (be) awesome
- c) In the mornings we (walk) in the streets of Orlando
- d) But we (see) some beautiful paints

2) Write the past form of the irregular verbs

Meet: Speak: Put:
Do: Sit: Run:

3) Put the sentences into simple past

- a) We move into a new house:
- b) They sell cellphones:
- c) They bring a cupcake:
- d) She write songs:

5) Complete the sentences with the correct simple present form

- a) What time (the market/open) in São Paulo?
- b) Where (Jane/ come) from?
- c) It (take) me an hour to get to work
- d) She (wake) up early on Saturdays

6) Make negative sentences using the simple present

- a) My father make breakfast:
- b) They are ten:
- c) I speak Japanese:
- d) She writes a book:

7) Make questions using the simple present

- a) you/to speak/Italian:
- b) when/he/to go/home:
- c) they/to clean/ the living room:
- d) where/she/to ride/her bike:

8) Complete the sentences using the simple future

- a) You (meet) lots of interesting people.
- b) Everybody (adore) you.
- c) You (not / have) any problems.
- d) Many people (serve) you.