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Bildung allgemein:

Es gibt zwei Möglichkeiten der Bildung für die Past Tense Simple:
regular und irregular

a) regular verbs: add "-ed"

z.B.: help → **helped**

b) irregular verbs: **2. Stammform** des Verbs

z.B. go → **went**

Beachte:

Die Bildung der Past Simple in der Fragestellung und in der Verneinung erfolgt in der Regel nur mit "**did**".

Das Verb selbst wird im Infinitiv verwendet.

Signalwörter:

last week/month/year, ago, yesterday, in 1975, before, at six o'clock, last Monday, at six o'clock, before,...

Bildung Beispiel regular:

z.B.: help → helped

Grundform:

1.P.EZ.: I helped

2.P.EZ.: you helped

3.P.EZ.m.: he helped

3.P.EZ.w.: she helped

3.P.EZ.s.: It helped

1.P.MZ.: we helped

2.P.MZ.: you helped

3.P.MZ.: they helped

Frage:

1.P.EZ.: Did I help?

2.P.EZ.: Did you help?

3.P.EZ.m.: Did he help?

3.P.EZ.w.: Did she help?

3.P.EZ.s.: Did it help?

1.P.MZ.: Did we help?

2.P.MZ.: Did you help?

3.P.MZ.: Did they help?

Verneinung:

1.P.EZ.: I didn't help

2.P.EZ.: you didn't help

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3.P.EZ.m.: he didn't help

3.P.EZ.w.: she didn't help

3.P.EZ.s.: It didn't help

1.P.MZ.: we didn't help

2.P.MZ.: you didn't help

3.P.MZ.: they didn't help

Bildung Beispiel irregular:

irregular - past form: z.B.: sing → sang:

Grundform:

1.P.EZ.: I sang

2.P.EZ.: you sang

3.P.EZ.m.: he sang

3.P.EZ.w.: she sang

3.P.EZ.s.: It sang

1.P.MZ.: we sang

2.P.MZ.: you sang

3.P.MZ.: they sang

Frage:

1.P.EZ.: Did I sing?

2.P.EZ.: Did you sing?

3.P.EZ.m.: Did he sing?

3.P.EZ.w.: Did she sing?

3.P.EZ.s.: Did it sing?

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1.P.MZ.: Did we sing?

2.P.MZ.: Did you sing?

3.P.MZ.: Did they sing?

Verneinung:

1.P.EZ. I didn't sing

2.P.EZ.: you didn't sing

3.P.EZ.m.: he didn't sing

3.P.EZ.w.: she didn't sing

3.P.EZ.s.: It didn't sing

1.P.MZ.: we didn't sing

2.P.MZ.: you didn't sing

3.P.MZ.: they didn't sing

Bildung mit to be:

Grundform:

1.P.EZ.: I was

2.P.EZ.: you were

3.P.EZ.m.: he was

3.P.EZ.w.: she was

3.P.EZ.s: It was

1.P.MZ.: we were

2.P.MZ.: you were

3.P.MZ.: they were

Frage:

1.P.EZ.: Was I ?

2.P.EZ.: Were you?

3.P.EZ.m.: Was he?

3.P.EZ.w.: Was she?

3.P.EZ.s.: Was it?

1.P.MZ.: Were we?

2.P.MZ.: Were you?

3.P.MZ.: Were they?

Verneinung:

1.P.EZ.: I was not.

2.P.EZ.: you were not

3.P.EZ.m.: he was not

3.P.EZ.w.: she was not

3.P.EZ.s.: it was not

1.P.MZ.: we were not

1.P.MZ.: you were not

1.P.MZ.: they you were not

Verneinung Kurzform:

1.P.EZ.: I wasn't

2.P.EZ.: you weren't

3.P.EZ.m.: he wasn't

3.P.EZ.w.: she wasn't

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3.P.EZ.s.: it wasn't

1.P.MZ.: we weren't

2.P.MZ.: you weren't

3.P.MZ.: you weren't

Ausnahmen der Bildung:

a) Verb endet auf "-e":

Hier wird ein "d" angefügt.

Beispiel: bake → baked

b) Konsonant + "y" wird zu Konsonant "i" + ed

Beispiel: cry → cried

c) Vokal + Konsonant wird zum Doppelkonsonanten + ed

Beispiel: stop → stopped

Fragestellung mit „did“:

Bildung:

"did" + Subjekt + infinitive

Beispiele:

He went to the cinema last week.

→ **Did** he **go** to the cinema last week?

She drank a coke yesterday.

→ **Did** she **drink** a coke yesterday?

Fragestellung mit „was“, „were“, „could“

Bei "was", "were" und "could" darf kein "did" verwendet werden.

Bildung:

"to be" + Subjekt

Beispiele:

a) He **was** in Paris last year.

→ **Was** he in Paris last year?

b) They **were** tired yesterday.

→ **Were** they tired yesterday?

c) She **could** drive home alone.

→ **Could** she drive home alone?

Fragestellungen mit Fragewörter:

Bildung:

Fragewort + "did" + Subjekt + Infinitiv

Beispiele:

a) He watched TV yesterday evening.

→ When **did** he **watch** TV?

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b) She met him at the cinema last week.

→ Where **did** she **meet** him last week?

c) They were good at climbing.

→ Who **was** good at climbing?

d) Sandy played a game.

→ What **did** she play?

Verneinung:

a) Bildung mit did:

Subjekt + "did" + "not" + Infinitiv

Beispiele:

Langform → I **did not** drink.

Kurzform → I **didn't** drink

b) Bildung mit was/were/could

Subjekt + "was/were/could" + "not"

Beispiele:

I **was not** (here)./I **wasn't** (here).

They **were not** (here)./They **weren't** (here).

She **could not**./She **couldn't**.

Verwendung:

Das Past Simple wird verwendet:

a) für abgeschlossene Handlungen in der Vergangenheit (einmalig oder wiederholt):

z.B. He built his house last year.

b) für abgeschlossene Handlungen in der Vergangenheit, die aufeinanderfolgen:

z.B. He got up, then he had breakfast and went to school.

c) in Verbindung mit dem Past Progressive (when) für die unterbrechende Handlung:

z.B. She was reading a book, when the telephone rang.

d) in Verbindung mit der Past Perfect für die nachfolgende Handlung:

z.B. After he had missed the train, he took a taxi.

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[Past Simple Einsetzübung Übungsblatt](#)

[Past Simple or Past Progressive Übungsblatt 1](#)

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