

PAST SIMPLE /
PAST CONTINUOUS

Review

Past simple: 'play'

	I / you / we / they	he / she / it
Common expressions	yesterday, last ____, ____ ago,	
Affirmative	played	played
Negative	didn't play	didn't play
Interrogative	Did ____ play... ?	Did ____ play... ?

Adding '-ed' to the verb

1). If a word ends in an E we just add the D to the end.

to live - lived

to love - loved

to smile - smiled

to dance - danced

- I **lived** in Japan for two years and then **moved** to Thailand.
- I **loved** the surprise you had for me.
- He **smiled** when he saw his wife come through the door.
- They **danced** until their feet hurt.

Adding ‘-ed’ to the verb

2). If the word ends in a Consonant + Vowel + Consonant, we double the final consonant and add ED.

to stop - stopped

to admit - admitted

to plan - planned

to refer - referred

to commit - committed

- The policeman **stopped** the thief from escaping.
- He **admitted** that he was wrong.
- We **planned** a surprise birthday party for our friend.
- I **referred** the students to the website where they could practice some more.
- They **committed** a serious crime and will end up in jail.

Adding ‘-ed’ to the verb

3). If a two-syllable verb ends in a Consonant + Vowel + Consonant, we **DO NOT** double the final consonant when the stress is on the **FIRST** syllable.

to happen - happened

to enter - entered

to offer - offered

to suffer - suffered

- What **happened**?
- I **entered** through the back door.
- She was **offered** a new position with a higher salary.
- Many people are **suffered** from a lack of food and water.

Adding '-ed' to the verb

4). BUT, we DO NOT double the final consonant when the word ends in **W, X or Y** or when the final syllable is not stressed.

to fix - fixed

to enjoy - enjoyed

to snow - snowed

- He **fixed** his bike.
- We **enjoyed** our time in the North of Chile.
- It **snowed** yesterday.

Adding ‘-ed’ to the verb

5). If the verb ends in consonant + vowel + L, we normally double the final L and add ED.

Note: In the United States (US) they DO NOT double the L when the accent is on the first syllable.

ED form (UK)

to travel - travelled -
to marvel - marvelled -

ED form (US)

traveled
marveled

- I traveled around South America in 2012.
- Her beauty marveled us.

Past simple: 'think' (irregular verbs)

	I / you / we / they	he / she / it
Common expressions	yesterday, last ____, ____ ago, in 1999...	
Affirmative	thought	thought
Negative	didn't think	didn't think
Interrogative	Did ____ think... ?	Did ____ think... ?

Past continuous: 'think'

	you / we / they	I / he / she / it
Common expressions	while / when	
Affirmative	were thinking	was thinking
Negative	weren't thinking	wasn't thinking
Interrogative	Were _____ thinking... ?	Was _____ thinking... ?

Adding '-ing' to the verb

1) If the verb ends in an E we remove the E and add ING.

to live - living

to have - having

to make - making

to take - taking

- People **are living** longer now than they were 100 years ago.
- We **are making** a chocolate cake.
- He **was taking** his time to get ready.

Adding '-ing' to the verb

2). If the verb ends in a consonant + vowel + consonant, we double the final consonant and add ING.

to stop - stopping

to sit - sitting

to plan - planning

to get - getting

to swim - swimming

- The policeman is stopping the traffic.
- We are planning a surprise party for our teacher.
- I think I am getting a cold.

Adding '-ing' to the verb

3). If a two-syllable verb ends in a consonant + vowel + consonant, we **do not** double the final consonant when the stress is on the first syllable.

to happen - happening

to enter - entering

to offer - offering

to suffer - suffering

- What is happening?
- They are offering a discount.
- Many people are suffering from a lack of food and water.

Adding '-ing' to the verb

4). But, we do not double the final consonant when the verb ends in W, X or Y or when the final syllable is not emphasized.

to fix - fixing

to enjoy - enjoying

to snow - snowing

- He fixing his bike.
- We are enjoying this great weather.
- It's snowing outside.

Adding '-ing' to the verb

5). If the verb ends in IE we change it to YING.

to lie - lying

to die - dying

to tie - tying

- I know you are lying to me!
- You should water your plant more because I think it is dying.
- The little boy is tying his shoelaces.

Adding ‘-ing’ to the verb

6). If the verb ends in consonant + vowel + L, we normally double the final L and add ING.

Note: In the United States (US) they do not double the L when the accent is on the first syllable

Infinitive ING form (UK)

to travel- travelling -
to marvel - marvelling -

ING form (US)

traveling
marveling

- I have been travelling around South America for 6 months.
- He was marvelling at her beauty.

Adding ‘-ing’ to the verb

7). If the verb ends in a stressed vowel + R, we double the final R and add ING.

refer - referring

defer - deferring

- Are you referring to this one or that one?
- They are thinking of deferring payment of their mortgage.

Adding ‘-ing’ to the verb

8). If the verb ends in an **unstressed** vowel + R, we do **not** double the final R and add ING.

to offer - offering

to suffer - suffering

to whisper - whispering

- I am offering you a special deal.
- He is now suffering the consequences of his actions.
- I wonder what he is whispering in her ear.

