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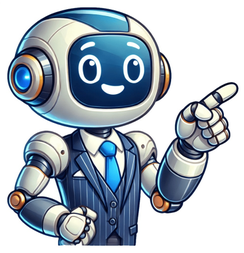

preterite, US preterit /ˈprɛtərɪt/ n a tense of verbs used to relate past action, formed in English by inflection of the verb, as jumped, swam a verb in this tense adj Etymology: 14th Century: from Late Latin praeteritum (tempus) past (time, tense), from Latin praeterīre to go by, from preter- + īre to go The pretérito(preterite) tense is used in Spanish to talk about actions that were completed in the past. It’s one of the two used in Spanish to talk about the past. The pretérito(preterite) tense is one of the tenses used in Spanish to talk about the past. We use the preterite to talk about actions that were completed in the past. Conjugating verbs in the preterite tense is simple! Just take the infinitive ending (-ar, -er, or -ir) off the verb and add one of the following endings. Don’t forget the tildes(accents)! yo-é-í tú-aste-iste vos-aste-iste él, ella, usted-ó-ió nosotros-amos-imos vosotros-asteis-isteis ellos, ellas, ustedes-aron-ieron Let’s take a look at some examples of regular verbs in the preterite tense: examples Mi hermana cortó el césped antes de que empezara a llover. My sister mowed the lawn before it started to rain. ¿Escribiste este poema? ¡Me encanta! Did you write this poem? I love it! No le contaron a nadie tu secreto, quédate tranquila. They didn’t tell anyone your secret, don't worry. Preterite Conjugations: Irregular Verbs Irregular verbs can get tricky in the preterite tense. Some verbs have an irregular stem in the preterite, while others are totally irregular. Read on to learn about some of the most common irregular verbs in the preterite tense. Dar Preterite Dar is totally irregular in the preterite. Note that the yo and él, ella, and usted forms do not have an accent. yodi túdiste vosdiste él, ella, usteddio nosotrosdimos vosotrosdisteis ellos, ellas, ustedesdieron yoditúdistevosdisteél, ella, usteddionosotrosdimosvosotrosdisteisellos, ellas, ustedesdieron Let's look at some examples of dar in the preterite: examples ¿Le diste el dinero a tu madre cuando llegaste a casa? Did you give your mom the money when you got back home? Santino le dio un lápiz a su compañera porque ella no tenía. Santino gave a pencil to his classmate because she didn’t have one. Sandra y Manuela le dieron un regalo a su madre para su cumpleaños. Sandra and Manuela gave their mother a gift for her birthday. Estar Preterite Estar has a uv stem in the preterite: yoestuve túestuviste vosestuviste él, ella, ustedestuvo nosotrosestuvimos vosotrosestuvisteis ellos, ellas, ustedesestuvieron yoestuvetúestuvistevosestuvisteél, ella, ustedestuvonosotrosestuvimosvosotrosestuvisteisellos, ellas, ustedesestuvieron Here are some examples of estar in the preterite: examples Estuviste en casa de Marcos cuando él se enteró de que había ganado la lotería, ¿no? You were at Marcos’s house when he learned he had won the lottery, right? Alejandra, Bruno y Ariana estuvieron aquí hasta las 11 anoche. Alejandra, Bruno, and Ariana were here until 11 last night. Estuvimos en el parque toda la tarde. We were at the park all afternoon. Hacer Preterite Hacer has an i stem in the preterite: yohice túhiciste voshiciste él, ella, ustedhizo nosotroshicimos vosotroshicisteis ellos, ellas, ustedeshicieron yohicetúhicistevoshicisteél, ella, ustedhizonosotroshicimosvosotroshicisteisellos, ellas, ustedeshicieron Check out some examples of hacer in the preterite: examples Mi hija no hizo la cama ayer. My daughter didn’t make her bed yesterday. Ustedes hicieron café para la fiesta, ¿verdad? You made coffee for the party, right? ¿Por qué no hiciste nada cuando oíste ese ruido? Why didn’t you do anything when you heard that sound? Ir Preterite Ir is totally irregular in the preterite tense. yofui túfuiste vosfuiste él, ella, ustedfue nosotrosfuimos vosotrosfuisteis ellos, ellas, ustedesfueron yofuitúfuistevosfuisteél, ella, ustedfuenosotrosfuimosvosotrosfuisteisellos, ellas, ustedesfueron Here are some examples of ir in the preterite: examples Fuiste al supermercado ayer. You went to the supermarket yesterday. Pablo fue a Acapulco hace diez años. Pablo went to Acapulco ten years ago. Andrea y Luz fueron al colegio para hablar con la directora. Andrea and Luz went to the school to talk to the principal. Ser Preterite Ser, like ir, is totally irregular in the preterite. In fact, these two verbs share the same conjugations! yofui túfuiste vosfuiste él, ella, ustedfue nosotrosfuimos vosotrosfuisteis ellos, ellas, ustedesfueron yofuitúfuistevosfuisteél, ella, ustedfuenosotrosfuimosvosotrosfuisteisellos, ellas, ustedesfueron Find here a couple of examples of ser in the preterite: examples Usted fue muy amable con el alumno que llegó tarde a clase. You were very kind to the student who arrived late to class. No fui la primera persona en leer ese libro. I wasn’t the first person to read that book. ¿Fueron ustedes quienes llamaron esta mañana? Was it you who called this morning? Poder Preterite Poder has a stem change in the preterite tense. It has a u stem in the preterite: yopude túpudiste vospudiste él, ella, ustedpudo nosotrospudimos vosotrospudisteis ellos, ellas, ustedespudieron yopudetúpudistevospudisteél, ella, ustedpudonosotrospudimosvosotrospudisteisellos, ellas, ustedespudieron Here are some examples of poder in the preterite: examples ¿Pudiste hacer los deberes? Yo no. Were you able to do the homework? I wasn’t. Vicente no pudo arrancar el coche esta mañana. Vicente couldn’t start his car this morning. Ellos no pudieron salir a la calle porque estaba lloviendo. They couldn’t go outside because it was raining. Tener Preterite Tener has a uv stem in the preterite: yotuve tútuviste vostuviste él, ella, ustedtuvo nosotrostuvimos vosotrostuvisteis ellos, ellas, ustedestuvieron yotuvetútuvistevostuvisteél, ella, ustedtuvonosotrostuvimosvosotrostuvisteisellos, ellas, ustedestuvieron And let's see some examples of tener in the preterite: examples Tuve una pesadilla anoche. I had a nightmare last night. Tuvimos un loro gris de cola roja cuando éramos niños. We had an African gray parrot when we were kids. Santi y Paola tuvieron dificultades para meter a las cabras otra vez en el corral. Santi and Paola had a hard time putting the goats back into the pen. Ver Preterite Ver is irregular in the preterite. Note that the yo and él, ella, and usted forms do not have an accent. yovi túviste vosviste él, ella, ustedvio nosotrosvimos vosotrosvisteis ellos, ellas, ustedesvieron yovitúvistevosvisteél, ella, ustedvionosotrosvimosvosotrosvisteisellos, ellas, ustedesvieron Here are some examples of ver in the preterite: examples No vi el eclipse lunar anoche. ¡Qué decepción! I didn’t see the lunar eclipse last night. How disappointing! ¿Viste la última temporada de tu serie favorita? Did you see the last season of your favorite series? Nosotros vimos a nuestra profesora de francés en el banco de la esquina. We saw our French teacher at the bank on the corner. Examples Preterite: I went Present: I go Future: I will go preterit (US) praeterite præterite (archaic) (abbreviation, grammar): pret. From Middle English preterit, from Old French preterit (13th century), from Latin praeteritum (as in tempus praeteritum (“time past”)), the past participle of praetereō (“I go by, go past”), itself from praeter (“beyond, before, above, more than”) (comparative of prae (“before”)) + itum (the past participle of eō (“I go”)). IPA(key): /ˈpɹɛtəɹɪt/, (weak vowel merger) /ˈpɹɛtəɹət/ preterite (not comparable) (grammar, of a tense) Showing an action at a determined moment in the past. 1913 [1856], Robert Caldwell, edited by J.L. Wyatt and T. Ramakrishna Pillai, A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian, or, South-Indian Family of Languages, 3rd edition, London: Kegan Paul, →OCLC, page 496:The Dravidian preterite tense is ordinarily formed, like the present, by annexing the pronominal signs to the preterite verbal participle. Belonging wholly to the past; passed by. 1890, James Russell Lowell, “Cambridge Thirty Years Ago”, in The Writings of James Russell Lowell, Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin, →OCLC, page 52:Without leaving your elbow-chair, you shall go back with me thirty years, which will bring you among things and persons as thoroughly preterite as Romulus or Numa. 1988, Clifford Geertz, Works and Lives: The Anthropologist as Author, page 19:Boas, Benedict, Malinowski, Radcliffe-Brown, Murdock, Evans-Pritchard, Griaule, Levi-Strauss, to keep the list short, preterite, and variegated, […] (belonging wholly to the past): bygone, foregone; see also Thesaurus:past preterite (plural preterites) (grammar) A grammatical tense or verb form serving to denote events that took place or were completed in the past. 1772, John Mair, A Radical Vocabulary, Latin and English, Edinburgh: A. Murray, and J. Cochran, for A. Kincaid & W. Creech, and J. Bell, →OCLC, page 101:When simple verbs redouble the preterite, the compounds drop the first syllable, as: Pello, pĕpŭli, to drive away, to beat back; Repello, rĕpŭli, and not rĕpĕpŭli, to drive back, to repel. 1994, Dieter Stein, Ingrid Tieken-Boon van Ostade, Towards a Standard English: 1600-1800, Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter, →ISBN, page 115:Nevertheless, a small amount of variation still exists in one area of standard English verbal morphology: the preterite and past participle forms of certain irregular verbs. preterition preteritive preterite tense preterite second-person singular voseo imperative of preterir combined with te Welcome ☺ to our grammar lesson on the Spanish Preterite Tense (“Pretérito Indefinido” or “Pretérito Perfecto Simple”). We use the Preterite to talk about actions in the past. A couple of sentences in Preterite Tense By the end of this lesson, you will be able to conjugate verbs in Preterite Tense and use them in sentences. You will also find a Quiz and Exercises to practice. Note: If you are looking for a lesson on how to choose between the Preterite and Imperfect tenses, go here ➡ SPANISH PRETERITE VS IMPERFECT Conjugation of verbs in Preterite Tense In order to learn the conjugations, we will divide verbs into two grupos: On one hand, regular and almost-regular verbs On the other hand, very irregular verbs Regular and almost-regular verbs Regular verbs The following table shows the endings we need to add to regular verbs in -ar (example “hablar”), -er (example “beber”) and -ir (example “partir”): hablar to speakbeber to drinkpartir to depart yohablébebípartí túhablastebebistepartiste élhablóbebiópartió nosotroshablamosbebimospartimos vosotroshablasteisbebisteispartisteis elloshablaronbebieronpartieron Notice that the endings for verbs in “-er” and “-ir” are identical. Almost-regular verbs The verbs we are calling almost-regular add the same endings as regular verbs. But they have one of the following irregularities: In some verbs, a vowel “e” becomes “i” for the persons “él” and “ellos”. Examples: pedir to ask forrepetirto repeatsentirto feel yopedírepetísentí túpedisterepetistesentiste élpidiórepitiósintió nosotrospedimosrepetimossentimos vosotrospedisteisrepetisteissentisteis ellospidieronrepitieronsintieron In other verbs, a vowel “o” becomes “u” for “él” and “ellos”. Examples: dormirto sleepmorirto die yodormímorí túdormistemoriste éldurmiómurió nosotrosdormimosmorimos vosotrosdormisteismoristeis ellosdurmieronmurieron In other verbs, a vowel “i” becomes “y” in the ending for “él” and “ellos”. Also, these verbs have accent marks for all persons except “ellos”. Examples: creerto believecaerto fallleerto read yocreíaíleí túcreístecaísteleíste élcreyócayóleyó nosotroscreímoscaímosleímos vosotroscreísteiscaísteisleísteis elloscreyeroncayeronleyeron Accent marks on regular and almost-regular verbs All regular and almost-regular verbs have accent marks for “yo” and “él”. Have you noticed that in the tables above? And verbs of the last type we have studied (where a letter “y” appears) have even more accent marks! Very irregular verbs Now let’s study the verbs we are calling very irregular. First we have “ver”, “dar”, “ser” and “ir”: “ver” adds the regular endings, but it has no accent marks at all: verto see yovi túviste élvio nosotrosvimos vosotrosvisteis ellosvieron “dar” adds the endings for verbs in “-er” and “-ir”, instead of “-ar”. Also, no accent marks: darto give yodi túdiste éldio nosotrosdimos vosotrosdisteis ellosdieron “ser” (to be) and “ir” (to go) are identical in Preterite Tense, with a very irregular conjugation: ser / irto be / to go yofui túfuiste élfue nosotrosfuimos vosotrosfuisteis ellosfueron Rest of very irregular verbs The rest of very irregular verbs conjugate in the following way: – Each verb has an irregular stem in Preterite.– Also, the endings are different from the regular ones. The following table shows the most important verbs of this type. In the middle column, we see the irregular stem we need to use in Preterite. In the right column, the endings for each person: VerbIrregular StemEndings for these irregular verbs andar to walkanduv-e (yo) -iste (tú) -o (él) -imos (nosotros) -isteis (vosotros) -ieron / *-eron (ellos) estar to beestuv- hacerto dohic- podercanpud- ponerto putpus- quererto wantquis- saberto knowsup- tenerto havetuv- venirto comevin- decirto saydij-* producirto produceproduj-* conducirto driveconduj-* traerto bringtraj-* * For verbs whose stem ends in “j”, the ending for “ellos” is “-eron”. For the rest, it is “-ieron”. Now that we understand the process, here are again the verbs in the table above, fully conjugated in Preterite: Irregular StemFull conjugation andarto walkanduv-anduve, anduviste, anduvo, anduvimos, anduvisteis, anduvieron estarto beestuv-estuve, estuviste, estuvo, estuvimos, estuvisteis, estuvieron hacerto dohic-hice, hiciste, hizo, hicimos, hicisteis, hicieron CAREFUL! 3rd person is "hizo", not "hico" podercanpud-pude, pudiste, pudo, pudimos, pudisteis, pudieron ponerto putpus-puse, pusiste, puso, pusimos, pusisteis, pusieron quererto wantquis-quise, quisiste, quiso, quisimos, quisisteis, quisieron saberto knowsup-supe, supiste, supo, supimos, supisteis, supieron tenerto havetuv-tuve, tuviste, tuvo, tuvimos, tuvisteis, tuvieron venirto comevin-vine, viniste, vino, vinimos, vinisteis, vinieron decirto saydij-dije, dijiste, dijo, dijimos, dijisteis, dijeron producirto produceproduj-produje, produjiste, produjo, produjimos, produjisteis, produjeron conducirto driveconduj-conduje, condujiste, condujo, condujimos, condujisteis, condujeron traerto bringtraj-traje, trajiste, trajo, trajimos, trajisteis, trajeron No accent marks on very irregular verbs Very irregular verbs do not have accent marks, at all. Have you noticed that in the tables above? Uses of the Preterite We use the Preterite to talk about actions and events in the past. It tends to answer the question: “What happened?” To be more specific, the typical cases where we use the Preterite are: Past actions that happened once or a stated number of times It doesn’t matter how long the action took. What matters is that we express it as a completed action that happened once or a stated number of times: Juan compró una lavadora ayer.Juan bought a washing machine yesterday. Yo estudié Biología en la Universidad de Madrid.I studied Biology at the University of Madrid. Ana y María fueron al cine cuatro veces el mes pasado.Ana and María went to the movies four times last month. El año pasado estuve enfermo dos veces.Last year I was sick twice. Past actions with a stated duration Yo viví diez años en Perú.I lived in Peru for ten years. Lola y Pablo fueron amigos durante toda su infancia.Lola and Pablo were friends throughout their childhood. A chain of events in the past, one after another We use the Preterite when we relate a series of events, one after another: “This happened, then that happened, etc.” We can illustrate this with the following graph. Look at it and then read the examples below: each example is a chain of events, one after another. Ayer, Laura se levantó a las siete de la mañana. Luego se duchó, desayunó, se vistió y fue a hacer la compra.Yesterday, Laura got up at seven in the morning. Then she took a shower, ate breakfast, got dressed, and went shopping. Primero estudié en un colegio público. Más tarde mis padres me metieron en uno privado.First I studied in a public school. Later my parents put me in a private one. Beginnings and endings in the past When we talk about the past, we tend to conjugate verbs that express beginnings and endings in Preterite Tense. For example: empezar = to start / to begin comenzar = to start / to begin terminar = to finish / to end acabar = to finish / to end La película empezó a las diez.The movie started at ten o’clock. Las personas comenzaron a hablar.People started talking. La película terminó a las doce.The movie ended at twelve o’clock. Acabé de contar la historia.I finished telling the story. Keywords with the Preterite The following keywords tend to work well in sentences with the Preterite: ayer = yesterday anteayer = the day before yesterday el otro día = the other day la semana pasada = last week el mes pasado = last month el año pasado = last year hace X días = X days ago hace X semanas = X weeks ago hace X meses = X months ago hace X años = X years ago hace mucho tiempo = a long time ago Examples: Tú pintaste un paisaje el otro día.You painted a landscape the other day. El año pasado aprendimos italiano.Last year we learned Italian. Ellos fueron a Argentina hace seis meses.They went to Argentina six months ago. Practice Quiz Take this Quiz about the Preterite Tense: Question Your answer: Correct answer: You got {{SCORE_CORRECT}} out of {{SCORE_TOTAL}} Exercise 1 The following sentences express past actions that happened once or a stated number of times. Fill the gaps conjugating the verbs in brackets in Preterite Tense. Click on the gray spaces to see the solutions. All verbs in this exercise are completely regular: 1) Yo compré una revista ayer. (comprar)I bought a magazine yesterday.2) Marta ganó el partido de bádminton. (ganar)Marta won the badminton match.3) La semana pasada, tú saliste el viernes y el sábado. (salir)Last week, you went out on Friday and Saturday.4) Nosotros bailamos salsa cuatro veces el mes pasado. (bailar)We danced salsa four times last month.5) El año pasado, ellos corrieron en tres campeonatos de atletismo. (correr)Last year, they ran in three track and field championships. Exercise 2 The following sentences express past actions with a stated duration. All verbs in this exercise are what we have called “almost-regular”: 1) Anoche, Ángela durmió solo cuatro horas. (dormir)Last night, Angela slept only four hours.2) Yo dormí ocho horas. (dormir)I slept eight hours.3) Los alumnos leyeron toda la tarde. (leer)The students read all afternoon.4) El paciente sintió dolor durante varias horas. (sentir)The patient felt pain for several hours. Exercise 3 These sentences express past actions about beginnings and endings: 1) Ayer, yo empecé a trabajar a las nueve. (empezar)Yesterday, I started work at nine o’clock.2) Lidia terminó de trabajar a las cinco. (terminar)Lidia finished work at five.3) Los festejos comenzaron el viernes. (comenzar)The festivities started on Friday.4) Vosotros acabasteis las tareas por la noche. (acabar)You guys finished your homework in the evening. Exercise 4 Finally, here we have several chains of events, one after another. 1) Anteayer, nosotras comimos en un restaurante italiano. Luego fuimos al cine y vimos una película. (comer, ir, ver)The day before yesterday, we ate at an Italian restaurant. Then we went to the movies and watched a film. 2) Ana llegó al hotel y puso su maleta junto a la cama. A continuación llamó a su novio y le dijo que la habitación era muy bonita. (llegar, poner, llamar, decir)Ana arrived at the hotel and put her suitcase next to the bed. Then she called her boyfriend and told him that the room was very nice. 3) Mi hermano vino a mi casa. Él y yo jugamos a la consola, y luego hicimos una comida muy rica. (venir, jugar, hacer)My brother came to my house. He and I played console games, and then we made a really tasty meal. Also found in: Thesaurus, Wikipedia. The past tense is used to describe or indicate an action that began in the past. Depending on how we form the past tense, it might describe actions that happened or were completed in the past, were occurring at the same time as something else in the past, or continued to happen until or near the present time.There are four forms of the Past Tense that can accomplish these tasks.Continue reading... or pret·er·it (prĕt′ər-ĭt)adj. Of, relating to, or being the verb tense that describes a past action or state.n.1. The verb form expressing or describing a past action or condition.2. A verb in the preterite form.[Middle English, from Old French, from Latin (tempus) praeteritum, past (tense), neuter past participle of praeterīre, to go by : praeter, beyond, comparative of prae, before; see per in Indo-European roots + īre, to go; see ei- in Indo-European roots.]American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fifth Edition. Copyright © 2016 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. Published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. All rights reserved. (ˈprɛtərɪt) grammar or n1. (Grammar) a tense of verbs used to relate past action, formed in English by inflection of the verb, as jumped, swam2. (Grammar) a verb in this tenseadj (Grammar) denoting this tense[C14: from Late Latin praeteritum (tempus) past (time, tense), from Latin praeterīre to go by, from preter- + īre to go]Collins English Dictionary – Complete and Unabridged, 12th Edition 2014 © HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1994, 1998, 2000, 2003, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2014 Noun1.preterite - a term formerly used to refer to the simple past tensepast tense, past - a verb tense that expresses actions or states in the pastBased on WordNet 3.0, Farlex clipart collection. © 2003-2012 Princeton University, Farlex Inc. ['pretərɪt] N (Ling) → pretérito mCollins Spanish Dictionary - Complete and Unabridged 8th Edition 2005 © William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1971, 1988 © HarperCollins Publishers 1992, 1993, 1996, 1997, 2000, 2003, 2005 ['pretərɪt] n → prétérit mCollins English/French Electronic Resource. © HarperCollins Publishers 2005Collins German Dictionary – Complete and Unabridged 7th Edition 2005. © William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1980 © HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1997, 1999, 2004, 2005, 2007 ['prɛt/ərɪt] n → (tempo) passato, preteritoCollins Italian Dictionary 1st Edition © HarperCollins Publishers 1995 Want to thank TFD for its existence? Tell a friend about us, add a link to this page, or visit the webmaster's page for free fun content. Link to this page: The simple past tense, also known as the past simple, the past tense or the preterite, expresses completed actions in the recent and distant past. The simple past is the basic past tense in English grammar. It is formed by adding -ed to the end of the verb. For questions and negative sentences, we use the auxiliary did(n’t). The duration of an action is unimportant in the simple past; instead, we emphasise when an action took place. Learn about the simple past tense in English Grammar with Lingolia then test yourself in the interactive exercises. The simple past is the basic form of the past tense in English grammar, we use it for: actions that happened once or repeatedly in the past Example: Last month a girl from China joined our class. She was from China. She showed us where she was from on a map. actions that happened one after the other in the past Example: She came in, introduced herself, and began to talk about her country. a new action interrupting an action that was already taking place, together with the past progressive tense Example: While she was talking about her home town, the school bell suddenly rang. in the second conditional Example: If I spoke Chinese, I would like to go on holiday to China. There are four past tenses in English grammar. Besides the past simple, there is the past progressive, the past perfect simple and the past perfect progressive. Learn about the differences between English past tenses on Lingolia’s English Tense Comparison page: Learn more about the simple aspect and other simple tenses on Lingolia’s tenses timeline. The simple past is used to say when something happened, so it is common to use it with expressions of time and adverbs of frequency. Time expressions: yesterday, 2 minutes ago, in 1990, the other day, last Friday, etc. Adverbs of frequency: always, often, sometimes, rarely, never, etc. The verb be is irregular in the simple past: We use the contractions wasn’t and weren’t in negative sentences with be in the simple past. The conjugation of verbs in the simple past is the same for all forms. We add -ed to the regular verbs, but the irregular verbs have to be learned by heart. In negative sentences and questions, we use the auxiliary verb did or did not together with the main verb in the infinitive. The table below shows examples of the conjugation of regular and irregular verbs in the simple past in positive, negative and interrogative sentences. We use the contraction didn’t in negative sentences in the simple past. We always use the infinitive of the verb after the auxiliaries didn’t and did. Examples: I didn’t know about the party. (not: I didn’t knew …)Did you have a nice weekend? (not: Did you had …)Did she say anything? (not: Did she said …) Simple Past – Spelling Rules Regular verbs are conjugated by adding -ed to the base infinitive of a verb. However, there are some exceptions to this rule: When a verb ends in -e , we only add -d. Example: love – loved (not: loveed) The final consonant is doubled after a short stressed vowel. Example: admit – admitted The final consonant -l is always doubled after a vowel in British English but not in American English. Example: travel – travelled (British), traveled (American) A -y at the end of the word is replaced by an -i. Example: hurry – hurried Improve your English with Lingolia. Each grammar topic comes with one free exercise where you can review the basics, as well as many more Lingolia Plus exercises where you can practise according to your level. Check your understanding by hovering over the info bubbles for simple explanations and handy tips. Simple Past – free exercise Simple Past – was/were (1) A1 Simple Past – was not/were not A1 Simple Past – was/were questions A1 Simple Past – was/were (2) A1 Simple Past – regular verbs (1) A1 Simple Past – regular verbs (2) A1 Simple Past – regular verbs (3) A1 Simple Past – irregular verbs (1) A1 Simple Past – irregular verbs (2) A1 Simple Past – irregular verbs (3) A1 Simple Past – regular and irregular verbs A1 Simple Past – affirmative (1) A1 Simple Past – affirmative (2) A1 Simple Past – negative (1) A1 Simple Past – negative (2) A1 Simple Past – negative (3) A1 Simple Past – questions (1) A1 Simple Past – questions (2) A1 Simple Past – questions (4) A1 Simple Past – one-off past actions (1) A1 Simple Past – one-off past actions (2) A1 Simple Past – repeated past actions A1 Simple Past – one off/repeated actions A1 Simple Past – successive actions A1 Simple Past – telling stories (2) A1 Simple Past – was/were (3) A2 Simple Past – was/were mixed A2 Simple Past – regular verbs (4) A2 Simple Past – regular verbs (5) A2 Simple Past – negative (4) A2 Simple Past – positive or negative? A2 Simple Past – questions (3) A2 Simple Past – questions and short answers A2 Simple Past – wh- questions (1) A2 Simple Past – wh- questions (2) A2 Simple Past – wh- questions (3) A2 Simple Past – mixed (2) A2 Simple Past – telling stories (1) A2 Simple Past – Salma and Fran A2 Simple Past – Holly and Joe A2 Simple Past – Chanel the parrot A2 Simple Past – Amelia Earhart A2 Simple Past – positives, negatives and questions B1 Simple Past – interruptions B1 Simple Past – second conditional B1 Simple Past – Tom and Nancy B1 Simple Past – A Weekend in Liverpool (Part 1) B1 Simple Past – A Weekend in Liverpool (Part 2) B1 Simple Past – Katherine G. Johnson B2 Gapfill Multiple choice Drag-and-drop Mixed