

Past Simple Tense

Glagol »to be« (biti)

Affirmative form (trdilna oblika)

I	was	at home.
He		at school.
She		ill.
It		
We	were	in the garden.
You		absent.
They		in Britain.

Negative form (nikalna oblika)

I	wasn't (was not)	at home.
He		at school.
She		ill.
It		
We	weren't (were not)	in the garden.
You		absent.
They		in Britain.

Question form (vprašalna oblika)

Was	I	at home?
	he	at school?
	she	ill?
	it	
Were	we	in the garden?
	you	absent?
	they	in Britain?

Short answers (kratki odgovori)

Yes, No,	I	was.
	he	wasn't.
	she	
	it	
	we	were.
	you	weren't.
	they	

Tako tvorimo preteklik le v primeru, da je glagol biti **EDINI** glagol v povedi.

Affirmative form (trdilna oblika)

I		
He	worked	in the garage.
She	listened	to the music.
It	played	with my sister.
We	went	to school.
You	came	home.
They		

Negative form (nikalna oblika)

I			
He		work	in the garage.
She	didn't	listen	to the music.
It	(did not)	play	with my sister.
We		go	to school.
You		come	home.
They			

Question form (vprašalna oblika)

	I		
	he	work	in the garage?
	she	listen	to the music?
Did	it	play	with my sister?
	we	go	to school?
	you	come	home?
	they		

Short answers (kratki odgovori)

	I	
	he	
Yes,	she	did.
No,	it	didn't.
	we	
	you	
	they	

Spremembe v pisavi:

-kadar **pred -y** stoji **soglasnik**, preteklik tvorimo z **-ied** → try - tried, cry - cried

-kadar se glagol konča na **-e**, glagolu v pretekliku dodamo samo črko **-d** → dance - danced

- kadar gre za **kratke enozložne** glagole, ki se končajo na soglasnik, pred katerim je EDEN sam načrtačen samoglasnik, se končni soglasnik v pretekliku **PODVOJI** → stop

- stopped, shop - shopped, plan - planned

-v pretekliku se prav tako podvaja tudi končni **-l** → travel - travelled, cancel - cancelled