

Past Simple Tense

Glagol »to be« (biti)

Affirmative form (trdilna oblika)

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

Question form (vprašalna oblika)

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

Short answers (kratki odgovori)

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

Negative form (nikalna oblika)

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

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		listen	to the music.
It		play	with my sister.
We		go	to school.
You		come	home.
They			

Question form (vprašalna oblika)

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

Short answers (kratki odgovori)

Yes,	I	
No,	he	
	she	did.
	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 naglašen 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**