

# Simple past

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**Inglês**

## SIMPLE PAST

O passado simples é usado para expressar uma ação passada e concluída num tempo definido no passado (*yesterday, last week/year/month, ten minutes/hours/months/ years ago, in 2011*).

**Forma:**

**Afirmativa: Sujeito + verbo no passado simples**

*He **went** there last night.*

*Peter **sold** his car yesterday.*

*When he **entered** the room, everybody greeted him.*

# REGULAR VERBS

<b>Infinitivo</b>	<b>Passado</b>	<b>Particípio</b>
to ask	asked	asked
to answer	answered	answered
to agree	agreed	agreed
to believe	believed	believed
to call	called	called
to create	created	created
to curse	cursed	cursed
to cover	covered	covered
to cry	cried	cried

# IRREGULAR VERBS

<b>Infinitivo</b>	<b>Passado</b>	<b>Particípio</b>
to be	was/were	been
to beat	beat	beaten
to become	became	become
to bring	brought	brought
to break	broke	broken
to buy	bought	bought
to come	came	come
to cost	cost	cost
to cut	cut	cut

# SIMPLE PAST

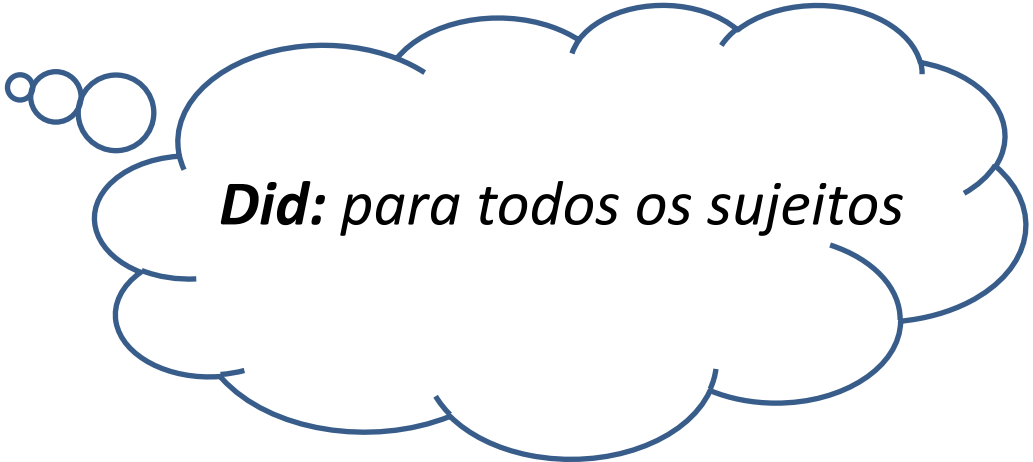
Forma:

**Negative: Sujeito + auxiliar (did) + NOT + verbo no infinitivo sem o to**

*He **didn't** go there last night.*

*Peter **didn't** sell his car yesterday.*

*They **didn't** study last year.*



***Did:** para todos os sujeitos*

# SIMPLE PAST

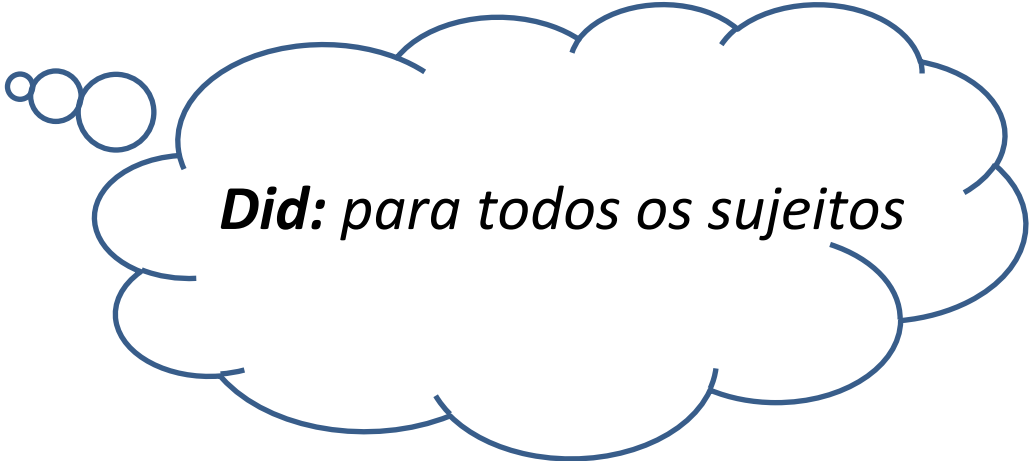
**Forma:**

**Interrogative: Auxiliar (did) + sujeito + verbo no infinitivo sem o to**

*Did he go there last night?*

*Did Peter sell his car yesterday?*

*Did they study last year?*



*Did: para todos os sujeitos*

Algumas expressões temporais podem ser observadas no passado simples, como por exemplo:

Yesterday

the day before yesterday

last (week/month/year/ holidays)

ago (three days ago, seven years ago)

the other day

Elizabeth Blackwell was born in England in 1821, and emigrated to New York City when she was ten years old. One day she decided that she wanted to become a doctor. That was nearly impossible for a woman in the middle of the nineteenth century. After writing many letters seeking admission to medical schools, she was finally accepted by a doctor in Philadelphia. So determined was she, that she taught school and gave music lessons to earn money for her tuition. In 1849, after graduation from medical school, she decided to further her education in Paris. She wanted to be a surgeon, but a serious eye infection forced her to abandon the idea. Upon returning to the United States, she found it difficult to start her own practice because she was a woman. By 1857 Elizabeth and her sister, also a doctor, along with another female doctor, managed to open a new hospital, the first for women and children. Besides being the first female physician and founding her own hospital, she also established the first medical school for women.

(Adapted from U.S. History, USIS 2012)



Why couldn't Elizabeth Blackwell realize her dream of becoming a surgeon?

- a) She couldn't get admitted to medical school.
- b) She decided to further her education in Paris.
- c) A serious eye infection halted her quest.
- d) It was difficult for her to start a practice in the United States.

Elizabeth Blackwell was born in England in 1821, and emigrated to New York City when she was ten years old. One day she decided that she wanted to become a doctor. That was nearly impossible for a woman in the middle of the nineteenth century. After writing many letters seeking admission to medical schools, she was finally accepted by a doctor in Philadelphia. So determined was she, that she taught school and gave music lessons to earn money for her tuition. In 1849, after graduation from medical school, she decided to further her education in Paris. She wanted to be a surgeon, but a serious eye infection forced her to abandon the idea. Upon returning to the United States, she found it difficult to start her own practice because she was a woman. By 1857 Elizabeth and her sister, also a doctor, along with another female doctor, managed to open a new hospital, the first for women and children. Besides being the first female physician and founding her own hospital, she also established the first medical school for women.

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The predominant verb tense in the text and its use is respectively,

- a) Past – story telling
- b) Simple past – narrative
- c) Past continuous – narrative
- d) Past continuous – story telling

## One of UK's top jokes

A magician was working on a cruise ship in the Caribbean. The audience was different each week so he did the same tricks over and over.

The problem was that the captain's parrot saw all the shows and began to understand how the magician did every trick.

He started shouting in the middle of the show: "Look, it's not the same hat. Look, he's hiding the flowers under the table. Hey, why are all the cards the ace of spades? ". The magician was furious but, as it was the captain's parrot, he could do nothing. Then one day the ship sank and the magician found himself floating on a piece of wood with the parrot.

They glared at each other but said nothing. Finally, after a week, the parrot said: 'OK, I give up. Where's the boat?'

According to text 3, choose the correct alternative(s).

- 01.** In English, there are past forms which are irregular. It means they do not follow the usual pattern. In the text, some examples are “saw” (line 4), “began” (line 5) and “sank” (line 12).
- 02.** The parrot once belonged to a Caribbean pirate.
- 04.** The magician did not want to save the parrot because the bird was too talkative.
- 08.** In the end, the parrot surrendered as he thought it had been the only trick he had not understood.
- 16.** In the extract “They glared at each other but said nothing” (line 14), the underlined part could be rewritten as “but did not say anything” with no change in meaning.