



A very helpful dog.

Hi! It is me again, Winston. Today, I want to tell you how I sometimes help Mr Goodwill. Normally, my human¹ is a very clever man, but sometimes he needs my help. Let me tell you about last Monday: First, my human **set** his alarm clock to 6 o'clock. That is too early. So, I **helped** him and **changed** the time on the alarm clock and we **slept** until 9 o'clock. I **liked** it a lot, but he **didn't like** it and **was** in a hurry. That is why my human **didn't make** me any breakfast, so I **had** to make my own breakfast. I **jumped** onto the table and **knocked** over some bowls and plates. My human **grumbled**² and **didn't laugh** about it, but I **was** happy – cheesecake and strawberries for breakfast – what a start into a new day! My human **was** in a bad mood. So, I **wanted** to cheer him up³ and play with him. I **took** his car keys and **ran** down the street and I think my human really **liked** it, because he **came** out and **started** to play with me. He **shouted**: "Winston, where are you?", "Where are my keys?" I **hid** behind a tree – woof woof! Then he **looked** around in the garden and I quickly **went** inside again. We **ran** around the house for 10 minutes until I **became** tired and until my human **was** all red in his face, probably⁴ because he **was** happy again. I am a very helpful dog!

Now you:

Please read the text above. Find the simple past forms in the text and match them with their infinitives. (= Schau' dir die Infinitivformen an und finde die passenden simple past - Formen im Text. Trage sie in die Tabelle ein)

infinitive	simple past		infinitive	simple past
to help	helped		to set	set
to change	changed		to sleep	slept
to like	liked		to be	Was / were
to jump	jumped		to have	had
to knock over	knocked over		to take	took
to grumble	grumbled		to run	ran
to want	wanted		to come	came
to start	started		to hide	hid
to shout	shouted		to go	went
to look	looked		to become	became

¹ my human = mein Mensch

² (to) grumble = meckern, grummeln

³ (to) cheer sb. up = jnd. aufheitern

⁴ probably = wahrscheinlich

- ❶ Hier im Text hast du jetzt schon einige Verbformen im **simple past** entdeckt!
Well done ☺!

Das SIMPLE PAST

Mit dem **SIMPLE PAST** (= einfache Vergangenheit) kannst du über Vergangenes berichten, z.B. wenn Du eine Geschichte erzählen möchtest oder über etwas berichten möchtest, das du in der Vergangenheit erlebt hast.

Mit Zeitangaben wie: **last week**, **yesterday**, **three years ago** oder auch nur **one minute ago** kannst du sagen, **wann** etwas geschehen ist oder **wann** jemand etwas getan hat.

Regelmäßige Verben:

- ➔ Es gibt **regelmäßige** Verbformen (z.B. **changed, jumped**) – diese findest du in der obigen Tabelle auf der linken Seite.
Regelmäßige Formen werden gebildet, indem du die **Endung -ed** an den Infinitiv (= Grundform des Verbs) anhängst.

Achtung es gibt ein paar **Besonderheiten**:

- to change - **changed** → das stumme -e fällt weg (nicht ~~changeed~~)
- ein -y nach einem Konsonant wird zu -ied: to *hurry* – *hurried*
- nach einem einzelnen, **betonten Vokal** wird der Konsonant verdoppelt: to *plan* – *planned*, to *stop* – *stopped*
- nach **-d** und **-t** wird die Endung -ed [ɪd] ausgesprochen

Unregelmäßige Verben:

- ➔ Einige der **unregelmäßigen** Verbformen (z.B. sleep – **slept**, go – **went** / have – **had**) stehen in der rechten Tabellenhälfte.
- ➔ Jedes unregelmäßige Verb hat eine eigene Form im simple past. Diese Formen musst du auswendig lernen. Die Liste der gängigsten unregelmäßigen Verben findest du in deinem Englischbuch oder in einem Lexikon.

⊗ Verneinte Aussagesätze

Im simple past kannst du natürlich auch verneinte Aussagen machen, dazu benutzt du für alle Personen (I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they) nur eine Form: **didn't**

☺ He **didn't like** it.

☺ He **didn't make** me any breakfast.

☺ He **didn't laugh**.

- ➔ Sätze im simple past werden mit **didn't + infinitive** verneint.

EXERCISES:

1. **Regular forms:** Look at the verbs in the box and put the past forms in the right group. (= Bilde regelmäßige *simple past* - Formen und ordne sie in die richtige Spalte ein.)

<i>need – copy – live – plan – shop – hurry – dance – love – like – want – taste – drop</i>			
stummes -e	doppelte Konsonanten	-y wird zu -ied	Achte auf die Aussprache!
<i>arrive – arrived</i> <i>live – lived</i> <i>dance – danced</i> <i>love – loved</i> <i>like – liked</i>	<i>stop – stopped</i> <i>plan – planned</i> <i>shop – shopped</i> <i>drop – dropped</i>	<i>try – tried</i> <i>copy – copied</i> <i>hurry – hurried</i>	<i>shout – shouted</i> <i>need – needed</i> <i>want – wanted</i> <i>taste – tasted</i>



Nach **t** und **d** wird die **-ed** Endung **[-id]** ausgesprochen

2. **Irregular forms:** Find 10 irregular *simple past* forms in the grid and match them with their infinitives. (= Finde 10 unregelmäßige Vergangenheitsformen und ordne sie ihren Infinitivformen zu.)

to go – went

to win – won

to have – had

to eat – ate

to come – came

to run – ran

to see – saw

to take – took

to be – was / were

to sleep – slept

W	E	N	T		R	
O		W		S	A	W
N	C	A	M	E	N	
	A	S				
H	T		T	O	O	K
A	E					
D		S	L	E	P	T

3. **Mixed forms:** please fill the gaps with the correct *simple past* forms. (= Setze die passende *simple past* - Form ein – achte darauf, ob es regelmäßige oder unregelmäßige Verben sind. Manchmal musst du die Sätze verneinen.)

Winston's diary

Yesterday was (be) a great day. Mr Goodwill and I *slept* (sleep) very long. Then I *made* (make) my own breakfast – cheesecake and dog food – yummy! Mr Goodwill *didn't like* (not + like) my breakfast. He *ate* (eat) muesli. Then we *played* (play) hide and seek⁵ with Mr Goodwill's car keys. I love that game. Mr Goodwill *didn't find* (not + find) it funny yesterday. He *was* (be) angry with me and *shouted* (shout): "Winston, where are my keys? I have to go to school!" So, I *gave* (give) his keys back because I love school. I *jumped* (jump) up and down happily and *barked* (bark) loudly. Mr Goodwill *laughed* (laugh) and *started* (start) the car. Meanwhile⁶, I *took* (take) his favourite pen, so we can play hide and seek at school again – I know he loves that game. Woof, woof!

⁵ to play hide and seek = Verstecken spielen

⁶ meanwhile = währenddessen