

WHAT DID YOU DO? - EXERCISES

WARMING UP! *On s'échauffe!*

1. True or False? What do you know or remember about the simple past tense or also called preterite? Give the correct answer when it's false (in the same language as the question).

Vrai ou Faux? Que sais-tu ou te souviens-tu du prétérit dont les 2 appellations en anglais sont «simple past» et «preterite»? Donne la bonne réponse si l'affirmation est fausse (dans la même langue que la question).

a) Pour les autres verbes que « to be », c'est-à-dire des verbes lexicaux, on distingue les verbes réguliers des verbes irréguliers. **Vrai**

b) Les verbes réguliers se terminent par « -ed » aux formes négatives et interrogatives. **Faux**

Aux formes négatives et interrogatives, on doit utiliser l'auxiliaire « did ». Le verbe sera à la base verbale.

c) Les verbes réguliers et irréguliers doivent se conjuguer avec l'auxiliaire « did » aux formes négatives et interrogatives. **Vrai**

d) Lorsque l'auxiliaire « did » est utilisé, le verbe régulier ou irrégulier garde la terminaison « -ed ».

Faux. Si l'auxiliaire « did » ou « didn't » est utilisé dans les formes interrogatives et négatives, le verbe ne se termine pas par « -ed » mais il se présente sous forme de base verbale.

e) Les formes conjuguées des verbes lexicaux réguliers ou irréguliers ne changent pas en fonction des pronoms personnels sujets. **Vrai. La forme prétérit des verbes réguliers ou irréguliers est la même à toutes les personnes de conjugaison.**

2. Fill in the grid. Remplis la grille de conjugaison du verbe régulier « to love » au prétérit.

TO LOVE	Forme affirmative	Forme négative	Forme interrogative
Forme pleine	I / he / she / it / we / you / they loved eating pizza	I / he / she / it / we / you / they did not love eating pizza	Did I / he / she / it / we / you / they love eating pizza?
Forme contractée		I / he / she / it / we / you / they didn't love eating pizza	

3. Fill in the grid. Remplis la grille de conjugaison du verbe irrégulier « to buy » au prétérit. Tu peux consulter la liste si tu ne connais pas sa forme au prétérit.

TO BUY	Forme affirmative	Forme négative	Forme interrogative
Forme pleine	I / he / she / it / we / you / they bought a new car	I / he / she / it / we / you / they did not buy a new car	Did I / he / she / it / we / you / they buy a new car?
Forme contractée		I / he / she / it / we / you / they didn't buy a new car	

PRACTISING EXERCISES

1. Rewrite the following verbs in the right line. Réécris les verbes suivants dans la bonne ligne.

Regular verbs	<i>tried – visited – copied – played – parked</i>
Irregular verbs	<i>got – saw – paid – bought – thought – knew – put – spoke – went</i>

2. Tick the right form of simple past. Des erreurs se sont glissées dans ces phrases. Coche la bonne réponse.

- a) She didn't play tennis. She didn't played tennis. b) I didn't went out. I didn't go out.
c) Did they buy a present? Did they bought a present? d) He stayed home. He did stayed home.
e) We came home late. We didn't came home late. f) He didn't visited me. He didn't visit me.

3. Put the regular verbs in brackets into simple past. Mets les verbes réguliers entre parenthèses au prétérit.

- a) He **cleaned** (clean) his teeth three times yesterday.
b) It was hot in the room, so she **opened** (open) the windows.
c) The concert **started** (start) at 7.3. and **finished** (finish) at 10.00 p.m.
d) When she was a child, she **wanted** (want) to be a doctor.
e) The accident **happened** (happen) last Sunday afternoon.
f) It's a nice day today but yesterday it **rained** (rain) all day.
g) They **enjoyed** (enjoy) their holiday last summer. They **stayed** (stay) at a very nice place.
h) He grand- father **died** (die) when he was 90 years old. To died : mourir

4. Rewrite the sentences of Exercise 1. in negative forms.

- a) *He didn't clean his teeth three times yesterday.*
b) It was hot in the room, so she **didn't open** (open) the windows.
c) The concert **didn't start** (start) at 7.3. and **didn't finish** (finish) at 10.00 p.m.
d) When she was a child, she **didn't want** (want) to be a doctor.
e) The accident **didn't happen** (happen) last Sunday afternoon.
f) It's a nice day today but yesterday it **didn't rain** (rain) all day.
g) They **didn't enjoy** (enjoy) their holiday last summer. They **didn't stay** (stay) at a very nice place.
h) He grand- father **didn't die** (die) when he was 90 years old.

5. Rewrite the sentences of Exercise 1. in interrogative forms.

- a) *Did he clean his teeth three times yesterday?*
- b) It was hot in the room, so **did** she **open** (open) the windows ?
- c) **Did** the concert **start** (start) at 7.3. and **did it finish** (finish) at 10.00 p.m. ?
- d) When she was a child, she **didn't want** (want) to be a doctor ?
- e) The accident **didn't happen** (happen) last Sunday afternoon ?
- f) It's a nice day today but yesterday it **didn't rain** (rain) all day ?
- g) **Did** they **enjoy** (enjoy) their holiday last summer ? **Did** they **stay** (stay) at a very nice place ?
- h) **Did** his grand- father **die** (die) when he was 90 years old ?

6. Put the irregular verbs in brackets into simple past. Mets les verbes irréguliers entre parenthèses au prétérit.



Last Tuesday Lisa **flew** (fly) from London to Madrid. She **got** (get) up at six o'clock in the morning and **had** (have) a cup of coffee. At 6.30 she **left** (leave) home, she **drove** (drive) to the airport. When she arrived, she parked her car and **went** (go) to the airport café where she **had** (have) her breakfast. Then she **went** (go) through the passport control and waited for her flight. The plane departed on time and landed in Madrid two hours later. Finally, she **took** (take) a taxi from the airport to her hotel in the centre of Madrid.

7. Complete these sentences with the verb in the negative. Complète ces phrases avec le verbe à la forme négative.

- a) I saw John but I **didn't see** Mary. (Le verbe irrégulier "saw" a sa base verbale « see ». Le prétérit à la forme négative se forme ainsi : « didn't + base verbale »)
- b) They worked on Monday but they **didn't work** on Tuesday.
- c) We went to the book shop but we **didn't go** to the bank.
- d) She had a pen but she **didn't have** any paper.
- e) Jack did French but he **didn't do** German.
- f) I won the rugby match but I **didn't win** the cricket match.

8. Write questions with "Did... ?" as in the example. Ecris les questions fermées commençant par l'auxiliaire « Did » comme dans l'exemple.

- a) I watched TV last night. And you? **Did you watch TV last night?**

- b) I enjoyed the party. And you? **Did you enjoy the party ?**
- c) I had a good holiday. And you? **Did you have a good holiday?**
- d) I got up early this morning. And you? **Did you get up early?**
- e) I slept well last night. And you? **Did you sleep well last night?**
- f) I bought a nice T-shirt. And you? **Did you buy a nice T-shirt?**

9. Write questions with interrogative words or expressions Who / What / How / Why... ? Ecris les questions avec les mots ou expressions interrogatifs Who / What / How / Why... ?

- a) I met somebody. → **Who did you meet?**
- b) Harry arrived. → **What time did Harry arrive ?**
- c) I saw somebody. → **Who did you see ?**
- d) I wanted something. → **What did you want ?**
- e) The meeting finished. → **Why . did the meeting finish ?**
- f) We had dinner. → **When did you have dinner?**
- g) It cost a lot of money. → **How did it cost ?**

10. Put the verbs in the correct form of simple past (positive, negative or question). Mets les verbes à la bonne forme du prétérit (affirmative, négative ou interrogative).

- a) I **played** (play) tennis yesterday but I **didn't win** (not / win).
- b) We **waited** (wait) a long time for the bus but it **didn't come** (not / come).
- c) That's a nice dress. Where **did** you **buy** (buy) it?
- d) She **saw** (see) me but she **didn't speak** (not / speak) to me.
- e) “ **Did** it **rain** (rain) yesterday?” “No, it didn't. It was a nice day.”
- f) That was a stupid thing to do. Why **did** you **do** (do) it?

11. What did you do last week? Ecris 3 phrases affirmatives et 3 phrases négatives pour parler de ce que tu as fait ou non, la semaine dernière. Utilise des verbes réguliers et irréguliers de ton choix et du vocabulaire dont tu peux chercher la traduction dans un dictionnaire.

Les réponses sont libres mais vous devez respecter les règles de conjugaison :

Formes affirmatives :

Sujet + verbe régulier avec la terminaison « -ed ». Sujet + verbe irrégulier de la liste qu'il faut apprendre régulièrement.

Formes négatives :

Sujet + didn't + base verbale de verbe régulier ou irrégulier .

Vous pouvez aussi utiliser « to be » au prétérit, aux formes affirmatives et négatives. Ex : I wasn't at school.