

Activity 1 : Read the lesson about preterite and do the following exercises.

Grammar

■ Be au prétérit

→ Be est le seul verbe qui a deux formes passées.

I	he/she/it	you	we	they
was			were	

→ Tu utilises la forme passée de l'auxiliaire **be** pour parler de situations passées.
*Paul's sister **was** shocked.*
*They **were** at Balmoral Castle.*

→ À la forme interrogative, on inverse le sujet et **was** ou **were**.
Was she afraid?

→ À la forme négative, on utilise **wasn't** ou **weren't**.
*They **weren't** conscious of the danger outside.*

■ Le prétérit (forme affirmative)

→ Pour mettre un verbe lexical au passé, on ajoute le suffixe **-ed** à la base verbale ou **-d** si le verbe se termine déjà par un **e**.
*He **entered** the park. He **arrived** by paraglider.*

⚠ Attention aux verbes qui se terminent par **consonne + y**.
*carry → **carried***

→ De nombreux verbes très courants sont irréguliers. Il faut apprendre leur forme passée par cœur.

<i>find → found</i>	<i>run → ran</i>	<i>take → took</i>
<i>go → went</i>	<i>see → saw</i>	<i>tell → told</i>
<i>have → had</i>	<i>speak → spoke</i>	

Exercices

1 Complète les phrases avec **was** ou **were**, puis traduis-les.

- The Queen and her family ... at Balmoral yesterday.
- Mrs O'Malley ... shocked and worried.
- The forest around the castle ... very big.
- We ... in Scotland last summer.
- Chad and Tom ... at school when Uncle Paul landed in Balmoral.

2 Retrouve les questions qui ont provoqué ces réponses.

Ex.: She was at the door. → Where was she?

- The guards were near the entrance.
- She was in the castle.
- She was shocked because Paul was arrested.
- We were in London last week.

3 Conjugue les verbes au prétérit. Attention, certains sont irréguliers.

- She (take) the train and (go) to Scotland.
- Paul (walk) for a long time in the forest, then he (see) a castle.
- A journalist (interview) a detective.
- She (be) at home when she (watch) the news.
- The queen (call) the guards when she (find) a man in her room.

4-Transforme les verbes suivants au prétérit.

a-investigate →

b-take →

c-go →

d-speak →

e-see →

f-call →

g-attack →

h-have →

i-arrest →