STENCIL 2B

PAST TENSES (FORM)

JE MOET DRIE ‘TENSES’ KUNNEN GEBRUIKEN.

* A. PAST SIMPLE
* B. PAST CONTINUOUS
* C. PAST PERFECT

A. PAST SIMPLE (vorm)

A.1: REGULAR VERBS

A.2: IRREGULAR VERBS

A.1: REGULAR VERBS

Regelmatige werkwoorden worden gevormd door achtervoeging van –ed achter het hele werkwoord.

to walk – walked

to play – played

to try – tried

Deze vorm is dan altijd gelijk:

I played

you played

he played

she played

it played

we played

you played

they played

SPELLING

1. Na een stomme –e (silent –e) krijg je

geen –ed maar –d.

to close – closed

to die – died

to phone – phoned

2. Na medeklinker + y (consonant + y) krijg je –ed maar de –y verandert in –i.

to study – studied

to carry – carried

to bully - bullied

3. Na klinker + y (vowel +y) blijft de –y gewoon staan.

to play – played

to obey – obeyed

to destroy – destroyed

4. De laatste enkele medeklinker na een enkele beklemtoonde klinker verdubbelt.

to ban – banned

to stop – stopped

to rot – rotted

to knit - knitted

to prefer – preferred (klemtoon op –er)

to deter – deterred (klemtoon op –er)

DUS NIET BIJ:

to clean (twee klinkers) – cleaned

to work(twee medeklinkers) - worked

to offer – offered (klemtoon valt op –of)

to cover – covered (klemtoon valt op – cov)

to reveal – revealed (dubbele klinker in tweede lettergreep)

WEL bij – el als dat voorkomt bij werkwoorden waarvan de klemtoon niet valt op de – el

To travel – travelled

To cancel – cancelled

To level – levelled

To marvel - marvelled

UITSPRAAKREGELS

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| UITGANG -ED | NA:  p , k , s , ch , sh , f , x. | UITSPRAAK  [ T ] | |
| dropped  asked  kissed  watched  blushed  laughed (gh-f)  bluffed  fixed | | [dropt]  [aaskt]  [kist]  [wotsjt]  [blusjt]  [laaft]  [bluft]  [fikst] |
| UITGANG -ED | NA:  t, d | UITSPRAAK  [ID] | |
| waited | | [weitid] |
| demanded | | [dimandid] |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| UITGANG -ED | IN ANDERE GEVALLEN | UITSPRAAK  [D] | |
| agreed  advised  answered  believed  called  followed | | [agried]  [advaizd]  [aansud]  [bilievd]  [coald]  [folouwd] |

A.2: IRREGULAR VERBS

Bij onregelmatige werkwoorden is er geen regel voor de vorming van de verleden tijd. Je moet deze vormen uit je hoofd kennen. Onregelmatige werkwoorden kenmerken zich wel door klankverandering. De tweede hoofdvorm is de vorm die je gebruikt in de verleden tijd.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| INFINITVE | SIMPLE PAST TENSE | PAST PARTICIPLE |
| to go | went | gone |
| to see | saw | seen |

De verleden tijdsvorm van een onregelmatig werkwoord is bij alle personen gelijk:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| I | went | saw |
| you | went | saw |
| he | went | saw |
| she | went | saw |
| it | went | saw |
| we | went | saw |
| you | went | saw |
| they | went | saw |

PAST SIMPLE: QUESTIONS

Er is geen verschil tussen regelmatige en onregelmatige werkwoorden als het gaat om het maken van vraagzinnen.

|  |
| --- |
| VRAAGZINNEN WORDEN GEMAAKT DOOR ‘DID’ TE GEBRUIKEN. DAARACHTER KOMT DAN HET ‘HELE WERKWOORD’. |

VOORBEELDEN:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| TWEEDE VORM | DID + EERSTE VORM (hele werkwoord) |
| He walked (2) to school. | Did he walk (1) to school ? |
| Jack tried (2) to leave. | Did Jack try (1) to leave. |
|  |  |
| My wife left (2) the building. | Did my wife leave (1) the building ? |
| Jane swam (2) every day. | Did Jane swim (1) every day ? |
| ‘DID’ GEBRUIK JE NIET ALS IN DE ZIN EEN HULPWERKWOORD STAAT. | |

|  |
| --- |
| HULPWERKWOORDEN ZIJN:  AM, ARE, IS, WAS, WERE, HAVE GOT, HAVE + VOLTOOID DEELWOORD, HAD + VOLTOOID DEELWOORD, CAN, MAY, MIGHT, MUST, SHALL, WILL, SHOULD, WOULD |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| I was late. | Was I late ? |
| They were skating. | Were they skating? |
| Jack has bought a car. | Has Jack bought a car ? |
| Peter should say sorry. | Should Peter say sorry ? |
| He would come. | Would he come ? |

PAST SIMPLE: NEGATIONS

Er is geen verschil tussen regelmatige en onregelmatige werkwoorden als het gaat om het maken van ontkenningen.

|  |
| --- |
| ONTKENNINGEN WORDEN GEMAAKT DOOR ‘DIDN’T’ TE GEBRUIKEN. DAARACHTER KOMT DAN HET ‘HELE WERKWOORD’. |

VOORBEELDEN:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| TWEEDE VORM | DIDN’T + EERSTE VORM (hele werkwoord) |
| He walked (2) to school. | He didn’t walk (1) to school. |
| Jack tried (2) to leave. | Jack didn’t try (1) to leave. |
|  |  |
| My wife left (2) the building. | My wife didn’t leave (1) the building. |
| Jane swam (2) every day. | Jane didn’t swim (1) every day. |

|  |
| --- |
| ‘DIDN’T’ GEBRUIK JE NIET ALS IN DE ZIN EEN HULPWERKWOORD STAAT. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| I was late. | I wasn’t late. |
| They were skating. | They weren’t skating. |
| Jack has bought a car. | Jack hasn’t bought a car . |
| Peter should say sorry. | Peter shouldn’t say sorry. |
| He would come. | He wouldn’t come. |

* B. PAST CONTINUOUS (vorm)

De ‘past continuous’ bestaat uit twee vormen:

|  |
| --- |
| TO BE (WAS, WERE) +…. ING |

SPELLING:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **BASIC RULE** | Just add **-ing** to the base verb: | | |
| work | → | working |
| play | → | playing |
| assist | → | assisting |
| see | → | seeing |
| be | → | being |
| **EXCEPTION** | If the base verb ends in **consonant + stressed vowel + consonant**, double the last letter:   |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **s** | **t** | **o** | | **p** | | |  | consonant | stressed vowel | consonant | |   vowels = a, e, i, o, u | | |
| stop | → | stopping |
| run | → | running |
| begin | → | beginning |
| *Note that this exception does* ***not*** *apply when the last syllable of the base verb is not stressed:* | | |
| open | → | opening |
| **EXCEPTION** | If the base verb ends in **ie**, change the **ie** to **y**: | | |
| lie | → | lying |
| die | → | dying |
| **EXCEPTION** | If the base verb ends in **vowel + consonant + e**, omit the **e**: | | |
| come | → | coming |
| mistake | → | mistaking |

PAST CONTINUOUS: QUESTIONS AND NEGATIONS.

Aangezien bij de ‘past continuous’ een hulpwerkwoord gebruikt wordt (was/were), gebruik je geen ‘did’ of ‘didn’t).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Jack was painting the garage. | Was Jack painting the garage ?  Jack wasn’t painting the garage. |
| Tarzan and Jane were taking a nap. | Were Tarzan and Jane taking a nap?  Tarzan and Jane were not taking a nap. |

* C. PAST PERFECT (vorm)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| NEDERLANDS | ENGELS |
| Ik had hem gezien. | I had seen him. |
| Was ze vertrokken ? | Had she left ? |
| Ze waren niet gebleven. | They hadn’t stayed. |
| We hadden een cadeau gehad. | We had had a present. |
| Had + voltooid deelwoord  Hadden + voltooid deelwoord  Was + voltooid deelwoord  Waren + voltooid deelwoord | HAD + PAST PARTICIPLE (third main form) |

SPELLING EN UITSPRAAK:

Voor wat betreft de spellings- en uitspraakregels, gelden dezelfde regels als bij de vorming van de simple past tense.

PAST PERFECT:

QUESTIONS AND NEGATIONS.

Aangezien bij de ‘past perfect een hulpwerkwoord gebruikt wordt (had), gebruik je geen ‘did’ of ‘didn’t).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Jack had painted the garage. | Had Jack painted the garage ?  Jack hadn’t painted the garage. |
| Tarzan and Jane had taken a nap. | Had Tarzan and Jane taken a nap?  Tarzan and Jane had not taken a nap. |