Questions and answers with did

With regular verbs the **simple past** is formed by just adding “ed” to the infinitive (basic form); with verbs ending with a final “e”, just add a **d**. A final consonant after a short, stressed vowel is doubled.

We tested the new mobile.  
He showed me some photos.  
She *lived* in Manchester.  
They *liked* the hotel.  
We swapped places.  
I spotted my friend.

Questions in the **simple past** are formed with **did** (simple past form of do), the verb remains in the present form. Negations are formed with **didn’t** (short form of did not) + infinitive.

What **did** you **like**?  
*Did you like* the cake?  
*Yes, I did.* / *No, I didn’t.*

When **did** he **arrive**?  
*Did he arrive* today?  
*Yes, he did.* / *No, he didn’t.*

Where **did** they **play**?  
*Did they play* outside?  
*Yes, they did.* / *No, they didn’t.*

**Answer the questions.**

1. Where did Morty live before he came here?  
______________________________________________.

2. Did he live in a castle?  
______________________________________________.

3. Did he have a computer?  
______________________________________________.

4. When did he work in the forge?  
______________________________________________.

5. Did he train to become an entertainer?  
______________________________________________.

6. Where did he play with other children?  
______________________________________________.

7. What did he do together with his father?  
______________________________________________.

**Complete the questions.**

1. What **did you show** him?  
- I showed him some photos.

2. When ____________________________?  
- I arrived at 4 pm.

3. What ____________________________?  
- I tested the new CD-player.

4. Where ____________________________ tennis?  
- I played tennis on the beach.

5. When ____________________________ her?  
- I visited her this morning.

6. Why ____________________________ the mobile?  
- I tested it because I wanted to buy it.
To express that you must do something, you can use **must** or **have to**. Questions and negative sentences are formed with **do** / **does** / **did**:

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<tr>
<td><em>I must</em> go now.</td>
<td><em>You needn’t</em> go now.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>I have to</em> go now.</td>
<td><em>You don’t have to</em> go now.</td>
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**Must** is only used in the **present tense**, **have to** is used in the **present tense** and other tenses.

*Sorry, I’m late. *I had to help my sister. – *Did* she *have to* do her homework? – *No, she didn’t.* – She *had to* clean the kitchen.*

Write down what the persons **have to do** / **had to do**. Use **have to** / **has to** / **had to**.

Yesterday, ______  Today, ______  Two days ago, ___  Today, ______  Last Sunday, ___

Form sentences with **don’t** / **doesn’t** / **didn’t** + **have to**.

1. Why is he cleaning the bathroom? *He doesn’t have to clean it.*
2. Why are they going by bus? *They ________________________________.*
3. Why did she get up so early? *She ______________________________.*
4. Why do you want to go shopping? *You ______________________________.*
5. Why did they buy the books? *They ______________________________.*
6. Why is she washing the car? *She ______________________________.*

Complete the sentences with **has to** / **have to** / **had to** and fill in the correct verb.

*visit  practise  do  walk  wait  help  go*

1. We ___________________________ for the bus yesterday evening.
2. Tom ___________________________ to the dentist. He has a toothache.
3. Morty __________________________ swordplay. Mr. Gilderoy was his trainer.
4. Yesterday Malcolm and Betty __________________________ Uncle Godfrey to tidy up.
5. Rachel __________________________ her homework yesterday afternoon.
6. The children __________________________ to school. There is no bus.
7. I __________________________ my grandmother yesterday. She’s in hospital.
The past progressive is used when we talk about an action that was in progress at a specific time in the past. We use a form of to be (was or were), the infinitive of the verb and the ending -ing.

Yesterday at 3 o’clock, I was doing my homework.

The past progressive often also describes a background story that was in progress when another action began. The second action is in the simple past:

He was waiting for the bus when it started to rain.
They were watching TV when their parents came home.

Fill in the gaps and underline all verbs in the past progressive.

Last w_ _ end, Morty, Rachel, Harry and their p_ _ents visited some friends. The f_ _ends have a lovely house ne_ _ the beach and they had invited Rachel’s fam_ _ y to a beach party. The w_ _ther was fine and there was a lot of traf_ _ c, so they arrived late. When th_ _ went down to the bea_ _ the bonfire was alr_ _dy burning.

Sally, Rachel’s mother’s best friend, was already wa_ _ing for them. Some _ _ _ldren and dogs were playing on the beach and so_ _ adults were sitting at a big t_ _le. They were having fun. Rachel, Harry and Morty were v_ _y hungry. So they got some sticks and s_ _ages and went to the fire to grill _ _em. While they were grilling the sausages, a big dog sudde_ _ ran up to Morty. The dog saw the sausage and, _ _thout warning, snapped it off Morty’s sti_ _ and ran away. So Morty went to fet_ _ a new sausage while Harry and Rachel w_ _e laughing all the time. The dog was h_ _py.

Complete the sentences. Simple past or past progressive?

1. The fire ___________________ (burn) when they __________________ (arrive).
2. Morty ___________________ (stand) by the fire, when a dog ___________ (run) to him.
3. Morty _________________ (be) angry because the dog _______________ (eat) his sausage.
4. When Morty _______________ (come) back the dog __________________ (still eat).
5. While Morty _____________ (grill) his new sausage, Harry ____________ (bring) him a coke.
6. It _____________________ (be) a nice party.