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The past simple takes the following forms: Past Simple Positive: Subject + past simple form of verb + objects Jason went to camp in Florida last week.We had dinner at that new restaurant two days ago. Past Simple Negative Form: Subject + did not + verb + objects Mary didn't attend the meeting last week.They didn't pass the exam yesterday. Past Simple Question Form: (Question Word) + did + subject + verb? What did you do yesterday?When did they meet Tim? The verb 'to be' does not take the auxiliary verb 'did' in the question or negative form.The regular past simple form of verbs ends in '-ed', irregular past simple form of verbs vary and must be studied. Examples I was on time to the meeting yesterday.Alexander wasn't born in April. He was born in May.Were you at the party last night?' Ago' is used at the end of a sentence preceded by a specific amount of time such as: three days ago, two weeks ago, one month ago, etc.'Last' is used with 'week', 'month', and 'year'.'In' is used with specific months and years in the past. Conjugate the verb in parentheses using the form indicated. In the case of questions, use the indicated subject as well. Tom _____ (visit) his mother last weekend.We _____ (not buy) that TV yesterday because it was too expensive. _____ (you / be) at the meeting on Tuesday?Where _____ (Sheila / stay) in New Orleans?Alan _____ (understand) the situation two days ago.They _____ (not finish) the project on time last month.When _____ (Mary / fly) to New York?Henry _____ (read) Harry Smith's latest book last month.I _____ (not write) that letter to him last week.What _____ (you do) yesterday afternoon?You _____ (think) he couldn't win, didn't you?She _____ (not win) the prize two weeks ago.Where _____ (Andy / go) last week?Thomas _____ (come) to visit us in May.Susan _____ (not telephone) in time to get a ticket.How _____ (you meet) him?David _____ (get up) early on Saturday to play golf.Betty _____ (not draw) that picture. _____ (Peter forget) his books yesterday?She _____ (give) him a present for his birthday yesterday. Choose the correct time expression used with the past simple tense. Cathy left on holiday (last / ago) week.I played football (when / last) I was in high school.Were you able to go to the meeting (ago / in) May?She didn't think about those problems two days (last / ago).There weren't any children at the party (last / when) Saturday.Jennifer wanted us to come and help three weeks (ago / when).Peter went to a meeting in Chicago (last / ago) Tuesday.Alexander made a number of mistakes (yesterday / tomorrow).Tom was born (at / in) 1987.Our teacher helped us understand the problem (this morning / tomorrow morning).I bought a new chair for my office (last / next) week.Did you finish the meeting on time (yesterday / last) evening? Susan visited her aunt in Seattle (last / ago) Sunday.My father took me to the zoo (when / last) I was a child.They opened a new store (in / on) Tuesday.She drove to New Mexico (in / on) February.We enjoyed a lunch with our friends (yesterday / tomorrow).Annabelle played the piano for two hours (on / in) Tuesday.Fred didn't attend the meeting (last / ago) week.Anne opened a bottle of wine two hours (ago / last). Tom visited his mother last weekend.We didn't buy that TV yesterday because it was too expensive.Were you at the meeting on Tuesday?Where did Sheila stay in New Orleans?Alan understood the situation two days ago.They didn't finish the project on time last month.When did Mary fly to New York?Henry read Harry Smith's latest book last month.I didn't write that letter to him last week.What did you do yesterday afternoon?You thought he couldn't win, didn't you?She didn't win the prize two weeks ago.Where did Andy go last week?Thomas came to visit us in May.Susan didn't telephone in time to get a ticket.How did you meet him?David got up early on Saturday to play golf.Betty didn't draw that picture.Did Peter forget his books yesterday?She gave him a present for his birthday yesterday. Cathy left on holiday last week.I played football when I was in high school.Were you able to go to the meeting in May?She didn't think about those problems two days ago.There weren't any children at the party last Saturday.Jennifer wanted us to come and help three weeks ago.Peter went to a meeting in Chicago last Tuesday.Alexander made a number of mistakes yesterday.Tom was born in 1987.Our teacher helped us understand the problem this morning.I bought a new chair for my office last week.Did you finish the meeting on time yesterday evening?Susan visited her aunt in Seattle last Sunday.My father took me to the zoo when I was a child.They opened a new store on Tuesday.She drove to New Mexico in February.We enjoyed a lunch with our friends yesterday.Annabelle played the piano for two hours on Tuesday.Fred didn't attend the meeting last week.Anne opened a bottle of wine two hours ago. In English grammar, a psych verb is a verb (such as bore, frighten, please, anger, and disappoint) that expresses a mental state or event. English has more than 200 causative psych verbs. Also called a psychological verb, mental verb, experiencer verb, and emotive verb. (The term psych predicates is sometimes used to refer to both psych verbs and the psych adjectives derived from them.) "Structuring the Argument" characterizes psych verbs as "stative verbs that express a psychological state and assign the role 'experiencer' (of that psychological state) to one of its arguments" (Bachrach, Asaf, et al.). Syntactically, there are two basic types of psych verb: those that have an experiencer as subject (for example, "I like rainy days") and those that have an experiencer as object ("Rainy days please me"). "In linguistic research, psychological ('psych') verbs are of great importance both from a theoretical and a cognitive perspective. In contrast to agentive verbs such as kill or write, psych verbs do not assign the thematic roles agent and patient, but rather express some psychological state and take an experiencer as one of their arguments (Primus 2004:377). The roles agent and experiencer are assumed to rank higher in the thematic hierarchy than the patient/theme role (e.g., Grimshaw, 1990; Pesetsky 1995; Primus 1999). Depending on the type of psych verb, argument linking differs substantially;" (Dröge et al.) "Everything he had done so far had pleased Miles Calman." (Fitzgerald) "Dr. Nicholas greatly admired her crushed and splintered nose which he daily probed and peered at, exclaiming that he had never seen anything like it." (Stafford) "I amused Emily; I almost always made her smile." (Adams) "That's how it goes; golf appeals to the idiot in us and the child." (Updike) "[T]here are two classes of psych verbs in English, some verbs allowing the experiencer to appear in subject position, as in (22a), while others have the experiencer occurring in object position, as in (22b). The mapping of arguments to syntax appears to be arbitrary. 22a. The children fear ghosts. (experiencer = subject)22b. Ghosts frighten the children. (experiencer = object) (White) "The class of mental verbs (also known as 'psych verbs') includes verbs of perception, cognition and emotion. Variation in subject-object assignment is found both across languages and within a single language. ... English has some apparently synonymous verbs, one of which assigns the experiencer to subject position and the other assigns the experience to object position. 2. I like classical music.3. Classical music pleases me.4. Ed fears the police.5. The police frighten Ed. "However, some semantic differences appear in closer examination of the types of verbs that assign the experiencer to subject position ('experiencer-subject' verbs) and those that assign it to object position (either direct or indirect object position; 'experiencer-object' verbs). The following examples [from English] illustrate the pattern; experiencer-subject verbs are given in (a) and experiencer-object verbs in (b): a. like, admire, detest, fear, despise, enjoy, hate, honor, love, esteemb. please, scare, frighten, amuse, bore, astonish, surprise, terrify, thrill The verbs in category (b) [...] represent a different causal-aspectual semantic type from the verbs in category (a)." (Croft) "The distinction between thematic roles and grammatical functions can be observed when we compare agentive transitives with so-called 'psychological' verbs (henceforth psych verbs), i.e. those which describe a psychological event or state. Consider the following pair of sentences: 33a. John reads the newspaper.33b. John likes the newspaper. In both of these examples, John is the subject and the newspaper is the direct object. However, while in (33a) John is the Agent of the action described by read and the newspaper is the Patient of the action, in (33b) John has the thematic role of Experiencer, the person of whom the psychological state described by like holds, and the newspaper is what that state is about, the Theme. Psych verbs, unlike action transitives, can in fact distribute their thematic roles "the other way around," as it were, making the Theme the subject and the Experiencer the object: compare the newspaper pleases/amuses/annoys/appals John with (33b). This possibility gives rise to doublets of psych verbs which are very close in meaning but which distribute their thematic roles differently, such as like/please, fear/frighten, etc." (Roberts) Adams, Alice. "Roses, Rhododendron." *The New Yorker*, 19 Jan. 1976.Bachrach, Asaf, et al. 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