PROSTÝ MINULÝ ČAS (PAST SIMPLE TENSE)

Vyjadřuje v minulosti skončený nebo jednorázový děj (stav), který se celý uskutečnil v určitém okamihu v minulosti a nemá žádný vztah k současnosti.

Používá se jako vypravěčský čas, který řadí děje tak, jak se za sebou konaly. Důležité je, že se jev odehrál, případně kdy. Čas konání děje buď vyplývá ze souvislostí nebo je dán příslovečným určením času:

a) Čas děje je přesně uveden:

in 1990 in the morning at noon

in November in summer from 1965 to 1980 on Monday at seven o clock on September 2nd, 1999

b) Celý děj se odehrál v období, které už skončilo:

- yesterday
- last year
- last century
- last week
- last month

c) Děj se odehrál o nějaký časový interval zpět od současnosti:

- two weeks AGO
- five minutes AGO
- seven years AGO
- some time AGO

d) Děj se odehrál před nějakou známou událostí:

- BEFORE Christmas
- BEFORE WW II
- BEFORE the end of the school year

e) V odpovědi na otázku "WHEN?", v časové větě se spojkou WHEN:

- When did you see me? I saw you yesterday.
- When did it happen? It happened on Sunday.

OZNAMOVACÍ ZPŮSOB

U pravidelných významových sloves se tvoří od neurčitku koncovkou -ED.

PRAVOPISNÉ ZMĚNY:

- a) Jednoduchá koncová souhláska po přízvučné jednopísmenné samohlásce se před koncovkou -ED zdvojuje. Stejné pravidlo platí pro koncové -L:
 - to stop stopped
 - to travel travelled
 - to prefer preferred
 - to cancel cancelled
- b) "Y" na konci neurčitku za souhláskou se před koncovkou -ED mění na "I":
 - to carry carried
 - to cry cried
 - to study studied
 - ale
 - to play played
 - to stay stayed
- c) Koncově němé -E se před koncovkou -ED vynechává:
 - to live lived
 - to shave shaved
 - to decide decided
 - to hope hoped

VÝSLOVNOST KONCOVKY -ED:

- 1. po T, D vyslovujeme koncovku -ED jako [id] waited, decided, ...
- 2. po znělých souhláskách a samohláskách jako [d] lived, named, played, ...
- 3. po neznělých souhláskách a sykavkách jako [t] walked, talked, asked,...

OTÁZKA A ZÁPOR

Otázka prostého minulého času se tvoří ve všech osobách jednotného i množného čísla pomocí minulého času pomocného slovesa "DO" - "DID", zápor vložením "DID NOT", "DIDN'T" mezi podmět a významové sloveso. V otázce a záporu zůstává významové sloveso v neurčitkovém tvaru (bez koncovky -ED).

Oznam: Otázka: Zápor: l lived did I live? I did not (didn't) live did you live? you liv**ed** you did not (didn't) live he liv**ed** did he live? he did not (didn't) live we liv**ed** did we live? we did not (didn't) live you liv**ed** did you live? you did not (didn't) live did they live? they lived they did not (didn't) live

- I lived in London in 1990.
- Did you live in London in 1990? Yes, I did. No, I didn't.
- I didn't live in London in 1990.

POZNÁMKA

U nepravidelných sloves je oznamovací způsob prostého minulého času uvedený ve druhém sloupci tabulky, pro otázku a zápor platí stejná pravidla jako pro pravidelná slovesa.

- I went there last week.
- I didn't go there last week.
- Did you go there last week? Yes, I did. No, I didn't.
- They bought this house last year.
- They didn't buy this house before Easter.
- Did they buy this house two years ago? Yes, they did. No, they didn't.

MINULÝ PROSTÝ ČAS POMOCNÝCH SLOVES

Sloveso TO BE

l was	was I?	I was not (wasn't)
you were	were you?	you were not (weren't)
he was	was he?	he was not (wasn't)
we were	were we?	we were not (weren't)
you were	were you?	you were not (weren't)
they were	were they?	they were not (weren't)

Sloveso TO HAVE (nebo jako významové sloveso)

l had	had I?	I had not (hadn't)
you had	had you?	you had not (hadn't)
he had	had he?	he had not (hadn't)
we had	had we?	we had not (hadn't)
you had	had you?	you had not (hadn't)
they had	had they?	they had not (hadn't)

Sloveso TO DO

lid I do?	I did not do (didn't)
id you do?	you did not do (didn't)
id he do?	he did not do (didn't)
id we do?	we did not do (didn't)
id you do?	you did not do (didn't)
id they do?	they did not do (didn't)
	id you do? id he do? id we do? id you do?