



وزارة التعليم
Ministry of Education
2022 - 1444

SUPER

GOAL 2

U15

ثاني متوسط

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2022 - 1444

SUPER

GOAL 2

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ثاني متوسط

ENGLISH TIME for you



Reading



Writing



Listening



Speaking



Covid 19

😊 Avoid gathering !

😊 We must wear a mask before going out.

😊 Social distancing is not a choice, it is a must!

😊 Keep a distance of 2 meters to avoid accountability

😊 wash hands constantly.





ارجو الالتزام بعدم كتابة أي تعليقات غير لائقة بالأدب العام.
علماً بأنه أي محادثة نصية او كتابية مسجلة تحت اسمك ورقم
هويتك



وعليه سيتم معاقبة من لم تلتزم بالذوق العام والسلوك الحسن
خلال تواجدك في المنصة او الفصول الافتراضية.



وذلك برفع شكوى وبلاغ رسمي ضدك بما تم كتابته او قولة
والتواصل مع ولي الأمر والمسؤولين لاتخاذ الاجراء اللازم مع
المخالفة.



ونتمنى وضع صورته في ملفك التعريفي لائقة بالمنصة
التعليمية

Virtual Classroom Rules



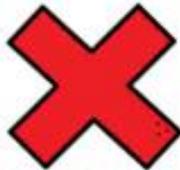
Be on time.



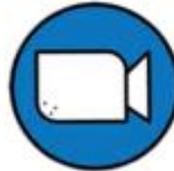
Act like you're at school.



Sit in I spot during class.



Keep yourself muted.



Turn off your video.



Raise your hand to talk.



Listen.



No eating during class.



HAVE FUN AND DO YOUR BEST!



I AM
WISE
BECAUSE
I LEARN FROM
MY MISTAKES

i t's time

TO LEARN

ENGLISH



Reminder!

في كل مكان

الله يراني

لأن الله بصير

Noreyah Alghamdi

العامية





To put a feeling, idea, or principle gradually into someone's mind, so that it has a strong influence on the way that person thinks or behaves.



الصلاة في أول وقتها من أفضل الأعمال:

في الصحيحين عن ابن مسعود رضي الله عنه
أن رجلاً سأل النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم:
أي الأعمال أفضل؟ قال: الصلاة لوقتها.



الغامديها

حديث صحيح أخرجه أبو داود





فكرة



الإستماع للقرآن ؛ دواء : "

الأسباب الجالبة لرحمة الله

الاستماع إلى القرآن
الكريم والإنصات له

قال الله تعالى :

وَإِذَا قُرِئَ الْقُرْآنُ
فَاسْتَمِعُوا لَهُ وَأَنْصِتُوا
لَعَلَّكُمْ تُرْحَمُونَ

(الأعراف: 204)

رحمة

ALBETAQA.SITE





اللَّهُ نُورُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ

مكررة من سورة النور

Ayats In The Quran

Inspiring Quranic Verses



There are numerous ayats in the Quran and each one more beautiful than the other. It is difficult to pick one ayat as the most beautiful, Read the Quran to find inspiring ayahs that praise Allah and fill your heart with devotion and love.

سُورَةُ فَصَّلَاتٍ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

مَنْ عَمِلْ صَالِحًا فَلِنَفْسِهِ ۖ وَمَنْ أَسَاءَ فَعَلَيْهَا ۚ وَمَا رَبُّكَ
بِظَالِمٍ لِّلْعَبِيدِ ﴿٤٦﴾



هناك العديد من الآيات في القرآن وكل واحدة أجمل من الأخرى. من الصعب اختيار آية واحدة كأجمل، اقرأ القرآن للعثور على آيات ملهمة تسبح الله وتملأ قلبك بالتفاني والحب.

▼ آية 46

▼ سورة فصلت



التفسير (Tafsir) الطبري - Al-Tabari

مَنْ عَمِلْ صَالِحًا فَلِنَفْسِهِ ۖ وَمَنْ أَسَاءَ فَعَلَيْهَا ۚ وَمَا رَبُّكَ بِظَالِمٍ لِّلْعَبِيدِ (46)

القول في تأويل قوله تعالى : مَنْ عَمِلْ صَالِحًا فَلِنَفْسِهِ وَمَنْ أَسَاءَ فَعَلَيْهَا وَمَا رَبُّكَ بِظَالِمٍ لِّلْعَبِيدِ (46)

يقول تعالى ذكره: من عمل بطاعة الله في هذه الدنيا، فائتمر لأمره، وانتهى عما نهاه عنه (فَلَِنَفْسِهِ) يقول: فلنفسه عمل ذلك الصالح من العمل، لأنه يجازى عليه جزاءه،

فيستوجب في المعاد من الله الجنة، والنجاة من النار. (وَمَنْ أَسَاءَ فَعَلَيْهَا) يقول: ومن عمل بمعاصي الله فيها، فعلى نفسه جنى، لأنه أكسبها بذلك سخط الله، والعقاب الأليم.)

وَمَا رَبُّكَ بِظَالِمٍ لِّلْعَبِيدِ) يقول تعالى ذكره: وما ربك يا محمد بحامل عقوبة ذنب مذنب على غير مكتسبه، بل لا يعاقب أحدا إلا على جرمه الذي اكتسبه في الدنيا، أو على سبب

استحققه به منه، والله أعلم.

اعمل ما شئت



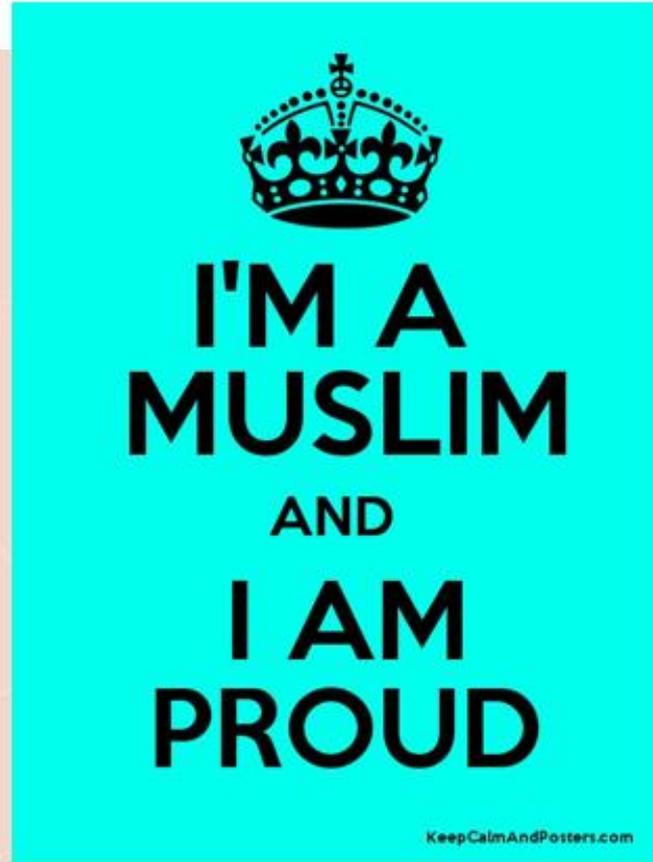
سُورَةُ الْأَنْعَامِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

مَنْ عَمِلْ صَالِحًا فَلِنَفْسِهِ ۖ وَ

بِظُلْمٍ لِّلْعَبِيدِ ﴿٤٦﴾

I am pleased with Allah as my Lord, with Islam as my religion, and with Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) as my Prophet.

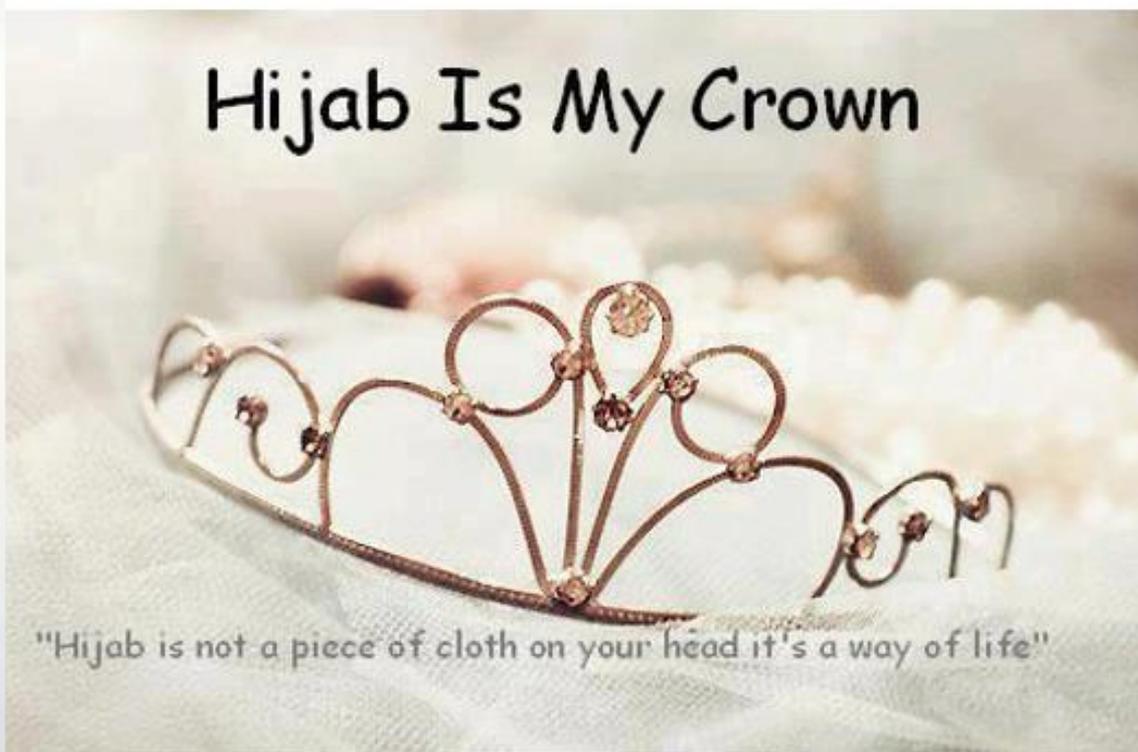


رَضِيتُ بِاللَّهِ رَبًّا وَبِالْإِسْلَامِ دِينًا وَبِمُحَمَّدٍ نَبِيًّا. (ثلاث مرات)

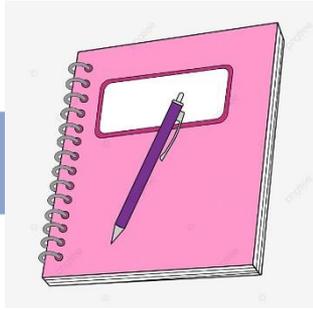




Hijab is my CROWN



الرجاء اختيار ٤ أعمدة من الكلمات
وكتابة ٤ كلمات من كل ٤ أعمدة
في كل وحدة دراسية



Ministry of Education

2-1444
15

Today's News

VOCABULARY

Nouns

anaconda	knife
attraction	lightning
crowd	parrot
device	scream
electric current	snake
headphones	storm
hero	wire
hip	wound

Verbs

attack	risk
be fired	rush
burn	shock
deliver	shriek
kick out	warn
manage	
overpower	
remember	

Adjectives

empty
improper
strong
stuck

EXPRESSIONS

Idioms

break down
get control of

Real Talk

keep your cool

U15

Unit Goals

Vocabulary

News stories
Reporting events
Sequence of events

Functions

Talk about the news
Ask and answer
questions about past
ongoing activities
Tell narrative stories
in the past

Grammar

Past Progressive—
affirmative, negative,
yes/no questions,
short answers
Past Progressive + *When*
Adverbs of Degree
Could and *Was/Were*
Able To

Listening

Listen to
conversations
for general understanding

Pronunciation

Word stress

Reading

Age Means Nothing

Writing

Write a summary
of a news story

Project

Present an unusual
news event

15 Today's News

وزارة التعليم



Today: Monday

Date:

16-8-1442 H

March 29th \ 2021



everyone,
How is everything going?

3 Grammar

4 Listening

SG2 U15
Pages 132 and 133



Week



Learning Objectives

SG2 U15
Pages 132 and 133



Combine longer action with shorter one using When



Link pictures to conversations



Use past progressive in sentences and questions



..

3 Grammar



When

SG2 U15
Pages 132

العامية

was
were V + ing

When...



'when' + short action (past simple tense)

	I was watching TV	when	Jim knocked the door.
When	Jim knocked the door	,	I was watching TV

العامية



Example

Past Continuous

Simple Past

(First event)

(Second event)

When I was sleeping,

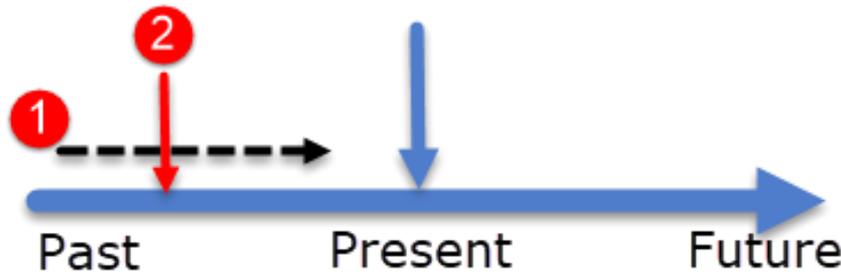
The telephone rang.



When...



Past Continuous



SG2 U15
Pages 132

الجمهورية

was
were

V + ing

EX.

S+ was\were + Ving ...when + S+ Ved

He was writing an e-mail when the phone rang.

When the phone rang, he was writing an e-mail.

الجمهورية



Past Progressive Tense

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE



S + was/were + V-ing

She was cooking all morning.



S + was/were + not + V-ing

She was not sleeping when he came home.



Was/were + S + V-ing?

Was she sleeping when he came home?



PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

العامية

+

S + was/were + V-ing

She was cooking all morning.

-

S + was/were + not + V-ing

She was not sleeping when he came home.

?

Was/were + S + V-ing?

Was she sleeping when he came home?

Usage

Example

To describe parallel actions

While I was washing the dishes, I heard a loud noise.

To describe what someone was doing at a particular point in time

I was working in the garden all day yesterday.

To express interrupted action in the past

I was driving to work when I crashed my car.

To describe repetition and irritation

He was always complaining in class.

3 Grammar



SG2 U15
Pages 132

الجمهورية

Form

Affirmative

S + was/were + V-ing
She was cooking all the morning.

Negative

S + was/were + not + V-ing
She was not sleeping when he came home.

Interrogative

Was/were + S + V-ing
Was she sleeping when he came home?

Usage

Interrupted action in the past.

Parallel actions

Example

They were waiting for the train when I spoke to them.

I was studying when my mother was watching TV.

Time Expressions

When

While

3 Grammar

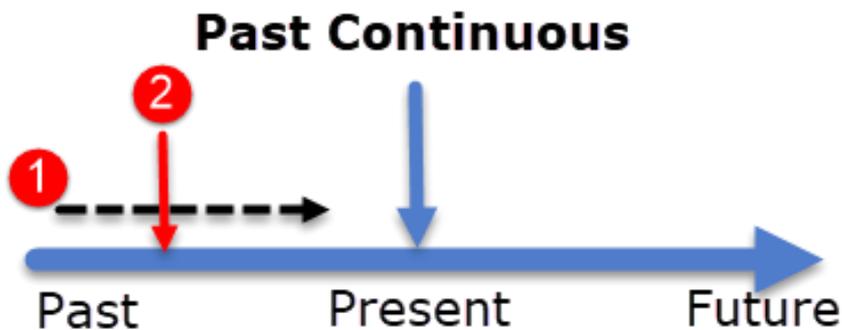
We use **the past progressive** to talk about an action that started before a certain time in the past and was still in progress at that time. **a parallel between the past progressive and the present progressive**. Look at a timeline .

😊 how **the past progressive** is formed.

(*Was/Were* + the *-ing* form of a verb)

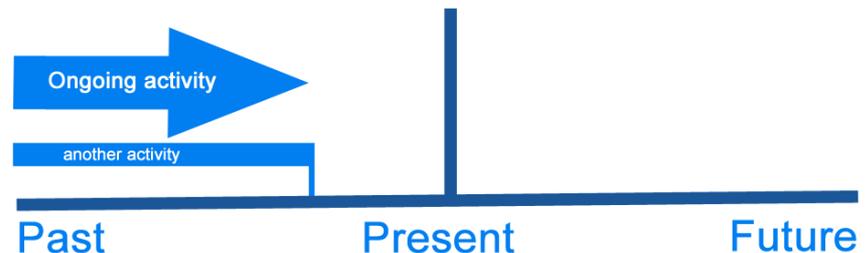
😊 For example:

*Yesterday between 6 and 7 o'clock I was cooking dinner.
I was making vegetable soup, and I was baking bread.
My daughter was doing her homework.*



Past Progressive Tense

Was/Were + Present Participle



3 Grammar



رابط الدرس الرقمي



www.iem.edu.sa

SG2 U15
Pages 132

was
were

V + ing

was
were

V + ing

Past Progressive

Affirmative (+)

I	was	sleeping.
He		
She		
It	were	
We		
You		
They		

Negative (-)

I	wasn't	sleeping.
He		
She		
It	weren't	
We		
You		
They		

Yes-No Questions (?)

Was	I	sleeping?
	he	
	she	
it	Were	
we		
you		
they		

Short Answers (+)

Yes,	I	was.
	he	
	she	
No,	it	were.
	we	
	you	
	they	

Short Answers (-)

No,	I	wasn't.
	he	
	she	
No,	it	weren't.
	we	
	you	
	they	



Past Progressive + *When*

S+ was\were + Ving ... when + S+ Ved

Use *when* to indicate that a longer, continuous action is interrupted by a shorter one.

Action 1: I was taking a shower.

Action 2: The telephone rang.

I **was taking** a shower **when** the telephone rang.

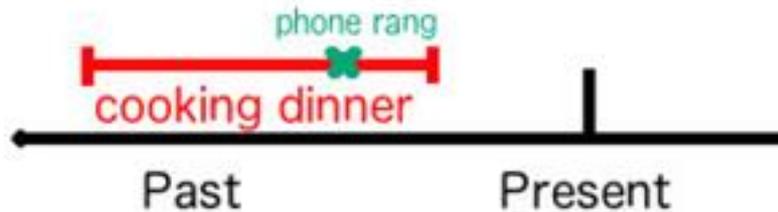
WHEN

Q: What were you doing **when** I called you?

A: I **was taking** a shower.

- *John was watching TV when his friend arrived.*

Past Progressive



A **Shorter Action** Interrupts
a **Longer Action**

*I was cooking dinner **when** the phone rang.*

I **was watching** television **when** she **rang** me.

past continuous

past simple

We were walking home **when** the rain started.

'when' + short action (past simple tense)
'while' + long action (past continuous tense)

I **was watching** TV when Jim **knocked** the door.

	I was watching TV	when	Jim knocked the door.
When	Jim knocked the door	,	I was watching TV
	Jim knocked the door	while	I was watching TV
While	I was watching TV	,	Jim knocked the door

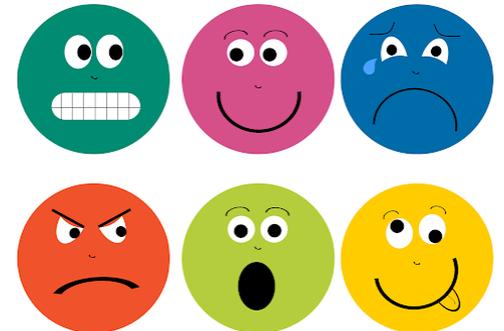
Important Notice

SG2 U15
Pages 132

الجاميها



Those verbs that are not normally used in the present progressive are, similarly, not normally used in the past progressive. (These are generally verbs of thinking and feeling such as *like, agree, know, want, believe, understand*, etc.)





the **past progressive** is used to talk about **an action that was in progress**, while **the past simple** is used **to describe a completed action**.

Some people call this **combination the interrupted past**.

☉ **the past progressive and the past simple** can be used in the same sentence **to express the idea of one action interrupting another**.

😊 😊 ** ***when*** is used to begin the clause that interrupts the continuous action.

For example:

I was watching TV ***when*** you called.

*The first part of the example

(*was watching TV*) is a continuous past action.

**The second part (*when you called*) is a short noncontinuous action.

😊 the order of the two parts of the sentences can be switched with no change in meaning:

When you called, I was watching TV.

A. Make sentences using **when**. Follow the example.

💡 Jack / sleep // hear / noise Jack was sleeping when he heard the noise.

1. Asma / cook dinner // electricity / go out
2. The people / going home // fire / start
3. The workers / leave / building // elevator / stop
4. Majid / look at / trees // he / see / parrot
5. The thief / steal / car // police / arrest him
6. The students / wait for / bus // rain / start



S+ was\were + Ving ...when + S+ Ved

1. Asma was cooking dinner **when** the electricity went out.
2. The people were going home **when** the fire started.
3. The workers were leaving the building **when** the elevator stopped.
4. Majid was looking at the trees **when** he saw a parrot.
5. The thief was stealing a car **when** the police arrested him.
6. The students were waiting for the bus **when** the rain started.



B. The guests arrived early.
What were the Smiths
doing when they arrived?
Write sentences.



Mr. Smith was mowing the lawn .

Why were the Smiths busy yesterday?

***They were getting ready for some guests.**

Identify the people

☺ **Where was big brother?**

Where were the guests?

What was the problem?

The guests arrived early.

What was Mr. Smith doing when the guests arrived?

B. The guests arrived early.
What were the Smiths
doing when they arrived?
Write sentences.



SG2 U15
Pages 133

العامية

💡 Mr. Smith was mowing the lawn.

1. Mrs. Smith Mrs. Smith was peeling potatoes.
2. Grandfather Grandfather was watching TV.
3. Grandmother Grandmother was cooking a turkey.
4. Big brother Big brother was lifting weights.
5. Big sister Big sister was talking on the phone.
6. Little brother Little brother was working in the yard.
7. Little sister Little sister was setting the table.

4 Listening



CD2, T16



SG2 U15
Pages 132

العامية

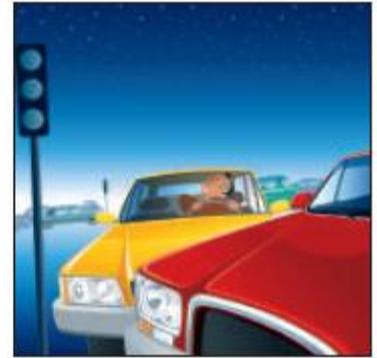
Listen and match each conversation to a picture. Write the number next to the picture.



2



5



4



1



6



3

4 Listening



CD2, T16



Audioscript

SG2 U15
Pages 132

1. I was talking to a friend on the phone when the lights went out. So I just continued talking in the dark until they came on again.
2. We were having a business meeting over dinner—we were right in the middle of our meal. The waiters brought candles.
3. I was leaving the office. I work on the 30th floor, you know. So I walked down all those steps. When I got to the bottom, the lights went on again.
4. I was driving when the lights went out. I had to be very careful because none of the traffic lights were working, and I didn't want to have an accident.
5. I was busy shopping. They turned on emergency lights in the supermarket, but I'm sure some people went out with stuff in their pockets and bags without paying for the things.
6. We were in class when there was a blackout. The problem was getting home. The subway wasn't running, so I had to walk for miles.



<https://www.liveworksheets.com/du7862cq>

PAST CONTINUOUS

Complete the sentences and match them to the pictures.

1 He was playing the guitar when his mom came home. (play)

2 Martin was copying his classmate homework when the teacher saw him. (copy)

3 My sister was crying when she came home from school. (cry)

4 A bad boy was bullying a younger student after school. (bully)

5 They were having dinner at home last night. (have)



3 Grammar



5 They were having dinner at home last night. (have)

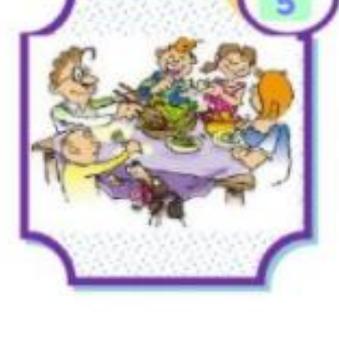
6 My mom was practicing the violin at nine last night. (practice)

7 The students were fighting when the principal arrived. (fight)

8 They were using their cell phones in class yesterday. (use)

9 He was spraying graffiti when the teacher saw him. (spray)

10 John was cheating on the exam. (cheat)





<https://www.liveworksheets.com/du7862cq>

PAST CONTINUOUS

Complete the sentences and match them to the pictures.

1 He was playing the guitar when his mom came home. (play)

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4 A bad boy was bullying a younger student after school. (bully)

5 They were having dinner at home last night. (have)



3 Grammar



5 They **were having** dinner at home last night. (have)

6 My mom **was practicing** the violin at nine last night. (practice)

7 The students **were fighting** when the principal arrived. (fight)

8 They **were using** their cell phones in class yesterday. (use)

9 He **was spraying** graffiti when the teacher saw him. (spray)

10 John **was cheating** on the exam. (cheat)





<https://www.liveworksheets.com/iv53769vo>

Was or were

10/10

Write was or were

Olive at school yesterday.

They at the toy shop.

We at the hotel.

Megan and Simon at the swimming pool.

I in the park yesterday.

You tired on Sunday.

2. Write **wasn't** or **weren't**

She at the café on Monday.

I at the museum on Tuesday.

Miss Fairy at the hospital on Saturday.

Chan at the market yesterday.

You at the hotel on Thursday.

3. Write questions and short answers.

you at the cinema? Yes, I .

they at the go-kart track? No, they .

Robin at the beach yesterday? No, he .

Olive and Megan at the restaurant? Yes, they .

you in the school yesterday? No, I .

بعد حل ورقة العمل
يتم ارسال صورة لذلك
في قسم الإثراءات
على المنصة



Do the live Worksheet Exercise
then upload the photo of the completed activity.



live worksheet\



يكتفى بصورة واحدة لتمرين واحد فقط 😊



HOMELWORK

SCHOOL PLATFORM



Platform

HOMELWORK

واجب المنصة

• للتذكير



Workbook

Page 250 \ B

بعد حل الواجب
يتم ارسال صورة لذلك
في قسم الأنشطة
على المنصة



يكتفى بصورة واحدة لتمرين واحد فقط 😊

activity



homework



Homework



Assign page
250 and 251
for practice
grammar
Ex B – C and D

Workbook



15 Today's News



B

Look at the picture. What wasn't/was happening at the park yesterday? Use the past progressive.

Page 250

man under the tree / eating cookies

The man under the tree wasn't eating cookies.

He was reading a newspaper.

1. two boys / playing tennis

The two boys weren't playing tennis.

They were playing volleyball.

B Look at the picture. What wasn't/was happening at the park yesterday? Use the past progressive.

Page 250

2. boy with cap / sleeping

~~The boy with the cap wasn't sleeping.~~
He was riding his bike



3. father and son / watching TV

~~The father and son weren't watching TV.~~
They were eating sandwiches.

4. mother and daughter / reading books

~~The mother and daughter weren't reading books.~~
They were walking in the park.

5. man with the hat / eating ice cream

~~The man with the hat wasn't eating ice cream.~~
He was selling ice cream to the boy.

C

Look at the photos of what people were doing. Answer the questions. Use short answers.



1. Was he eating pizza?

Yes, he was._____

2. Was he taking a test?

No, they weren't._____



3. Were they doing their homework?

No, he wasn't_____



4. Were they skiing?

Yes, they were._____

D Make sentences using **when**. Then write questions for the sentences.

 Badria / sleep // phone / ring

Badria was sleeping when the phone rang. _____

What was Badria doing when the phone rang? _____

1. they / swim // rain / start

They were swimming when the rain started. _____

What were they doing when the rain started? _____

2. Ibrahim / do his homework // mother / call him for dinner

Ibrahim was doing his homework when his mother called him for dinner. _____

What was Ibrahim doing when his mother called him for dinner? _____

3. the car / go too fast // traffic light / turn red

The car was going too fast when the traffic light turned red. _____

What was the car doing when the traffic light? _____

4. we / watch the news on TV // lights / go out

We were watching the news on TV when the lights went out. _____

What were you doing when the lights went out? _____

أتمنى الاهتمام بمتابعة الدروس
في قنوات **عين** الرسمية من
وزارة التعليم



T.Noureyah Alghamdi

The end





STATIVE VERBS



Stative verbs are **NOT** used in Continuous Tenses

Stative verbs related to feelings

Like	I like your new haircut	I am liking
Dislike	She dislikes him so much	She is disliking
Love	I love you	I am loving
Hate	I hate Monday mornings	I am hating
Prefer	We prefer red wine	We are preferring
Want	He wants a new car	He is wanting
Need	I need your help	I am needing
Mind	I don't mind	I am not minding
Care	She cares for her baby	She is caring

- Examples of stative verbs:

- hate
- like
- love
- prefer
- doubt
- seem
- know
- own
- recognize
- understand
- think (meaning "have an opinion")
- mind (meaning "care about")
- have (meaning "own")



STATIVE VERBS

Some verbs are not normally used in the progressive/continuous (-ing) form. These verbs are called "stative" verbs.

SOME STATIVE VERBS:

agree	 I agree with him.	I'm agreeing with him.
believe	 She believed him.	She was believing him.
doubt	 I doubt that's true!	I'm doubting that's true!
want	 I want a new car.	I am wanting a new car.
mind	 I don't mind!	I am not mind ing!
promise	 I promise I will stay.	I am promising I will stay.
suppose	 We suppose it's true.	We are supposing it's true.
feel (to have an opinion)	 You felt it was a good idea.	You were feeling it was a good idea.

PRACTICE
MAKES
PERFECT



Thoughts	Emotions	Senses	Possession
believe	love / hate	see	have
think	like / dislike	hear	own
agree / disagree	adore	smell	possess
doubt	loathe	taste	contain
know	desire	seem	belong
remember / forget	appreciate	feel	want
suspect	want	look	consist
imagine	need	touch	include



Stative Verbs

are NOT used in Continuous Tenses

Feelings:	Thoughts, opinions:	Senses:	Possession:	Measure, cost, Others:
LIKE	KNOW	FEEL	BELONG	COST
DISLIKE	THINK	HEAR	OWN	MEASURE
LOVE	UNDERSTAND	SEE	HAVE	WEIGH
HATE	BELIEVE	SMELL		OWE
PREFER	GUESS	SOUND		SEEM
WANT	MEAN	TASTE		BE
NEED	SUPPOSE	TOUCH		APPEAR
MIND	DOUBT	LOOK		CONSIST
CARE	REALIZE			
	REMEMBER			
	FORGET			
	AGREE			

But some of them can sometimes be “Dynamic/ action” verbs and go in a Continuous Tense:



Teaching Tip

When teaching grammar, always stress the functional aspect of a particular structure and not just its mechanical form. Use the metaphor of specific tools (grammar structures) for specific jobs (language functions), using examples such as carpenters or mechanics, who use certain tools to perform certain specific tasks.



Additional Activity

Have students work in small groups and tell about a school event. They should tell what was happening when they arrived. The other students try to guess the event.



In case of a blackout, or loss of electricity for an extended period of time, follow these steps for safety:

- Use flashlights rather than candles to prevent risk of fire.
- Turn off all power switches that were on when the electricity went off.
- Keep the refrigerator and freezer doors closed to keep food from spoiling.

Irregular Verbs

Base Form	Simple Past	Past Participle
be	was / were	been
become	became	become
blow	blew	blown
buy	bought	bought
come	came	come
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
get	got	gotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
know	knew	known
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid

put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
wake (up)	woke (up)	woken (up)
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

Irregular Verbs

Base Form	Simple Past
be	was/were
become	became
buy	bought
come	came
cut	cut
do	did
draw	drew
drink	drank
drive	drove
eat	ate
fight	fought
find	found
get (up)	got (up)
give	gave
go	went
hang	hung
have	had
hear	heard
know	knew
leave	left
lend	lent
make	made

mean	meant
meet	met
read	read
ride	rode
run	ran
say	said
see	saw
sell	sold
send	sent
sing	sang
sit	sat
sleep	slept
speak	spoke
spend	spent
sweep	swept
swim	swam
take	took
teach	taught
think	thought
understand	understood
wake (up)	woke (up)
wear	wore
write	wrote