QUESTIONS IN SIMPLE PAST

Yes / No questions

Did + subject + verb in simple form + complement?	*Was / Were* + subject + complement?
Did you **dance** at the wedding? Yes, I **did**.	**Was** he at the concert? Yes, he **was**.
Did she **go** to the graduation party? No, she **didn't**.	**Were** they nervous about yesterday presentation? No, they **weren't**.

Wh– questions

Wh– word + *did* + subject + verb in simple form + complement?		
What	to ask for things	**What** did he like the most?
Why	to ask for a reason	**Why** did you choose that moment?
Who	to ask about a person	**Who** did you go with to the party?
When	to ask about time	**When** did it happen?
Where	to ask about a place	**Where** did she go last night?
How	to ask about manners	**How** did they feel?

Wh– questions give long, explanatory answers. On the other hand, questions with *did*, *was*, and *were* give short answers, either affirmative or negative. That is why they are known as *Yes / No* questions.

PAST PROGRESSIVE

Affirmative	Subject + *was / were* + verb ending in *–ing* + complement.	I **was listening** to music while doing my homework.
		María **was running** at the park when she tripped and fell.
		We **were buying** the ingredients for the cake when my mother called.
Negative	Subject + *wasn't / weren't* + verb ending in *–ing* + complement.	I left the classroom because I **wasn't feeling** well.
		He **wasn't going** to the school trip because he had a twisted ankle.
		Lucía and Rodrigo **weren't studying** for the exam.
Interrogative	*Was / Were* + subject + verb ending in *–ing* + complement?	**Were** you **sitting** next to Sandra?
		Was she **lying** to her mom about her grades?
		Were they **having** a good time at school?

Normally, to form the progressive of a verb you only add *–ing* to the verb (listen = listen**ing**), but there are some other rules.
- With verbs that end in *–ie*, change the *–ie* for *–y* and then add *–ing* (lie = ly**ing**, tie = ty**ing**).
- With verbs that end in *–e*, take out the *–e* and then add *–ing* (write = writ**ing**, take = tak**ing**). Be careful not to apply this rule when there is a double *–e* (see = see**ing**).
- With one syllable verbs that end in vowel + consonant, double the last consonant and then add *–ing* (put = putt**ing**, sit = sitt**ing**). Be careful not to apply this rule when the last consonant is a *–y* (pay = pay**ing**).

SEQUENCE CONNECTORS

Beginning	Middle	Interruption	Ending
One day, First, At first, The other day, On Sunday,	Then, After that, Later, The next day, Later that day,	Suddenly, All of a sudden, But then,	Finally, In the end, At last, To conclude,

Sequence connectors are words or phrases that indicate the progression of events. They usually go at the beginning of a sentence and with a comma.