

In negative statements, we can use **any**, **anything**, **no**, and **nothing**.

Take a look at these examples.



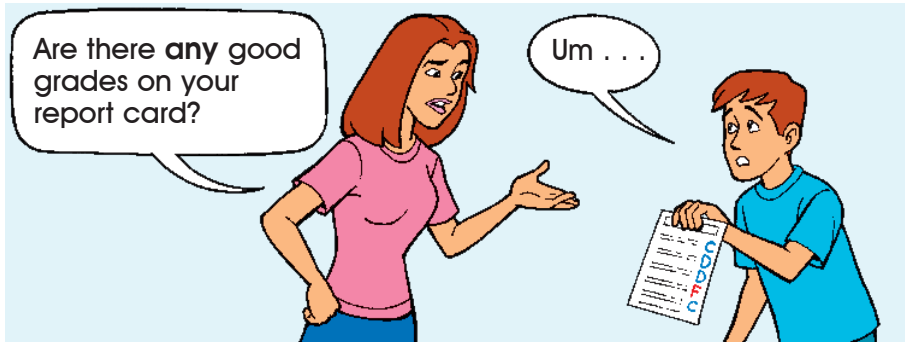
REMEMBER THIS:

We use **any** and **anything** in negative statements when the verb is in the *negative* form.

We use **no** and **nothing** in negative statements when the verb is in the *affirmative* form.

In questions, we can use **any**, **anything**, and **something**.

Take a look at this example.



Note how we can use **anything** or **something** in questions.



THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE — REGULAR VERBS (CONTINUED)

You know that we can add **-d** or **-ed** to a regular verb to form the Simple Past Tense. Here's an example with the regular verb *to spill*.



Special spelling rules

But for some regular verbs, there are special spelling rules to form the Simple Past Tense. Now let's look at some of these rules. Here's an example with the regular verb *to drop*.

"Hey, why is your little brother crying?"
"Because he **dropped** his Popsicle® on the sidewalk."

Look at how we form the past tense of *to drop*.

INFINITIVE	PAST
to drop	dropped

Diagram showing the transformation from 'to drop' to 'dropped'. Arrows point from 'drop' to 'one vowel' and 'one consonant'. Another arrow points from 'dropped' to 'doubled consonant'.



REMEMBER THIS:

If a regular verb has one syllable and ends in **one vowel + one consonant**, we double that consonant and add **-ed** to form the past.

Take a look at this example.



Here are some more regular verbs you know that end in one vowel + one consonant.

INFINITIVE	PAST TENSE
to chop	chopped
to shop	shopped
to stop	stopped



For verbs that end in x and w, we do not double the x or the w in the past tense.

to fix → fixed

to mow → mowed

Here's an example with the verb *to fix*.

