GUIA DE ESTUDIO INGLÉS II

- Verbos en pasado y su traducción al español.

- Pasado simple: TO BE (was/were), DO (did)

- Verbo haber en pasado (THERE ARE / THERE WERE)

SIMPLE PAST

El "simple past" se utiliza para hablar de una **acción que concluyó** en un tiempo **anterior al actual**. La duración no es relevante. El tiempo en que se sitúa la acción puede ser el pasado reciente o un pasado lejano.

EJEMPLOS

- John Cabot **sailed** to America in 1498.
- My father **died** last year.
- He **lived** in Fiji in 1976.
- We **crossed** the Channel yesterday.

Siempre se utiliza el "simple past" para referirse a **cuándo** ocurrió algo, de modo que va asociado a ciertas expresiones temporales que indican:

- **frecuencia**: often, sometimes, always
  I sometimes **walked** home at lunchtime.
  I often **brought** my lunch to school.
- **un tiempo determinado**: last week, when I was a child, yesterday, six weeks ago
  We **saw** a good film last week.
  Yesterday, I **arrived** in Geneva.
  She **finished** her work atseven o'clock
  I **went** to the theatre last night
- **un tiempo indeterminado**: the other day, ages ago, a long time ago People **lived** in caves a long time ago.
- She **played** the piano when she was a child.

Nota: el término ago es útil para expresar distancia temporal en el pasado. Se coloca **después** del periodo de tiempo de que se trate: a week ago, three years ago, a minute ago.

Cuidado: el "simple past" del inglés puede parecerse a un tiempo verbal de tu propio idioma y, sin embargo, su significado puede ser distinto.

FORMACIÓN DEL "SIMPLE PAST"

FORMACIÓN DEL "SIMPLE PAST" CON VERBOS REGULARES

Afirmativa

Sujeto	+ raíz + ed (verbo regular en pasado)
I	skipped.

Negativa

Sujeto	+ did not	+ verbo en infinivo
They	didn't	go.

Interrogativa

Did	+ sujeto	+ verbo en infinitivo
Did	she	arrive?

Interrogativa negativa

Did not	+ sujeto	+ verbo en infinitivo
Didn't	you	play?

TO WALK (EJEMPLO)

Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa
I walked	I didn't walk	Did I walk?
You walked	You didn't walk	Did you walk?
He walked	He didn't walk	Did he walk?
We walked	We didn't walk	Did we walk?
They walked	They didn't walk	Did they walk?

"SIMPLE PAST" DE LOS VERBOS TO BE, TO DO

Sujeto	Verbo	
	Be	**Do**
I	was	did
You	were	did
He/She/It	was	did
We	were	did
You	were	did

Sujeto	Verbo	
They	were	did

NOTAS SOBRE LAS CONSTRUCCIONES AFIRMATIVA, NEGATIVA E INTERROGATIVA

AFIRMATIVA

La forma afirmativa del "simple past" es sencilla.

- I **was** in Japan last year
- She **had** a headache yesterday.
- We **did** our homework last night.

NEGATIVA E INTERROGATIVA

Para las formas negativa e interrogativa del "simple past" del verbo "do" como verbo ordinario, se emplea como auxiliar "do", e.g. We **didn't do** our homework last night.
La forma negativa del verbo "have" en "simple past" suele construirse utilizando el auxiliar "do", aunque en ocasiones solo se añade not o la contracción "n't".

La forma interrogativa del verbo "have" en "simple past" suele emplear el auxiliar "do".

EJEMPLOS

- They **weren't** in Rio last summer.
- We **didn't have** any money.
- We **didn't have** time to visit the Eiffel Tower.
- We **didn't do** our exercises this morning.
- **Were** they in Iceland last January?
- **Did you have** a bicycle when you were young?
- **Did you do** much climbing in Switzerland?

Nota: para construir las formas negativa e interrogativa de **todos** los verbos en "simple past", se utiliza siempre el auxiliar **'did''.**

"SIMPLE PAST": VERBOS IRREGULARES

Algunos verbos hacen el "simple past" de forma irregular. Estos son los más comunes.

TO GO

- He **went** to a club last night.
- **Did he go** to the cinema last night?
- He **didn't go** to bed early last night.

TO GIVE

- We **gave** her a doll for her birthday.
- They **didn't give** John their new address.
- **Did Barry give** you my passport?

TO COME

- My parents **came** to visit me last July.
- We **didn't come** because it was raining.
- **Did he come** to your party last week?

THERE WAS/ THERE WERE

Si sabes algo de las formas del verbo to be, sabrás que was y were son el pasado simple.

Así que las formas pasadas de **there is** y **there are** son, lógicamente, **there was** y **there were**.

Así tenemos…

There is (singular, presente) — **there was** (singular, pasado)

There are (plural, presente) — **there were** (plural, pasado)

Debería mencionar que cuando digo "singular" también puede ser que estemos hablando de algo incontable.

There were two dogs running down the dirt road.

Los sustantivos contables, como no tienen forma plural, usan **there is** y **there was**.

Hasta ahí todo bien, ¿verdad?

Ejemplos de "there was" y "there were" en inglés

Aquí unas frases con there was y there were, para que veas la diferencia entre singular (o incontable) y plural…

There was a party last night.

There were 10 people at the party.

There was some money in my bag.

There were 100€ in my bag.

There was a strange noise in the night.

There was a boy on the bus.

There were lots of children on the bus.

Preguntas y negaciones con there was y there were

Igual que en presente, se forma la negación con "not" o su forma corta, y la pregunta poniendo el was / were antes del sujeto.

There weren't any tickets to the concert.

There weren't many people at the meeting.

Was there any money in your bag?

Were there a lot of people at the party?

Were there a lot of vegetables in the fridge?