

PASADO SIMPLE (SIMPLE PAST)

PAST SIMPLE				Auxiliary: DO DID DONE	
Regular verbs (-ed)			Irregular verbs (different ways)		
BASE FORM		PAST FORM	BASE FORM		PAST FORM
TO	PLAY	PLAYED	TO	MAKE	MADE
TO	WALK	WALKED	TO	RING	RANG
TO	STUDY	STUDIED	TO	GO	WENT
Affirmative: SUBJECT + BASE FORM -ed			Affirmative: SUBJECT + 2nd FORM		
EX. I / you / he / she / it / we / they <u>played</u> football yesterday			EX. I / you / he / she / it / we / they <u>went</u> to the cinema		
Negative: SUBJECT + DIDN'T + BASE FORM					
REGULAR VERBS:		EX. I / you / he / she / it / we / they <u>didn't</u> <u>play</u> football yesterday			
IRREGULAR VERBS:		EX. I / you / he / she / it / we / they <u>didn't</u> <u>go</u> to the cinema last night			
(Yes / No quest.) Interrogative: DID + SUBJECT + BASE FORM ?					
REGULAR VERBS:		EX. <u>Did</u> I / you / he / she / it / we / they <u>play</u> football yesterday ?			
IRREGULAR VERBS:		EX. <u>Did</u> I / you / he / she / it / we / they <u>go</u> to the cinema last night ?			
(Wh- quest.) Interrogative: WH- WORD + DID + SUBJECT + BASE FORM ?					
REGULAR VERBS:		EX. <u>What</u> <u>did</u> I / you / he / she / it / we / they <u>play</u> yesterday ?		<u>Football</u>	
IRREGULAR VERBS:		EX. <u>Where</u> <u>did</u> I / you / he / she / it / we / they <u>go</u> last night ?		<u>to the cinema</u>	

Usos:

- Se utiliza para describir una acción ya pasada y finalizada, por ejemplo:
- When I was young I lived in Madrid (ahora vivo en otro lugar).
- También lo usamos para acciones Habituales o que se repiten en el pasado, por ejemplo:
- We always traveled to Cancun for vacation when we were young. (Siempre viajábamos a Cancun durante las vacaciones cuando éramos jóvenes).
- Lo usamos para narraciones o acciones de períodos de largo tiempo en el pasado, por ejemplo:
- She didn't eat meat for years. (No comía carne durante años.)
- Se utiliza para hablar de generalidades o hechos del pasado, por ejemplo:
- The Aztec lived in Mexico. (Los aztecas vivían en México)

Tenemos que distinguir entre los verbos regulares e irregulares para formar este tiempo verbal.

Verbos regulares:

Para formar el pasado simple con verbos regulares, usamos el infinitivo y añadimos la terminación "ed". La forma es la misma para todas las personas (I, you, he, she, it, we, they).

Excepciones:

Para verbos que terminan en "e" añadimos "d".

Change = changed

Si el verbo termina en una vocal corta y una consonante (excepto "y" o "w"), doblamos la consonante final.

Stop = stopped

Con verbos que terminan en consonante + y, cambiamos la "y" por "i".

Study = studied

Verbos irregulares:

Hay muchos verbos irregulares en inglés. Desafortunadamente, no hay una norma establecida para formarlos.

A continuación tienes los tres verbos irregulares más comunes y los que actúan como verbos auxiliares y una lista de verbos para consultar:

Be = Was/Were

Do = Did

Have = Had

Os adjunto una tabla con los verbos irregulares que más se usan en inglés.

IRREGULAR VERBS LIST

INFINITIVE	PAST TENSES	PAST PARTICIPLE	MEANING
Become	Became	Become	Convertirse
Begin	Began	Begun	Empezar
Bite	Bit	Bitten	Morder
Break	Broke	Broken	Romper
Bring	Brought	Brought	Traer
Build	Built	Built	Construir
Burn	Burnt	Burnt	Queimar
Buy	Bought	Bought	Comprar
Catch	Caught	Caught	Coger
Choose	Chose	Chosen	Elegir
Come	Came	Come	Venir
Cost	Cost	Cost	Costar
Cut	Cut	Cut	Cortar
Do	Did	Done	Hacer
Draw	Drew	Drawn	Dibujar
Dream	Dreamt	Dreamt	Sofiar
Drink	Drank	Drunk	Beber
Drive	Drove	Driven	Conducir
Eat	Ate	Eaten	Comer
Fall	Fell	Fallen	Caer
Feed	Fed	Fed	Alimentar
Feel	Felt	Felt	Sentir
Fight	Fought	Fought	Luchar
Find	Found	Found	Encontrar
Fly	Flew	Flown	Volar
Forget	Forgot	Forgotten	Olvidar
Forgive	Forgave	Forgiven	Perdonar
Get	Got	Got	Conseguir
Give	Gave	Given	Dar
Go	Went	Gone	Ir
Grow	Grew	Grown	Crece
Have	Had	Had	Tener
Hear	Heard	Heard	Oír
Hit	Hit	Hit	Golpear
Hold	Held	Held	Sostener
Hurt	Hurt	Hurt	Herir
Keep	Kept	Kept	Guardar
Know	Knew	Known	Saber
Learn	Learnt	Learnt	Aprender

INFINITIVE	PAST TENSES	PAST PARTICIPLE	MEANING
Leave	Left	Left	Salir, Abandonar
Lend	Lent	Lent	Prestar
Lose	Lost	Lost	Perder
Make	Made	Made	Hacer
Mean	Meant	Meant	Significar
Meet	Met	Met	Conocer
Pay	Paid	Paid	Pagar
Put	Put	Put	Poner
Read	Read	Read	Leer
Ring	Rang	Rung	Llamar por teléfono
Run	Ran	Run	Correr
Say	Said	Said	Decir
See	Saw	Seen	Ver
Sell	Sold	Sold	Vender
Send	Sent	Sent	Enviar
Shine	Shone	Shone	Brillar
Shoot	Shot	Shot	Disparar
Show	Showed	Shown	Mostrar
Sing	Sang	Sung	Cantar
Sit	Sat	Sat	Sentarse
Sleep	Slept	Slept	Dormir
Smell	Smelt	Smelt	Oler
Speak	Spoke	Spoken	Hablar
Spell	Spelt	Spelt	Deletrear
Spend	Spent	Spent	Gastar dinero, pasar tiempo
Stand	Stood	Stood	Estar de pie
Steal	Stole	Stolen	Robar
Swim	Swam	Swum	Nadar
Take	Took	Taken	Tomar, coger
Teach	Taught	Taught	Enseñar
Tell	Told	Told	Decir
Think	Thought	Thought	Pensar
Throw	Threw	Thrown	Arrojar
Understand	Understood	Understood	Entender
Wake	Woke	Woken	Despertar
Wear	Wore	Worn	Vestir
Win	Won	Won	Ganar
Write	Wrote	Written	Escribir

La única forma de aprenderlos , es memorizarlos.

Estructura:

En el caso de la **afirmativa**:

“Sujeto + Verbo regular **“ed”** o irregular **“past”** + complemento.

I wanted to dance.

She was a doctor. (to be)

En el caso de la **negativa**:

“Sujeto + Verbo regular **“didn’t”** o **“Did not”** + Verbo en presente + complemento.

I didn’t want to dance.

She wasn’t a doctor (to be)

En el caso de la interrogativa:

“Did” o **“Didn’t”** + Sujeto+ Verbo en presente + complemento?.

Did I want to dance?

Was she a doctor? (to be)

Past simple (did)				
Aff.		verb past	~	
Neg.		didn't	verb present	~
Int.	Did		verb present	~ ?

Algunas frases:

Yo bebí un vaso de agua

I drank a glass of water

Did I drink a glass of water?

I didn’t drink a glass of water / I did not drink a glass of water

Ahora vosotras:

Tom rompió la televisión (+ ¿? -)

Marisa comió una pizza

Nosotros estuvimos en el parque

Ellas sabían la respuesta