

PAST SIMPLE

Para formar el pasado simple vamos a necesitar de un SUJETO, y un VERBO. Trabajaremos el verbo dependiendo de la persona que necesitemos utilizar, y para que este verbo se convierta en un acción pasada el verbo se formara utilizando el la terminación ED.

Ejemplo.

VERBS

S + V-ed

She worked yesterday.

Siempre con oraciones POSITIVAS

Cuando sea una oración NEGATIVA o una PREGUNTA utilizaremos el verbo auxiliar "DO" en tiempo pasado = "DID"

Ejemplo

S + did not + verb (base form)

She didn't work yesterday.

Did + S + verb (in base form)?

Did she work yesterday?

Dentro de este tiempo verbal, encontraremos VERBOS IRREGULARES, ¿Qué quiere decir? Los verbos irregulares son aquellos que para volverse acciones en pasado no les bastara con la “ED”, no responderán a un patrón específico, tendrán que CAMBIAR COMPLETAMENTE o simplemente quedaran igual al verbo en infinitivo. ¿Cómo sabremos cuáles son? Los encontraremos en la lista “de verbos irregulares” .

El verbo principal irregular y por naturaleza, es el verbo “TO BE”

Positive with 'be'	Negative with 'be'	Negative Short Form
I was cold.	I was not sleepy.	I wasn't sleepy.
You were tired.	You were not on the bus.	You weren't on the bus.
He was in the garden.	He was not at school.	He wasn't at school.
He was late.	He was not ugly.	He wasn't ugly.
It was rainy.	It was not hot.	It wasn't hot.
We were on holiday.	We were not at work.	We weren't at work.
They were hungry.	They were not tired.	They weren't tired.

Lo utilizaremos para hablar de acciones que sabemos que comenzaron y TERMINARON en el pasado.