

PAST SIMPLE

FORMA

AFIRMATIVA	NEGATIVA	INTERROGATIVA
<p>Se forma el pasado simple de los verbos regulares añadiendo -ed al infinitivo:</p> <p><i>The film started at six. = La película empezó a las seis.</i></p> <p><i>He walked for six miles. = Anduvo seis millas.</i></p> <p>Los verbos irregulares tienen una forma diferente (excepto BE, que tiene dos: WAS y WERE):</p> <p><i>I was in Bath last year. It was a Roman town. The Romans were excellent architects. They built beautiful buildings. = Estuve en Bath el año pasado. Era una ciudad romana. Los romanos eran excelentes arquitectos. Construían hermosos edificios.</i></p>	<p>La forma negativa del pasado simple se hace usando didn't y añadiendo el infinitivo del verbo principal, pero para el verbo BE se usa wasn't / weren't):</p> <p><i>William the Conqueror wasn't a tall man. Men weren't very tall in those days. They didn't eat a balanced diet. = Guillermo el Conquistador no era un hombre alto. Los hombres no eran muy altos en aquella época. No comían una dieta equilibrada.</i></p> <p>El verbo HAVE (GOT) también usa did en pasado:</p> <p><i>They didn't have Internet in those days.</i></p>	<p>La forma interrogativa del presente simple se hace usando did + S + V_{inf}. Para el verbo BE se usa was / were + S:</p> <p><i>Were you late or did you arrive on time? = ¿Llegaste tarde o llegaste puntual?</i></p> <p><i>What did I tell you? Was I right or not? = ¿Qué te dije? ¿Tenía razón o no?</i></p> <p>El verbo HAVE (GOT) también usa did en pasado:</p> <p><i>Did you have any problems with the second question? = ¿Tuviste algún problema con la segunda pregunta?</i></p>

ORTOGRAFÍA

<p>Para formar la forma del pasado de los verbos regulares normalmente se añade -ed al infinitivo:</p> <p><i>walk - <u>walked</u>; heat - <u>heated</u>; play - <u>played</u>; row - <u>rowed</u></i></p> <p>- Si el verbo termina en -e sólo se añade la -d:</p> <p><i>move - <u>moved</u>; arrive - <u>arrived</u>; die - <u>died</u></i></p> <p>- Si termina en consonante + y se cambia a -ied:</p> <p><i>try - <u>tried</u>; marry - <u>married</u>; copy - <u>copied</u></i></p>	<p>- Si termina en consonante + vocal + consonante, se duplica la última consonante y se añade -ed:</p> <p><i>stop - <u>stopped</u>; plan - <u>planned</u>; admit - <u>admitted</u></i></p> <p>- Sin embargo, si la sílaba acentuada no es la última, no se duplica la última consonante (a menos que sea una "l"):</p> <p><i>listen - <u>listened</u>; open - <u>opened</u>; travel - <u>travelled</u> ⁽¹⁾</i></p> <p>- Los verbos que acaban en -c añaden una k en lugar de duplicar la c:</p> <p><i>panic - <u>panicked</u>; mimic - <u>mimicked</u></i></p> <p>- Los verbos que acaban en -x no la duplican (se pronuncian dos consonantes: /ks/):</p> <p><i>box - <u>boxed</u>; mix - <u>mixed</u></i></p> <p>⁽¹⁾ En inglés americano tampoco se duplica en este caso: traveled.</p>
--	---

PRONUNCIACIÓN

<p>Si el verbo termina en /t/ o en /d/ la -ed se pronuncia /ɪd/:</p> <p><i>start - <u>started</u>;</i> <i>end - <u>ended</u></i></p>	<p>La -ed se pronuncia /t/ (sorda) cuando el verbo termina en una de estas consonantes sordas: /p/, /k/, /tʃ/, /s/, /ʃ/, /f/:</p> <p><i>dropped, asked, reached, passed, crashed, stuffed, laughed</i></p>	<p>En todos los demás casos (si el verbo termina en una consonante sonora o en una vocal), la -ed se pronuncia /d/ (sonora):</p> <p><i>pull - <u>pulled</u>; stay - <u>stayed</u></i></p>
--	--	---

USO

<p>1) Se usa el pasado simple para hablar de hechos históricos:</p> <p><i>The Mayas invented zero. = Los mayas inventaron el cero.</i></p> <p><i>Columbus discovered America at the end of the 15th century. = Colón descubrió América a finales del siglo XV.</i></p>	<p>2) Se usa el pasado simple para informar de acciones que ocurrieron en un período de tiempo terminado:</p> <p><i>I saw a very good film yesterday. = Ayer vi una película muy buena.</i></p> <p><i>I had eggs for breakfast this morning. = Esta mañana he desayunado huevos.</i></p>	<p>3) Usamos el pasado simple para narrar historias:</p> <p><i>The man stopped the car and sighed. He opened the door and got out. = El hombre detuvo el coche y suspiró. Abrió la puerta y se bajó.</i></p>
--	--	---

TIME EXPRESSIONS	PAST SIMPLE / PAST CONTINUOUS
<p>Cuando usamos el pasado simple a menudo usamos expresiones de tiempo pasado (se refieren a un período de tiempo terminado):</p> <p>I arrived <i>yesterday</i> / <i>last week</i> / <i>last night</i> / <i>last year</i> / <i>last Tuesday</i> / <i>two hours ago</i> / <i>in June</i> (si ya estamos en octubre, p.ej.) / <i>this morning</i> (si ya es por la tarde).</p>	<p>En las historias el pasado continuo se usa para las descripciones, y el pasado simple se usa para acciones y sucesos:</p> <p>The woman was sitting in front of the TV, but she wasn't watching it. She was looking out of the window, and she was thinking about him. Suddenly, the phone rang. She stood up and picked it up. She heard another woman's voice.</p>

EJERCICIOS

<p>1) Write the -ed form of these regular verbs. Write in red the special cases where we don't just add -ed. Copy next to them the pronunciation of the last sound(s):</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">look</td> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">breathe</td> <td>type</td> </tr> <tr> <td>open</td> <td>mix</td> <td>walk</td> </tr> <tr> <td>cancel</td> <td>splash</td> <td>pass</td> </tr> <tr> <td>plan</td> <td>stay</td> <td>copy</td> </tr> <tr> <td>cry</td> <td>live</td> <td>lie</td> </tr> <tr> <td>test</td> <td>complete</td> <td>crash</td> </tr> <tr> <td>observe</td> <td>fill</td> <td>practise</td> </tr> <tr> <td>fix</td> <td>paste</td> <td>sunbathe</td> </tr> <tr> <td>prepare</td> <td>follow</td> <td>chain</td> </tr> <tr> <td>add</td> <td>smile</td> <td>save</td> </tr> <tr> <td>clean</td> <td>kick</td> <td>push</td> </tr> <tr> <td>change</td> <td>occur</td> <td>try</td> </tr> <tr> <td>study</td> <td>conquer</td> <td>like</td> </tr> <tr> <td>appear</td> <td>happen</td> <td>work</td> </tr> <tr> <td>improve</td> <td>pull</td> <td>hug</td> </tr> </table>	look	breathe	type	open	mix	walk	cancel	splash	pass	plan	stay	copy	cry	live	lie	test	complete	crash	observe	fill	practise	fix	paste	sunbathe	prepare	follow	chain	add	smile	save	clean	kick	push	change	occur	try	study	conquer	like	appear	happen	work	improve	pull	hug	<p>2) Complete the sentences with the past simple of the verbs in brackets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. He ___ the letter from uncle Fred. (not read). 2. ___ your blue dress to your sister's wedding? (you wear) 3. The train ___ on time. (not come) 4. ___ your suitcases for the trip to Dublin? (you pack) 5. The truck driver ___ the man crossing the street. (not see) 6. The woman ___ the police everything. (not tell) 7. ___ the joke about the man with a wooden leg? (you hear) 8. The kite ___ well because it ___ badly designed. (not fly / be) 9. His mother ___ at him when she ___ what a mess his room ____. (shout / see / be) 10. The burglar ___ in the house through the window, but he ___ the glass. (get / not break) 11. I ___ my homework at home, yes, but I ___ to do it. (leave / not forget) 12. ___ that goal? It ___ fantastic! (you see / be)
look	breathe	type																																												
open	mix	walk																																												
cancel	splash	pass																																												
plan	stay	copy																																												
cry	live	lie																																												
test	complete	crash																																												
observe	fill	practise																																												
fix	paste	sunbathe																																												
prepare	follow	chain																																												
add	smile	save																																												
clean	kick	push																																												
change	occur	try																																												
study	conquer	like																																												
appear	happen	work																																												
improve	pull	hug																																												
<p>3) Complete these sentences with the simple past of one of the verbs in the list:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">be / bring / buy / fall / freeze / give / lose / make / run / say / see / sell / write</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The lake ___ when temperatures ___ sharply. 2. These books ___ so cheap that I ___ ten! 3. Our teacher ___ us a lot of homework yesterday. 4. The Arabs ___ a lot of inventions to Spain. 5. The Italian athlete ___ very fast, but he ___ the race. 6. The teacher ___ that we have to speak English in class. 7. Shakespeare ___ a lot of sonnets. 8. Neanderthals ___ tools with stone. 9. We ___ a fantastic film at the cinema last weekend. 10. Russia ___ Alaska to the Americans. 	<p>4) Write questions in the past simple to have the underlined information repeated. Use these wh- words:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">how / what time / how many / how much what / how often / where / when / who / why</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I spent two weeks <u>in Paris</u>. 2. My mother bought <u>six</u> loaves of bread. 3. I watched a <u>documentary about giraffes</u> yesterday. 4. We went to London <u>by bus</u> yesterday. 5. He had an accident <u>because he was driving too fast</u>. 6. Bob lost his job <u>last month</u>. 7. I got home <u>at two o'clock in the morning</u>. 8. This computer cost <u>£700</u>. 9. My brother played basketball <u>twice a week</u>. 10. I saw <u>your sister Jane</u> at the party. 																																													