

PAST SIMPLE

HOW GRAMMAR WORKS

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FORMA:

- Hay que distinguir entre verbos regulares y verbos irregulares, cuyos verbos aparecen en la segunda columna de la lista:
- El pasado simple de los verbos regulares se forman añadiendo ED al infinitivo sin el to.

AFIRMATIVA	SUJETO + VERBO REGULAR: ED // IR: 2COL
NEGATIVA	SUJETO + DIDN'T + VERBO INFINITIVO SIN TO
INTERROGATIVA	DID + SUJETO + VERBO INFINITIVO SIN TO?
RES. CORTAS	YES, PRONOMBRE SUJETO + DID NO, PRONOMBRE SUJETO + DIDN'T

FORMACION

- Verbos acabados en E omiten esta vocal delante de ED:
To hope I hoped to live I lived
- Verbos monosilábicos acabados en CONS+VOCAL+CONS, duplica la consonante final delante de ED:
To rob I robbed To stop I stopped
- Verbos acabados en consonante+Y, cambian la Y por I y añaden ED:
To carry I carried to study I studied
PERO: los acabados en vocal+Y siguen la regla general:
To play I played To enjoy I enjoyed.
- Verbos de dos o más sílabas acabados en CONS+VOCAL+CONS, duplica la consonante final si el acento cae en la última sílaba:
To admit I admitted To prefer I preferred.
- En inglés británico, VOCAL+L siempre se duplica:
To travel I travelled

VERBOS REGULARES - SPELLING

La terminación ED de los verbos regulares no se pronuncia nunca ED.
Hay tres modos de pronunciar esta terminación:

- D: Se pronuncia D cuando la ultima letra del verbo no es sonora:
To live – I lived. (hay que pronunciar livd).
- T: Se pronuncia T cuando la ultima letra del verbo es sonora:
To work – I worked (hay que pronunciar uoarkt).
- ID: Se pronuncia ID cuando la ultima letra termina en T/D.
To want – I wanted (hay que pronunciar uantid)

TO WORK		
I worked You worked She/he/it worked We worked You worked They worked	I didn't work You didn't work She/he/it didn't work We didn't work You didn't work They didn't work	Did I work? Did you work? Did she/he/it work? Did we work? Did you work? Did they work?
TO EAT		
I ate You ate She/he/it ate We ate You ate They ate	I didn't eat You didn't eat She/he/it didn't eat We didn't eat You didn't eat They didn't eat	Did you eat? Did you eat? Did she/he/it eat? Did we eat? Did you eat? Did they eat?

SU USO:

- Se usa para hablar de acciones pasadas que tuvieron lugar en un momento determinado. Con este uso empleamos expresiones de tiempo pasado como las siguientes:
- Expresiones :
Yesterday morning – yesterday afternoon – yesterday evening - yesterday – the day before yesterday – last night – last week – last month – last year/February/Sunday... – two years ago...

We had lunch at home yesterday.

- When + Acción en el pasado:
When I was a child.

- Adverbios de Frecuencia + Acción en el pasado:
Greg often went swimming last summer.

- También utilizamos la expresión EVERY DAY para mostrar que la acción ha acontecido más de una vez:
I went to school every day last year.

- Se usa para narrar hechos pasados secuenciados:
I got up at eight, washed my face, got dressed and had breakfast.

- Se usa AGO para indicar desde el presente cuanto tiempo hace que aconteció esa acción:

Periodo de tiempo desde el presente + AGO
=
Hace + Periodo de tiempo

Susan started her new job two weeks ago.

- Podemos utilizar el Past Simple con la preposición FOR + DURACIÓN, o sea cuanto tiempo ha acontecido la acción:
How long did you live in London?
I lived in London for three years.

- Normalmente, después de las siguientes expresiones:
I wish – if only – as if – as though – would rather – would sooner – it's time...