

## PASADO SIMPLE. SU FORMACIÓN Y TIPOS (regular e irregular)

- × 1.- **2 Tipos** de pasado simple: regular e irregular
- × 2.- **Cómo se forma** el pasado simple en afirmativa , negativa e interrogativa
- × 3.- **Variables** ortográficas en los verbos regulares
- × 4.- **Fonética:** pronunciación de la **terminación -ed** del pasado simple y participio
- × 5.- **Expresiones y adverbios de tiempo** que hacen referencia al pasado

**1.- El pasado simple** ( o su equivalente en español: Pretérito Perfecto simple) en inglés tiene dos posibles formas: **regular e irregular.**

**2/3 La forma regular** consiste en añadir a la base de verbo la desinencia **-ed**, a todas las personas, sin que exista variación en ninguna de ellas, y existen una serie de reglas ortográficas que pueden modificar parcialmente su formación. Reseñamos las más importantes:

INFINITIVO	PASADO SIMPLE	NORMA
INVITE	INVITED	Los verbos acabados en <b>-e</b> , añaden sólo <b>-d</b>
PLAY	PLAYED	Verbos acabados en <b>Vocal + y &gt; -ed</b>
CRY	CRIED	Verbos acabados en <b>Cons + y &gt; -ied</b>
ROB	ROBBED	Verbos monosilábicos acabados en <b>CVC&gt;CVCC-ed</b>

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▪ **La forma irregular** , como su propio nombre indica, varía la forma de la raíz, y no está sujeta a una norma común . Normalmente se estudia mediante listas donde la forma irregular del pasado es la segunda columna.

Ej: Break – **broke** –broken

▪ **El auxiliar** para formar las negativas e interrogativas es **did not** (o *didn't*) y **did...?**

A su vez, recuerda que:

a) los verbos auxiliares no necesitan otro auxiliar para formar oraciones negativas e interrogativas. Ej: “ *I was not interested in his story*”

b) Al ir el verbo auxiliar ya en pasado, el verbo principal va en forma de Infinitivo base.

<i>The headmaster typed the letter</i> (affirmative)	<i>Sara went to the concert</i> (affirmative)
<i>The headmaster didn't type the letter</i> (negative)	<i>Sara didn't go to the concert</i> (negative)
<i>Did the headmaster type the letter?</i> (interrogative)	<i>Did Sara go to the concert?</i> (interrogative)

c) No hay cambios en las personas; es decir, sólo existe la misma forma para las todas las personas, con la excepción del verbo to be, que tiene alternancia **was/were**.

## 4.- ¿Cómo se pronuncia la terminación -ed?

Hay tres posibles formas de pronunciar -ed. /d/, /t/, /ɪd/

/d/: cuando la última consonante de la base es sonora. (/b/, /g/, /n/, /v/, /m/, /l/, /r/)

/t/: cuando la última consonante de la base es sorda (/k/, /s/, /tʃ/, /f/, /p/, /ʃ/)

/ɪd/: cuando la última consonante es -t o -d

/d/	/t/	/ɪd/
<i>Listened</i>	<i>Looked</i>	<i>Started</i>
<i>Saved</i>	<i>Jumped</i>	<i>needed</i>

Nota: La diferencia de sonido entre /d/ y /t/ es casi imperceptible al final de sílaba; sin embargo, si no se pronuncia, no se estará marcando la diferencia entre presente y pasado.

**Exercise** Write the past simple form of the following verbs. Then tick the right pronunciation

		/d/, /t/, /ɪd/			/d/, /t/, /ɪd/			
Walk	walked	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Count	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Visit		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Live	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Need		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Study	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stop		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Promise	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gain		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wait	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rob		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sail	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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## 5.- Past Simple of the verb TO BE

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE (Contracted)	INTERROGATIVE
I WAS YOU WERE HE/SHE/ IT WAS WE WERE YOU WERE THEY WERE	I WAS NOT YOU WERE NOT HE/SHE/ IT WAS NOT WE WERE NOT YOU WERE NOT THEY WERE NOT	I WASN'T YOU WEREN'T HE/SHE/ IT WASN'T WE WEREN'T YOU WEREN'T THEY WEREN'T	WAS I? WERE YOU? WAS HE/SHE/IT? WERE WE? WERE YOU? WERE THEY?

## 6.- Expresiones temporales en el pasado simple.

- ✓ A week ago; a month ago, some minutes ago, a long time ago. (hace una semana, hace..)
- ✓ last week, last year, last night, last Tuesday. (la semana pasada, el mes pasado)
- ✓ yesterday, the day before yesterday, ... (ayer, anteayer)

## PRACTICE.

1.- Rewrite the following sentences into the Past Simple form (in the three forms: affirmative, negative and interrogative).

**Albert flies to New York at Christmas. (fly-flew-flown)**

(past simple affirmative) \_\_\_\_\_

(past simple negative) \_\_\_\_\_

(past simple interrogative) \_\_\_\_\_

**They need our help.**

(past simple affirmative) \_\_\_\_\_

(past simple negative) \_\_\_\_\_

(past simple interrogative) \_\_\_\_\_

**Laura writes beautiful poems ( write-wrote-written)**

(past simple affirmative) \_\_\_\_\_

(past simple negative) \_\_\_\_\_

(past simple interrogative) \_\_\_\_\_

**The boy steps on the floor**

(past simple affirmative) \_\_\_\_\_

(past simple negative) \_\_\_\_\_

(past simple interrogative) \_\_\_\_\_

**We go on holidays in July**

(past simple affirmative) \_\_\_\_\_

(past simple negative) \_\_\_\_\_

(past simple interrogative) \_\_\_\_\_

**You sing very well ( sing-sang-sung)**

(past simple affirmative) \_\_\_\_\_

(past simple negative) \_\_\_\_\_

(past simple interrogative) \_\_\_\_\_

If you want to practise more, here's a link to an interactive exercise.

[http://bit.ly/past\\_simple](http://bit.ly/past_simple)

## 2.- YOU ALWAYS HAVE TO BE DIFFERENT.

(past simple drill exercise)

Example: - *you/ visit/ your girlfriend yesterday ?*

- **No, .....** (last week)

- **Did you visit your girlfriend yesterday?**

- **No, I didn't visit her yesterday. I visited her last week.**

- **Did you take the bus to work? (take-took-taken)**

- **No, I didn't take the bus to work. I took the train**

### It's your turn now.

1. you/ drink/ orange juice? (drink-drank-drunk)

No, \_\_\_\_\_ (Mineral water)

2. you/ work/ yesterday?

No, \_\_\_\_\_ ( on Saturday)

3.- you / do/ your homework yesterday afternoon? (do-did-done)

No, \_\_\_\_\_ ( last night)

4.- you / make/ dinner last night? (make-made-made)

No, \_\_\_\_\_ ( in the evening)

5.- you / call / your mother at 3?

No, \_\_\_\_\_ ( 2 minutes ago)

6.- you/ write/ a Christmas card to your relatives? (write-wrote-written)

No, \_\_\_\_\_ ( an e-mail)

7.- you / play/ chess at the weekend?

No, \_\_\_\_\_ ( ludo)

8.- you / pay/ with credit card? ( pay-paid-paid)

No, \_\_\_\_\_ ( cash)

9.- you/ listen/ to the news?

No, \_\_\_\_\_ ( some pop music)

10.- you/ read/ the newspaper yesterday? (read-read-read)

No, \_\_\_\_\_ ( 2 hours ago)

11.- you/ study/ English?

No, \_\_\_\_\_ ( Maths)

12.- you /get up/ early? ( get-got-got)

No, \_\_\_\_\_ ( very late)

13.- you/ enjoy the party?

No, \_\_\_\_\_ ( your company)

14.- you /go / to the movies? (go-went-gone)

No, \_\_\_\_\_ ( to the theatre)

15.- you / record/ the CD last Monday?

No, \_\_\_\_\_ ( last Tuesday)

## IES GALILEO GALILEI.

### 3.- SPEAKING ( 2 ACTIVITIES)

#### I THOUGHT..... ( + SIMPLE Past)

Example:

##### 0.- I am from Toledo ( Madrid)

Allan: I am from Toledo.

Pam: I thought you were from Madrid.

Allan: Who told you that?

Pam: Well, I don't know. I guess I was just wrong.

Allan: You should check your sources. .... Just kidding.



- 1.- I play football ( tennis)
- 2.- I love disco music ( jazz)
- 3.- My sister works as a nurse ( school teacher)
- 4.- Alfred works nights ( mornings)
- 5.- My students watch documentaries on TV ( soap operas)
- 6.- My neighbours sell second hand cars ( new cars) (sell-sold-sold)
- 7.- Rachel hates ironing ( cook)
- 8.- I need your help ( some money)
- 9.- We go to work by bus ( by tube) (go-went-gone)
- 10.- Laura married Tom in 1985 ( 1992)
- 11.- I usually buy sport magazines ( the local newspaper)
- 12.- Our government is conservative ( progressive)

My life is so full of surprises that nothing surprises me any more.

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#### YOU'RE FULL OF SURPRISES

Example 0.- ( read gossip columns) ( read-read-read) ( newspapers)

Ann: I can't believe my eyes. You're reading gossip columns

Phil: Well, yes, I am. Is there anything wrong with that?

Ann: Not really . I just didn't know you read gossip columns.

Phil : What did you think I read?

Ann: I don't know, maybe newspapers or something more serious.



- 1.- (watch a reality show) (the news, films, sports)
- 2.- (listen to Camilo Sexto) ( something more modern)
- 3.- ( drink a lime flower tea) (drink-drank-drunk) ( soda or coffee)
- 4.- (write a poem) (write-wrote-written) ( newspaper articles, essays,...)
- 5.- (buy computer games) (buy-bought-bought) ( movies, computer programmes, software)
- 6.- ( wear a suit and a tie at work ) ( wear-wore-worn) (casual clothes)
- 7.- ( sing country music) ( sing-sang-sung) ( pop music, rock)
- 8.- (collect mouse pads) (coins ,mugs, stamps,.....)
- 9.- ( learn Japanese) ( French or German)
- 10.- (dance Tango) ( more modern things like Hip Hop or Reggaeton)