Free English Grammar * Gramática Inglesa Gratis

1. Past Simple   to be

infinitive	past simple	past participle
to be = ser, estar	was - were = era, estaba fui, estuve	been = sido - estado

Forma Afirmativa

I	was
you	were
he	was
we	were
you	were
they	were

Forma Interrogativa

was	I ?
were	you ?
was	he ?
were	we ?
were	you ?
were	they ?

Forma Negativa

I	was	not
you	were	not
he	was	not
we	were	not
you	were	not
they	were	not

Forma Contracta

I	wasn't
you	weren't
he	wasn't
we	weren't
you	weren't
they	weren't

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2.   Past Simple   to have

to have = *haber*	had = *tenía, tuve*	had = *habido*
infinitive	past simple	past participle

"Had" se usa como auxiliar para formar el "past perfect".

> I had worked   (Yo había trabajado)

  You had worked   (Tú habías trabajado)

  He had worked etc.   (Él había trabajado etc.)

Forma Afirmativa		
I	had	worked
you	had	worked
he	had	worked
we	had	worked
you	had	worked
they	had	worked

Forma Interrogativa		
had	I	worked?
had	you	worked?
had	he	worked?
had	we	worked?
had	you	worked?
had	they	worked?

Forma Negativa		
I	had not	worked
you	had not	worked
he	had not	worked
we	had not	worked
you	had not	worked
they	had not	worked

Forma Contracta		
I	hadn't	worked
you	hadn't	worked
he	hadn't	worked
we	hadn't	worked
you	hadn't	worked
they	hadn't	worked

3. **Past Simple**   to have

usado como verbo principal

Forma Afirmativa

I	had got
you	had got
he	had got
we	had got
you	had got
they	had got

Forma Interrogativa

had	I	got?
had	you	got?
had	he	got?
had	we	got?
had	you	got?
had	they	got?

Forma Negativa

I	had not	got
you	had not	got
he	had not	got
we	had not	got
you	had not	got
they	had not	got

Forma Contracta

I	hadn't	got
you	hadn't	got
he	hadn't	got
we	hadn't	got
you	hadn't	got
they	hadn't	got

Forma Afirmativa

I	had
you	had
he	had
we	had
you	had
they	had

Forma Interrogativa

did	I	have?
did	you	have?
did	he	have?
did	we	have?
did	you	have?
did	they	have?

Forma Negativa

I	did not	have
you	did not	have
he	did not	have
we	did not	have
you	did not	have
they	did not	have

Forma Contracta

I	didn't	have.
you	didn't	have.
he	didn't	have.
we	didn't	have.
you	didn't	have.
they	didn't	have.

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4.   Past Simple   to have

| **had** | *usado como auxiliar para formar el "past perfect"* |

> She had worked for the company for 5 years.

  (Ella había trabajado para la empresa durante 5 años.)

> When I arrived home my wife hadn't prepared any dinner yet, so we went to a restaurant.

  (Cuando llegué a casa mi mujer todavía no había preparado la cena, así que fuimos a un restaurante.)

> Had you done that kind of work before?

  (¿Habías hecho aquel tipo de trabajo antes?)

> If I had known I was going to live this long, I would have taken better care of myself.   *...si hubiera sabido*

  Eubie Blake   1887 - 1983

| **I had got - Had I got? - I hadn't got** |

Hablando de propiedad, familia, enfermedades...

> Erika had got a beautiful house at the seaside.
> Had Richard got a cold?
> Monica didn't have any brothers or sisters.

| **I had   - Did I have? - I didn't have** |

En la conversación, con el significado de propiedad

> Belinda had a large house at the seaside.
> Did Belinda have a large house at the seaside?
> Belinda didn't have a large house at the seaside.

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5.   Past Simple   Regular Verbs

El *"past simple"* de los verbos regulares se forma añadiendo *"-ed"* o *"-d"* a la forma base del verbo.

to work = *trabajar*   to live = *vivir*

I	work**ed**
you	work**ed**
he	work**ed**
we	work**ed**
you	work**ed**
they	work**ed**

I	live**d**
you	live**d**
he	live**d**
we	live**d**
you	live**d**
they	live**d**

El *"past simple"* se usa para acciones que empezaron y terminaron en el pasado. Traduce el *indefinido* y el *imperfecto*.

Indefinido

> Last week Barbara invited Abel to her birthday party. *(invitó)*

Imperfecto

> When Abel was a little boy he lived in Seville.   *(vivía)*

Nota

El *"past simple"* y el *"past participle"* de los verbos regulares son iguales.

infinitive	to work	= *trabajar*
past simple	worked	= *trabajaba, trabajé*
past participle	worked	= *trabajado*

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6.   Past Simple   Regular Verbs

Forma Afirmativa	
I	work**ed**
you	work**ed**
he	work**ed**
we	work**ed**
you	work**ed**
they	work**ed**

Forma Interrogativa		
did	I	work?
did	you	work?
did	he	work?
did	we	work?
did	you	work?
did	they	work?

Forma Negativa		
I	did not	work
you	did not	work
he	did not	work
we	did not	work
you	did not	work
they	did not	work

Forma Contracta		
I	didn't	work
you	didn't	work
he	didn't	work
we	didn't	work
you	didn't	work
they	didn't	work

Past Simple   **Irregular Verbs**

No hay una regla para formar el "past simple" y el "past participle" de los verbos irregulares.
Por lo tanto es necesario conocerlos individualmente.

En nuestro sitio: www.inglesparaespanoles.com
hay una lista completa de los verbos irregulares más usados, con la transcripción fonética de la pronunciación y la traducción en español.

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7. Past Simple

observa

1.	*Cuando el verbo termina por consonante se añade -ed.*	want	wanted
2.	*Cuando termina por -e se añade -d.*	live	lived
3.	*Cuando termina por -y precedida por una consonante, esta se cambia en "i" y luego se añade -ed.*	study	studied
4.	*Cuando termina por -y precedida por una vocal, se añade -ed.*	play	played
5.	*Los verbos de una sílaba que terminan por una vocal y una consonante, duplican la consonante y añaden -ed.*	stop	stopped
6.	*Los verbos que terminan por "l" precedida por una sola vocal, duplican la "l".*	travel	travelled

Nota

En el inglés de los Estados Unidos el "past" de "to travel" es "traveled".

present simple	past simple
I want	I wanted
I live	I lived
I study	I studied
I play	I played
I stop	I stopped
I travel	I travelled

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Pronunciación de -ed   *regla general*

1. *La "e" del sufijo "-ed" del "past" y del "past participle" no se pronuncia.*

loved   lʌvd
lived   livd
smiled   smaild
arrived etc   əra<u>i</u>vd

Excepción

2. *Cuando -ed se añade a un verbo que termina por t o d, la "e" se pronuncia "i".*

wanted	wɔntid	ended	endid
waited	weitid	offended	əf<u>e</u>ndid
hated	heitid	needed	ni:did
shouted	shautid	founded	faundid
started	sta:tid	added	<u>æ</u>did

===
to found   = *fundar*
to add   = *añadir*

3. *Cuando -ed se añade a los verbos que terminan por ch - f - k - p - s - sh - x, o sus sonidos, la "-ed" se pronuncia "t".*

ch	watched	wɔtʃt
f	sniffed	snift
	laughed	la:ft
k	looked	lukt
p	stopped	stɔpt
s	kissed	kist
sh	washed	wɔʃt
x	mixed	mikst

===
to sniff = *olfatear*
to mix   = *mezclar*

>>>

While the little boy watched television, he sniffed incessantly because he had a bad cold, but he looked happy. In fact, he laughed all the time as he watched the cartoons.

When his mother came into the room, he stopped watching TV, ran to his mother, hugged and kissed her.

The mother smiled happily, took him to the bathroom and washed his hands and face. Then she went to the kitchen, mixed some hot milk and some honey in a large bowl and gave it to him. - After drinking the milk, the little boy, miraculously, stopped sniffing.

8. Past Simple

El "past simple" se usa para hablar de acciones o situaciones que empezaron y terminaron en el pasado.

> In 2010 I spent a wonderful holiday in Paris.

Last week I saw an interesting film about Abraham Lincoln.

Yesterday I received an email from my parents.

Two years ago I spent a whole month in London.

When I was a child we lived in Colorado.

Típicas expresiones de tiempo usadas con el "past simple"

> yesterday, yesterday morning, yesterday evening...

last night, last week, last month, last year...

in 2010, at eight o'clock, on my birthday, at Christmas...

two minutes ago, a week ago, a month ago...

during the spring, the summer, the winter....

when I was a child, when I lived in France...

for an hour, for a week, for a month, for a year...