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SIMPLE PAST

FUNCIONES DEL "SIMPLE PAST"

El "simple past" se utiliza para hablar de una **acción que concluyó** en un tiempo **anterior al actual**. La duración no es relevante. El tiempo en que se sitúa la acción puede ser el pasado reciente o un pasado lejano.

EJEMPLOS

- John Cabot **sailed** to America in 1498.
- My father **died** last year.
- He **lived** in Fiji in 1976.
- We **crossed** the Channel yesterday.

Siempre se utiliza el "simple past" para referirse a **cuándo** ocurrió algo, de modo que va asociado a ciertas expresiones temporales que indican:

- **frecuencia:** *often, sometimes, always*
I sometimes **walked** home at lunchtime.
I often **brought** my lunch to school.
- **un tiempo determinado:** *last week, when I was a child, yesterday, six weeks ago*
We **saw** a good film *last week*.
Yesterday, I **arrived** in Geneva.
She **finished** her work at *seven o'clock*
I **went** to the theatre *last night*





- **un tiempo indeterminado:** *the other day, ages ago, a long time ago* People **lived** in caves *a long time ago*.
- She **played** the piano *when she was a child*.

Nota: el término *ago* es útil para expresar distancia temporal en el pasado. Se coloca **después** del periodo de tiempo de que se trate: *a week ago, three years ago, a minute ago*.

Cuidado: el "simple past" del inglés puede parecerse a un tiempo verbal de tu propio idioma y, sin embargo, su significado puede ser distinto.

FORMACIÓN DEL "SIMPLE PAST"

FORMACIÓN DEL "SIMPLE PAST" CON VERBOS REGULARES

Afirmativa

Sujeto + raíz + ed

I skipped.

Negativa

Sujeto + did not + infinitivo sin *to*

They didn't go.

Interrogativa

Did + sujeto + infinitivo sin *to*

Did she arrive?

Interrogativa negativa

Did not + sujeto + infinitivo sin *to*

Didn't you play?

TO WALK

Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa
I walked	I didn't walk	Did I walk?
You walked	You didn't walk	Did you walk?

Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa
He walked	He didn't walk	Did he walk?
We walked	We didn't walk	Did we walk?
They walked	They didn't walk	Did they walk?

"SIMPLE PAST" DE LOS VERBOS TO BE, TO HAVE, TO DO

Sujeto	Verbo		
	Be	Have	Do
I	was	had	did
You	were	had	did
He/She/It	was	had	did
We	were	had	did
You	were	had	did
They	were	had	did

NOTAS SOBRE LAS CONSTRUCCIONES AFIRMATIVA, NEGATIVA E INTERROGATIVA

AFIRMATIVA

La forma afirmativa del "simple past" es sencilla.

- I **was** in Japan last year
- She **had** a headache yesterday.
- We **did** our homework last night.

NEGATIVA E INTERROGATIVA

Para las formas negativa e interrogativa del "simple past" del verbo "*do*" como verbo ordinario, se emplea como auxiliar "*do*", e.g. We **didn't do** our homework last night.

La forma negativa del verbo "*have*" en "simple past" suele construirse utilizando el auxiliar "*do*", aunque en ocasiones solo se añade *not* o la contracción "*n't*".

La forma interrogativa del verbo "*have*" en "simple past" suele emplear el auxiliar "*do*".

EJEMPLOS

- They **weren't** in Rio last summer.
- We **didn't have** any money.
- We **didn't have** time to visit the Eiffel Tower.
- We **didn't do** our exercises this morning.
- **Were** they in Iceland last January?
- **Did you have** a bicycle when you were young?
- **Did you do** much climbing in Switzerland?

Nota: para construir las formas negativa e interrogativa de **todos** los verbos en "simple past", se utiliza siempre el auxiliar '**did**'.

"SIMPLE PAST": VERBOS IRREGULARES

Algunos verbos hacen el "simple past" de forma irregular. Estos son los más comunes.

TO GO

- He **went** to a club last night.
- **Did he go** to the cinema last night?
- He **didn't go** to bed early last night.

TO GIVE

- We **gave** her a doll for her birthday.
- They **didn't give** John their new address.
- **Did Barry give** you my passport?

TO COME

- My parents **came** to visit me last July.
- We **didn't come** because it was raining.
- **Did he come** to your party last week?



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