

Past simple

Forma

El **past simple** en forma afirmativa de los verbos regulares se forma añadiendo **-ed** al final. En algunos verbos la forma del pasado es irregular (ver lista de verbos irregulares).

AFIRMATIVA	
I/You/He/She/It/We/They lived/went.	
NEGATIVA	
I/You did not/didn't live/go. He/She/It did not/didn't live/go. We/You/They did not/didn't live/go.	
INTERROGATIVA	RESPUESTAS CORTAS
Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they live/go?	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they did? No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't?

Escritura

- Los verbos que acaban en **-e** añaden solo **-d**.
- Los verbos que acaban en **consonante + y** pierden la **-y** añaden **-ied**. *I try - I tried*
- Los verbos que acaban en **vocal + y** mantienen la **-y** y añaden **-ed**. *I play - I played*
- Los verbos que acaban en vocal acentuada entre dos consonantes doblan la última consonante y añaden **-ed**. *I stop - I stopped*

Uso

Empleamos el **past simple** para indicar:

- Una acción que tuvo lugar en un **momento concreto del pasado** (señalado, implícito o conocido).
They spent their holiday in Italy last summer. (¿Cuándo? El verano pasado: señalado)
They had a lovely time. (¿Cuándo? El verano pasado: implícito o conocido).
- Hábitos pasados**. *As a child she stayed with her grandparents every summer.*
- Acciones que se produjeron **inmediatamente una detrás de la otra**. *Janet boarded the plane, sat in her seat and waited for take-off.*
- Acciones del pasado que **no se volverán a producir**. *Dr Livingstone explored South and central Africa between 1842 and 1846.*

Estas son las expresiones temporales en las que se emplea el **past simple**: yesterday, yesterday morning/evening etc, last night/week etc, two weeks/a month ago, in 2010, etc.

Present perfect vs Past simple

PRESENT PERFECT	PAST SIMPLE
Una acción que se produjo en un momento no señalado del pasado. <i>He has made a reservation. (No sabemos cuándo).</i>	Una acción que se produjo en un momento señalado del pasado. <i>Dina bought some souvenirs last week. (¿Cuándo? La semana pasada. Se especifica el momento).</i>
Una acción que comenzó en el pasado y continúa en el presente. <i>He has worked as a tour guide for five years. (Todavía trabaja de guía turístico).</i>	Una acción que comenzó y finalizó en el pasado. <i>They lived in Norway for four years. (Ya no viven allí).</i>

Past continuous

AFIRMATIVA	NEGATIVA
I/He/She/It was staying. We/You/They were staying.	I/He/She/It wasn't staying. We/You/They weren't staying.
INTERROGATIVA	RESPUESTAS CORTAS
Was I/he/she/it staying? Were we/you/they staying?	Yes, I/he/she/it was. No, I/he/she/it wasn't. Yes, we/you/they were. No, we/you/they weren't.

Utilizamos el **past continuous** para:

- Indicar que una acción estaba **en progreso en un momento señalado** del pasado. No se menciona cuándo comenzó o finalizó esa acción. *They were sunbathing on the beach at noon yesterday.*
- Indicar que una acción estaba **en progreso** cuando otra la **interrumpió**. Se usa el **past continuous** para describir la acción en progreso (acción más larga) y el **past simple** para describir la acción que la interrumpió (acción más corta).
He was driving to the airport when his car broke down.
- Referirse a dos o más acciones que se produjeron de manera **simultánea** en el pasado.
While I was getting our tickets, Matt was buying some popcorn.
- Aportar el contexto de una historia: describir el ambiente, el escenario, etc. *It was hot and sunny and a light breeze was blowing. We were looking forward to our boat trip.*

Estas son las expresiones temporales en las que se emplea el **past continuous**: while, when, as, all day/night/morning, yesterday, etc.

used to/would/Past simple

- Utilizamos **used to** o el **past simple** para hablar de hábitos o acciones que se repetían regularmente en el pasado pero que no se volverán a producir.
She used to ride/rode a motorbike. (Ya no lo hace).
- Utilizamos **would** o **used to** para acciones que se repetían o rutinas del pasado. No se utiliza **would** con **stative verbs**. *He used to go/would go skiing every winter. PERO She used to have a cottage in the countryside. (NOT: She would have a cottage in the countryside.)*
- Utilizamos el **past simple** para indicar una acción que tuvo lugar en un momento determinado del pasado. *He flew to Rome yesterday. (NOT: He used to fly to Rome yesterday.)*

1 Underline the correct item.

- The first Hilton Hotel opened/was opening in 1925.
- I checked into/was checking into the hotel and went/was going straight to my room.
- Jack hiked/was hiking in the forest when it was starting/started to rain.
- Ben couldn't go for a jog because it was drizzling/drizzled.
- While Sue waited/was waiting for the bus she talked/was talking on the phone.
- It was a cold day. It was snowing/snowed and people tried/were trying to protect themselves from the freezing weather.
- Before his accident, Liam rode/was riding his bike to work every day.

2 Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or the present perfect.

- What's wrong with Sue? She hasn't come out (not/come out) of her cabin since the ship set sail.
- Yesterday's 3:00 pm flight (leave) with a three-hour delay.
- Natasha (not/decide) where to spend her holidays yet.
- (you/have) a good time during your trip to Italy?
- They couldn't go swimming because the hotel pool (be) closed.
- I (never/travel) to Australia before.
- When James and Lilly (go) to Barcelona, they (stay) in a very cramped hotel room.

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple, the past continuous or the present perfect.

- A: Have you brought (you/bring) your swimsuit with you this time?
B: Yes, I (remember) to put it in my suitcase just as I (close) it.
- A: Why (Harry/miss) his flight yesterday?
B: Because while he (drive) to the airport, his car (break down).
- A: (you/ever/stay) at a four-star hotel?
B: Yes, Peter and I (book) a room at a really luxurious resort on our honeymoon.
- A: When was the last time you (travel) abroad?
B: Actually, I (not/be) abroad for six years.
- A: Who (you/talk) to when I (see) you yesterday?
B: My travel agent. We (discuss) the changes in my travel itinerary.
- A: Why (you/be) so upset with Vicky earlier?
B: Because I (try) to explain something to her but she (not/listen) to me.

4 Write sentences about what Sarah used to/didn't use to do when she was younger. Use would where possible.

- speak French X
She didn't use to speak French.
- have a dog ✓
.....
- wear glasses X
.....
- walk to school ✓
.....
- read comics ✓
.....
- chat online X
.....

Forma: sujeto + *had* + past participle

Utilizamos el **past perfect** para indicar:

- Una acción que sucedió **antes** que otra en el **pasado** o antes de un momento establecido en el pasado. *She **had** already left when we arrived. The sightseeing tour **had finished** by 3:00. (past perfect: **had left** antes que otra acción en el pasado: **arrived**). (antes de un momento establecido en el pasado: **by 3:00**).*
- Una acción que finalizó en el pasado y cuyo resultado fue perceptible en un momento posterior del pasado. *Tony was upset because he **had lost** his luggage.*

Nota: El past perfect es el equivalente en el pasado del present perfect. *The room **was** empty – everyone **had** left.* (present perfect: *The room **is** empty – everyone **has** left.*)

Las expresiones temporales en las que empleamos el *past perfect* son: before, after, already, just, for, since, till/until, by, never, etc.

Forma: suieto + *had* + *been* + verbo principal -ing

Utilizamos el **past perfect continuous** para:

- Enfatizar la duración de una acción que comenzó y finalizó en el pasado antes que otra acción o momento señalado del pasado; normalmente va con **for** o **since**.
*They **had been walking** in the forest for hours before they realised they were lost.*
- Describir una acción que tuvo una duración concreta en el pasado y cuyo resultado fue perceptible también en el pasado. *Ben **had been working** all day, so he was exhausted.*

Nota: El past perfect continuous es el equivalente en el pasado del present perfect continuous. *She was tired. She had been walking for hours.* (present perfect continuous: *She is tired. She has been walking for hours.*)

Las expresiones temporales en las que se emplea el *past perfect continuous* son: *for, since, how long, before, until, etc.*

Son palabras u oraciones que se utilizan para indicar admiración, sorpresa, etc. Para formar **oraciones exclamativas** podemos usar **how**, **what (a/an)**, **so**, **such (a/an)**, o una **negative question form**.

- **how + adjetivo/adverbio**
How smart she looks in that dress!
How fast he runs!
- **what a/an (+ adjetivo) + sustantivo contable singular**
What a brilliant performance!
What a party!
- **what (+ adjetivo) + sustantivo incontable/plural**
What pretty flowers! What interesting news!

- 1 Lisa *had changed* (**change**) her mind several times before choosing what to pack.
- 2 Kelly (**lie**) under the sun the whole morning and she was starting to get a sunburn.
- 3 Nathan (**not/renew**) his passport so it was out of date.
- 4 We (**walk**) around the city for hours before we finally found our hotel.
- 5 By the time they got to the port, their ship (**sail**).

- 1 A: Were you happy to see Jane?
B: Absolutely! I *hadn't seen* **(not/see)** her since we were at school.
- 2 A: Was there any snow when you got to the ski resort?
B: Oh, yes. It **(snow)** for days and there was lots.
- 3 A: Did you find your dog?
B: Yes, he **(hide)** in the garden shed all that time.
- 4 A: Did you drive to the airport?
B: No, we **(book)** a radio taxi the night before.
- 5 A: Why was Sam home late yesterday?
B: Because he **(not/finish)** his work by 5:00 so he had to stay back at the office.
- 6 A: I went to bed exhausted last night!
B: No wonder! You **(clean)** the house the whole day.

1 A: What were you and John arguing **(you and John/argue)** about when I came home last night?

B: He **(leave)** the bathroom tap running the whole day again and the bathroom **(flood)**.

2 A: I'm surprised that you **(find)** the way to the mountain cabin so easily.

B: That's because while Jason **(drive)**, I **(look at)** the map and I **(give)** him directions.

3 A: **(you/tape)** the documentary on the Victoria Falls for me last night?

B: Sorry, it **(already/finish)** by the time I got home.

4 A: How **(you/manage)** to catch such a nasty cold?

B: Well, two days ago, I **(stand)** in the rain for twenty minutes before I found a taxi to go home.

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct past form.

Lucy 1) *had been waiting* (**wait**) for the opportunity to enjoy a luxurious break for years. One morning she 2) (**listen**) to the radio when she 3) (**hear**) about a competition where the first prize was a trip to Barbados. Lucy 4) (**never/enter**) a radio competition before, but a few weeks later, as she 5) (**drive**) to work, she found out that she 6) (**win**)!

Unfortunately, the holiday **7)**
(not/go) as well as Lucy **8)**
(hope). The five-star hotel that the competition
9) **(promise)** turned out to be
 a dirty neglected place with extremely rude staff.
 On the first day of her stay, she **10)**
(get) food poisoning and on the second day she
11) **(have)** her credit card
 stolen. On top of that, it **12)**
(rain) the whole time she was there so there was
 no question of going to the beach. Lucy could not
 have been more disappointed.

- 1 Nick a book when I saw him last night.
A read C was reading
B had read D used to read
- 2 Julie by the seaside when she was younger.
A was living C would live
B used to live D had lived
- 3 They couldn't get a hotel room because they in advance.
A wouldn't book C hadn't booked
B hadn't been booking D weren't booking
- 4 A strong wind when we got to the beach.
A was blowing C used to blow
B had blown D would blow
- 5 Nelson for seven hours non-stop and was exhausted.
A had been driving C has driven
B has been driving D is driving
- 6 A storm while they were swimming in the pool.
A would break C was breaking
B breaks D broke
- 7 Barney's family a seaside resort.
A would own C used to own
B was owning D is owning
- 8 Tom to the gym every day when he was younger.
A had gone C has been going
B was going D used to go

- 1 A: Our car broke down yesterday.
B: *How* unfortunate!
- 2 A: This seahorse looks like a plant.
B: amazing creature it is!
- 3 A: The hotel manager refused to help me.
B: terrible manners he has!
- 4 A: These are our holiday photos.
B: beautiful beach!
- 5 A: The family in the room next to ours kept making loud noise all the time.
B: annoying that must have been!
- 6 A: Oh, no! It's raining again.
B: awful weather we're having!