

Past Simple

1

Negative Sentences and Questions

En el apunte anterior vimos que los verbos en pasado pueden ser **regulares** (a estos les agregamos la **-ED** al final siguiendo ciertas reglas) o **irregulares** (los encontramos en una lista para estudiarlos).

Repaso

Leemos la siguiente historia y completamos con la forma en pasado de los verbos. (las acciones están en la línea y orden que les corresponde. Por ejemplo en el primer renglón de la historia debemos completar con **fly** y **get** en ese orden - pero en pasado)

Read about Lisa's journey to Madrid. Put the verbs in the correct form.



Last Tuesday Lisa (1) flew from London to Madrid. She (2) up at 6 o'clock in the morning and (3) a cup of coffee. At 6.30 she (4) home and (5) to the airport. When she (6) there, she (7) the car, (8) to the airport building, and (9) in. Then she (10) breakfast at a cafe and (11) for her flight. The plane (12) on time and (13) in Madrid two hours later. Finally she (14) a taxi from the airport to her hotel in the centre of Madrid.

fly, get
have
leave, drive
get, park, walk
check, have
wait, depart
arrive, take

Material Extra [Regular and Irregular Verbs](#) (hacer click para ver)

En esta oportunidad vamos a ver más sobre como negamos y preguntamos en el Pasado. Observamos el siguiente cuadro:

<i>infinitive</i>	<i>positive</i>	<i>negative</i>	
play	I played	I	play
start	we started	we	start
watch	you watched	you	watch
have	they had	they	have
see	he saw	he	see
do	she did	she	do
go	it went	it	go

Cuando vamos a expresar una negación en el pasado, utilizamos para todas las personas (I, you, he, etc) el auxiliar **DIDN'T + la acción en la forma infinitiva**. (es decir sin -ED y en la forma de infinitive si es un verbo de la Irregular Verb List)

Practice

2

Leer las siguientes oraciones prestando especial atención a la acción en pasado que se encuentra subrayada. Completamos la segunda parte de la oración usando la forma correcta del verbo en pasado. Ejemplo en la oración 1 la acción es **SAW**(ver), cuando hagamos la segunda parte de la oración negativa, cambiamos por **DIDN'T + la forma infinitiva** de **SAW**, que es **SEE = didn't see**

Complete these sentences with the verb in the negative.

- 1 I saw Barbara, but I didn't see Jane.
- 2 They worked on Monday, but they on Tuesday.
- 3 We went to the post office, but we to the bank.
- 4 She had a pen, but she any paper.
- 5 Jack did French at school, but he German.

Preguntas en pasado

Como ya vimos anteriormente, existen dos tipos de preguntas. Miremos en los siguientes cuadros cómo es el orden para formular las preguntas.

1 – Aquellas que se responde con **SI** o **NO**

question		
did	I	play?
	we	start?
	you	watch?
	they	have?
	he	see?
	she	do?
	it	go?

2 – Las que respondemos con **información**

Study the word order in questions:				
did + subject		+	infinitive	
What	Did	your sister	call	you?
How	did	you	do	last night?
Where	did	the accident	happen?	
	did	your parents	go	for their holiday?

Practice

En las siguientes preguntas, reconocer el verbo y encerrarlo. Luego formular preguntas como las del ejemplo.

Write questions with Did ... ?

- 1 I watched TV last night. How about you? Did you watch TV last night ?
- 2 I enjoyed the party. How about you?
- 3 I had a good holiday. How about you?
- 4 I finished work early. How about you?
- 5 I slept well last night. How about you?

Con ayuda del diccionario, leemos las siguientes oraciones y las completamos con las formas afirmativa (apunte anterior), negativa o interrogativa de los verbos.

Put the verb in the correct form – positive, negative or question.


- 1 We went to the cinema, but the film wasn't very good. We didn't enjoy it. (enjoy)
- 2 Tom some new clothes yesterday – two shirts, a jacket and a pullover. (buy)
- 3 '..... yesterday?' 'No, it was a nice day.' (rain)
- 4 We were tired, so we long at the party. (stay)
- 5 It was very warm in the room, so I a window. (open)
- 6 'Did you phone Chris this morning?' 'No, I time.' (have)
- 7 'I cut my hand this morning.' 'How that?' (do)
- 8 'Why weren't you at the meeting yesterday?' 'I about it.' (know)

Material Extra  [Negative sentences](#)  [Questions](#)

Vocabulary

De a poco vamos a ir complementando los temas de gramática con nuevo vocabulario técnico.

Algunos diccionarios confiables que les pueden servir para éstas y otras actividades

 [Cambridge Dictionary \(Translate\)](#) – Cuenta con las funciones de traducción de frases, español-inglés e inglés español

 [Visuword](#) – Permite ver los distintos derivados de una misma palabra.

 [Diccionario Técnico Informático Básico](#) - Lo pueden descargar y tener de referencia para futuras actividades.

 [Glosario de Términos Robótica](#) – Algunos de los términos más comunes en inglés y español (para descargar en PDF)

Verbos útiles

A. Match the verbs with the nouns.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. recharge | a. digital photos |
| 2. click on | b. faxes |
| 3. dial | c. a number on your mobile phone |
| 4. give | d. a presentation |
| 5. move | e. something with the mouse |
| 6. print out | f. the battery |
| 7. send and receive | g. the mouse |
| 8. take some | h. twenty pages |

B. Choose the best verb.

9. To turn on the computer, _____ the "Start" button.
a. touch b. press c. switch
10. The printer has _____ of ink.
a. finished b. ended c. run out
11. Unfortunately, my scanner isn't _____ at the moment.
a. working b. going c. doing
12. Please _____ the CD ROM.
a. insert b. introduce c. inject
13. The projector isn't working because it isn't _____.
a. plugged b. plugged in c. plugged into
14. The batteries in my digital camera are nearly dead. They need _____.
a. to change b. exchanging c. changing
15. I have to _____ a computer screen for eight hours a day.
a. see b. look at c. watch
16. Switch off your computer, and _____ it from the wall socket.
a. de-plug b. unplug c. non-plug
17. I turned off the photocopier and _____ the plug.
a. pulled out b. extracted c. took away
18. _____ any key to continue.
a. Kick b. Smash c. Hit