

## El verbo to be en pasado

AFIRMATIVA	NEGATIVA	FORMA CONTRALDA	RESPUESTAS BREVES		INTERROGATIVA
			Afirmativa	Negativa	
I was	I was not	I wasn't	You were	You were not	Were you ...?
You were	You were not	You weren't	He was	He was not	Was he ...?
He was	He was not	He wasn't	She was	She was not	Was she ...?
She was	She was not	She wasn't	It was	It was not	Was it ...?
We were	We were not	We weren't	They were	They were not	Were they ...?
You were	You were not	You weren't			
They were	They were not	They weren't			

El pasado del verbo **to be** se utiliza para describir o contar hechos pasados.

• **Afirmativa:** sujeto + **was / were**. Se utiliza **was** para la 1ª y 3ª persona del singular, y **were** para las demás.

*The tomatoes were green.*  
(Los tomates estaban verdes.)

• **Negativa:** sujeto + **was / were** + la partícula **not** o la contracción **n't**. En la conversación suele usarse la forma contrada.

*The fizzy drink wasn't cold.*  
(El refresco no estaba frío.)

• **Interrogativa:** **Was / Were** + sujeto.  
*Was the Thanksgiving dinner good?*  
(¿Estaba buena la cena de Acción de Gracias?)

• **Respuestas breves:** se pone el pronombre personal sujeto + **was / were** o **wasn't / weren't**.

*Were the children quiet? Yes, they were. / No, they weren't.*  
(¿Los niños estaban callados? Sí. / No.)

• Para indicar en qué momento ocurrió la acción, las oraciones en pasado suelen llevar las siguientes expresiones temporales: las que llevan **ago** (hace) al final de la expresión, **last night / week / month / year** (anoche, la semana pasada, el mes / año pasado), **yesterday** (ayer), **in the past** (en el pasado), **at** + una hora, **in** + un año, **on** + día de la semana o fecha, etc. Todas pueden ir al principio o al final de la frase, pero se suelen poner al final.

*Two days ago, I was at a party.*  
(Hace dos días, estuve en una fiesta.)

*The tomato soup wasn't hot last night.*  
(La sopa de tomate no estaba caliente anoche.)

## Los adverbios de intensidad

very	mucho
really	mucho
quite	bastante, muy
not at all	nada, en absoluto
fairly	bastante
reasonably	bastante; razonablemente
slightly	ligeramente, un poco
completely	completamente

Van delante de otros adverbios o de adjetivos y matizan su significado dando una idea de mayor o menor intensidad.

*The man was very strange.*

(El hombre era muy extraño.)

*The films were quite enjoyable.*

(Las películas eran bastante entretenidas.)

## El Past Simple

### UNIT 8

AFIRMATIVA	NEGATIVA	FORMA CONTRALDA	RESPUESTAS BREVES		INTERROGATIVA
			Afirmativa	Negativa	
I washed	I did not wash	I didn't wash	You washed	You did not wash	Did you wash ...?
You washed	You did not wash	You didn't wash	He washed	He did not wash	Did he wash ...?
He washed	He did not wash	He didn't wash	She washed	She did not wash	Did she wash ...?
She washed	She did not wash	She didn't wash	It washed	It did not wash	Did it wash ...?
We washed	We did not wash	We didn't wash	You washed	You did not wash	Did you wash ...?
You washed	You did not wash	You didn't wash	They washed	They did not wash	Did they wash ...?

• **Afirmativa:** se forma añadiendo **-ed** a los verbos regulares y es igual en todas las personas.

*Bill Gates created Microsoft.*  
(Bill Gates creó Microsoft.)

En los siguientes casos, hay que fijarse en estas reglas ortográficas para añadir **-ed** al verbo:

- Si es de 1 sílaba y acaba en 1 vocal + 1 consonante que no sea **w** o **x**, se dobla esta consonante:

*stopped - stoppeo* *planned - planeeo* *pero fix - fixeo*