

UNIT

8

El Past Perfect Simple

AFIRMATIVA	FORMA CONTRAÍDA
I had walked	I'd walked
You had walked	You'd walked
He had walked	He'd walked
She had walked	She'd walked
It had walked	It'd walked
We had walked	We'd walked
You had walked	You'd walked
They had walked	They'd walked

NEGATIVA	FORMA CONTRAÍDA
I had not walked	I hadn't walked
You had not walked	You hadn't walked
He had not walked	He hadn't walked
She had not walked	She hadn't walked
It had not walked	It hadn't walked
We had not walked	We hadn't walked
You had not walked	You hadn't walked
They had not walked	They hadn't walked

INTERROGATIVA	RESPUESTAS BREVES	
	AFIRMATIVA	NEGATIVA
Had I walked ... ?	Yes, I had .	No, I hadn't .
Had you walked ... ?	Yes, you had .	No, you hadn't .
Had he walked ... ?	Yes, he had .	No, he hadn't .
Had she walked ... ?	Yes, she had .	No, she hadn't .
Had it walked ... ?	Yes, it had .	No, it hadn't .
Had we walked ... ?	Yes, we had .	No, we hadn't .
Had you walked ... ?	Yes, you had .	No, you hadn't .
Had they walked ... ?	Yes, they had .	No, they hadn't .

Se usa para indicar que una acción ocurrió antes que otra en el pasado. Esta última va en *Past Simple*.

- Afirmativa:** sujeto + **had** + un verbo en participio.
*The experts **had solved** the mystery of the ship.*
(Los expertos habían resuelto el misterio del barco.)
- Negativa:** sujeto + **had** + la partícula **not** o la contracción **n't** + un verbo en participio.
*We **hadn't heard** any strange noises in the house.*
(No habíamos oído ruidos extraños en la casa.)
- Interrogativa:** **Had** + sujeto + un verbo en participio.
Had they come up with something similar before?
(¿Habían propuesto algo parecido antes?)

*Were those books **sold** in this bookshop? Yes, they **were**. / No, they **weren't**.*

(¿Esos libros se vendieron en esta librería? Sí. / No.)

En preguntas con partícula interrogativa también se invierte el orden de **to be** y el sujeto, excepto si la partícula hace de sujeto, en cuyo caso no cambia el orden.

When was the project **developed**?

(¿Cuándo se elaboró el proyecto?)

What is said in this article?

(¿Qué se dice en este artículo?)

Cuando el verbo principal de la oración rige una preposición, esta se pone siempre al final de la pregunta.

What is Loch Ness known for?

(¿Por qué es conocido el lago Ness?)

Los usos de la voz pasiva

Destacar la acción y no el sujeto que la realiza
*This picture **was taken** in Italy.*
(Esta foto se hizo en Italia.)

Cuando el sujeto que realiza la acción es obvio, desconocido o no se quiere nombrar
*New museums **are opened** every year.*
(Se abren nuevos museos cada año.)

Cómo pasar una frase activa a pasiva

Se pone **to be** en el mismo tiempo que tenía el verbo principal en activa, y este verbo en participio.

Activa: *They **opened** a shop a few days ago.*

Pasiva: *A shop **was opened** a few days ago.*

Se pone como sujeto el primer complemento que haya detrás del verbo en la voz activa, ya sea el directo o el indirecto.

Activa: *They **invented** sunglasses to protect our eyes.*

Pasiva: *Sunglasses **were invented** to protect our eyes.*

Si el complemento es un pronombre personal, se cambia por su correspondiente forma de sujeto.

Activa: *Paul **told** me all his plans.*

Pasiva: *I **was told** all his plans.*

Se pasa el sujeto de la oración activa al final de la pasiva precedido de **by**.

Activa: *Many people **visit** London every year.*

Pasiva: *London **is visited** every year **by many people**.*

Si el sujeto es un pronombre personal, se cambia por el pronombre objeto correspondiente.

Activa: *He **found** the wallet.*

Pasiva: *The wallet **was found** **by him**.*

- Las expresiones temporales que se emplean en la voz pasiva son las mismas que en la activa. Por lo tanto, si el verbo está en presente: **every day / week / year, once / twice a year, on** + día de la semana en plural, o adverbios como **usually, sometimes**, etc. Si el verbo está en pasado: **last night / week, at** + una hora, **on** + un día / fecha, **in** + un año, **in the past, yesterday**, etc.