

THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Use: To talk about events in the past.

Affirmative Structure: SUBJECT + **VERB IN THE PAST** + COMPLEMENT
(Verbo en pasado)

I		
HE		
SHE	Played	football last night.
IT	ate	a pizza yesterday.
YOU		
WE		
THEY		

Negative Structure: SUBJECT + **DIDN'T** + **INFINITIVE VERB** + COMPLEMENT (Time expression)
(DID NOT)

I		
HE		
SHE	didn't play	football last night.
IT	didn't eat	a pizza yesterday.
YOU		
WE		
THEY		

Interrogative Structure:

1) Yes and No questions (Preguntas SÍ y NO)

DID + SUBJECT + **INFINITIVE VERB** + COMPLEMENT + ?

	I		
	HE		
DID	SHE	play	football last night ?
	IT	eat	a pizza yesterday ?
	YOU		
	WE		
	THEY		

* Did Maria play football last night? $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{Yes, she did.} \\ \rightarrow \text{No, she didn't.} \end{cases}$

2) WH- questions (Preguntas con WH-)

WH + DID + SUBJECT + **INFINITIVE VERB** + COMPLEMENT + ?

		I		
		HE		
WH-	DID	SHE	play	football?
		IT	eat	a pizza?
		YOU		
		WE		
		THEY		

SOME WH- QUESTIONS

Where? = ¿Dónde?
When? = ¿Cuándo?
How? = ¿Cómo?
Why? = ¿Por qué?
What time? = ¿A qué hora?
Who? = ¿Quién?
What? = ¿Qué?

* When did Maria play football? \longrightarrow Maria played football last night.
* Where did you eat a pizza? \longrightarrow I ate the pizza at an Italian restaurant.

* Important: 1. Las estructuras negativas e interrogativas no llevan el verbo en pasado.
2. El complemento generalmente lleva expresiones de tiempo.
Por ejemplo: last night (anoche), yesterday (ayer), etc.

Regular and irregular verbs

Para formar oraciones en pasado debemos reconocer la diferencia entre verbos regulares e irregulares.

1) Regular verbs

Many English verbs are regular, they form their past by adding “-ed”.

Muchos verbos en ingles son regulares, ellos forman su pasado agregando “-ed”.

For instance:

* I **played** football yesterday. (Yo jugué fútbol ayer) Play = Verbo Jugar

2) Irregular verbs

They are verbs that don't follow a regular pattern, they change their form.

Son verbos que no siguen un patrón regular, ellos cambian su forma.

For instance:

* Lucy **ate** a pizza yesterday. (Lucy comió una pizza ayer) Eat = Verbo Comer

* The students **went** to the university. (Los estudiantes fueron a la Universidad) Go= Verbo Ir