

PAST SIMPLE

I studied English yesterday!

Inglés · ESO

1 ¿CUÁNDO SE USA?



- Acciones terminadas en el pasado.
I visited my grandparents last weekend.



- Rutinas o hábitos del pasado.
She walked to school every day.



- Hechos o estados del pasado.
He lived in London in 2019.



- Acciones sucesivas en una narración.
We arrived, opened the door, and sat down.

2 ESTRUCTURA

A Afirmativa — Subject + verb in past simple
I / You / He / She / It / We / They + **worked**
She played tennis yesterday.

B Negativa — Subject + didn't + base verb
I / You / He / She / It / We / They **didn't** + **watch**
He didn't watch TV last night.

C Interrogativa — Did + subject + base verb?
Did I / you / he / she / it / we / they + **finish**?
Did you finish your homework?

3 VERBOS REGULARES E IRREGULARES

REGULARES

- play → played
- work → worked
- visit → visited

IRREGULARES

- go → went
- see → saw
- eat → ate
- have → had

Los verbos regulares suelen terminar en **-ed**.
Los irregulares cambian de forma y hay que aprenderlos.

4 EXPRESIONES DE TIEMPO

yesterday

last night

last week

ago

in 2020

when I was young

★ Son expresiones muy habituales con el Past Simple. ★

5 EJEMPLOS

I played football yesterday.

She studied for the exam last night.

They **didn't** go to the park.

Did he call his friend?

6

- ✓ En afirmativa usamos el verbo en pasado.
- ✓ En negativa e interrogativa usamos **did** / **didn't**.
- ✓ Después de **didn't** y **did**, el verbo va en forma base.
- ✓ Es muy frecuente con **yesterday**, **last...**, **ago**.
- ✓ Puede usarse con verbos regulares e irregulares.



PAST CONTINUOUS

Inglés · ESO

I was studying English at 5 o'clock!



1 ¿CUÁNDO SE USA?



- Acciones en progreso en un momento del pasado.
I was doing my homework at 6:00.



- Acciones largas interrumpidas por otra más corta.
She was walking home when it started to rain.



- Dos acciones en progreso al mismo tiempo.
They were studying while I was cooking.



- Para describir el contexto en una narración.
The sun was shining and the birds were singing.

2 ESTRUCTURA

A Afirmativa Subject + was / were + verb-ing

I / He / She / It → was
You / We / They → were



Ejemplo:
He was reading a book.

B Negativa

Subject + wasn't / weren't + verb-ing



Ejemplo:
We weren't sleeping.

C Interrogativa

Was / Were + subject + verb-ing?



Ejemplo:
Were you watching TV?

3 CLAVES DE LA FORMA



- ✓ Usamos **was / were** + verbo en **-ing**.
- ✓ I / he / she / it → **was**
- ✓ you / we / they → **were**
- ✓ Suele aparecer con **when** y **while**.

play
↓
playing

study
↓
studying

run
↓
running

write
↓
writing

4 EXPRESIONES DE TIEMPO

while

when

at 5 o'clock

all morning

all night

yesterday at this time



★ Son expresiones muy habituales con el Past Continuous.

while → acción en progreso

when → interrupción

5 EJEMPLOS



6 RECUERDA



- ✓ Describe acciones en progreso en el pasado.
- ✓ Se forma con **was / were** + verbo en **-ing**.
- ✓ Con **when** suele aparecer una acción corta que interrumpe.
- ✓ Con **while** se relacionan dos acciones en progreso.
- ✓ No suele indicar una acción terminada, sino en desarrollo.





PAST PERFECT

Inglés · ESO



1 ¿CUÁNDO SE USA?



• Acciones que ocurrieron antes de otra en el pasado.
I had finished my homework before dinner.



• Para mostrar qué acción ocurrió primero.
She had left when I arrived.



• Experiencias o acciones completadas antes de un momento pasado.
They had visited Paris before 2018.



• Para explicar la causa de una situación pasada.
He was tired because he had studied all night.

2 ESTRUCTURA

A Afirmativa Subject + had + past participle
I / You / He / She / It / We / They → had He had finished his homework.

B Negativa Subject + hadn't + past participle We hadn't seen that film.

C Interrogativa Had + subject + past participle? Had you done the exercise?

3 PARTICIPIOS FRECUENTES

REGULARES	
play	→ played
work	→ worked
finish	→ finished

IRREGULARES	
go	→ gone
see	→ seen
do	→ done
write	→ written
eat	→ eaten

En Past Perfect usamos **had + participio**.

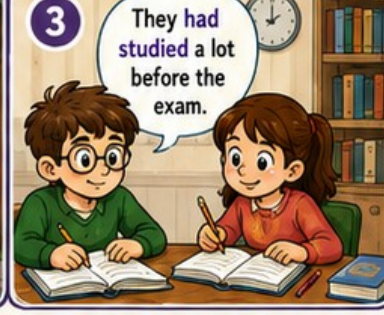
4 EXPRESIONES DE TIEMPO

- before
- after
- already
- just
- never
- by the time
- when



Son expresiones muy habituales con el Past Perfect.
before → acción anterior **by the time** → punto limite en el pasado

5 EJEMPLOS



6 RECUERDA

- ✓ Usamos **had** con todos los sujetos.
- ✓ Se forma con **had + participio**.
- ✓ La acción en Past Perfect ocurre antes de otra acción pasada.
- ✓ Después de **hadn't** usamos también el participio.
- ✓ Son frecuentes **before, after, already, just** y **by the time**.



PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Inglés · ESO

I had been studying English for two hours!



1 ¿CUÁNDO SE USA?



- Acciones que habían estado ocurriendo antes de otro momento pasado.
I had been studying for two hours before dinner.



- Para enfatizar la duración antes de una acción pasada.
She had been waiting for an hour before the bus arrived.



- Para explicar la causa de una situación pasada.
He was tired because he had been running.



- Acciones continuas o repetidas hasta un punto del pasado.
They had been living there for years before they moved.

2 ESTRUCTURA

A Afirmativa Subject + had + been + verb-ing

I / You / He / She / It / We / They → had been



She had been reading all afternoon.

B Negativa Subject + hadn't + been + verb-ing

I / You / He / She / It / We / They → hadn't been



We hadn't been sleeping well.

C Interrogativa Had + subject + been + verb-ing?

Had + I / you / he / she / it / we / they + been + verb-ing?



Had you been studying for the exam?

3 CLAVES DE LA FORMA



- Usamos **had + been + verbo en -ing**.
- La estructura es igual con todos los sujetos.
- Se centra en la duración o el proceso de la acción.
- Suele aparecer con **for, since y before**.

play → **playing**

study → **studying**

run → **running**

write → **writing**

4 EXPRESIONES DE TIEMPO

- for
- since
- before
- all day
- all morning
- for two hours
- until then
- for → duración
- since → punto de inicio



★ Son expresiones muy habituales con el Past Perfect Continuous.

5 EJEMPLOS

1 I had been doing my project before dinner.

2 She had been waiting for an hour before the bus arrived.

3 They had been studying a lot before the exam.

4 He was tired because he had been playing football.

6 RECUERDA

- Se forma con **had + been + verbo en -ing**.
- Habla de una acción en progreso antes de otra acción pasada.
- Se fija más en la duración o el proceso que en el resultado.
- Con **for** hablamos de duración; con **since**, del punto de inicio.
- Suele combinarse con otra acción en Past Simple.

