

Hello pupils! Seguimos con nuestro repaso del curso!

Para esta semana vamos a repasar contenidos esenciales del tema 2. Para ello, echad un vistazo al vocabulario en general.

También debéis repasar la lista de verbos irregulares ya que serán imprescindibles para el próximo curso.

Por otro lado os adjunto la teoría de la gramática de este tema, que es lo que siempre nos cuesta un poco más de trabajo.

En esta unidad estudiamos el **pasado simple** y también "**used to.**"

Vamos a trabajar con las fichas online de www.liveworksheets.com

Pasado Simple

Uso: el pasado simple se utiliza normalmente para referirnos a hechos que sucedieron en un momento concreto del pasado

Existen **verbos regulares**, a los que se añade **-ed** en el pasado, como *work* (*worked* en pasado) y otros **irregulares**, que es necesario aprender, como *go* (*went* en pasado).

• Afirmativa

Verbos regulares (*work*)

I	worked
You	worked
He / she / it	worked

We	worked
You	worked
They	worked

Ortografía de las formas de pasado regulares

- verbos acabados en "consonante + y" ⇒ **ied**:

study → studied

carry → carried

- verbos monosilábicos acabados en "vocal + consonante" ⇒ duplican la consonante (excepto "y" o "w")

stop → stopped

shop → shopped

Pronunciación de la terminación "-ed" de pasado

Se puede pronunciar como /t/, /d/ o /ɪd/, dependiendo del sonido en el que acabe el infinitivo:

/t/ → watched, stopped, shopped, washed, worked (cuando el verbo acaba en sonido sordo)

/d/ → lived, arrived, opened, called, changed (cuando el verbo acaba en sonido sonoro)

/ɪd/ → started, painted, mended, needed (solamente cuando el verbo acaba en sonido /t/ o /d/).

Verbos irregulares (*go*)

I	went
You	went
He / she / it	went

We	went
You	went
They	went

Para ver *Lista de verbos irregulares* haz clic [aquí](#).

• **Negación**

Verbos regulares (work)

forma completa

I **did not work**
 You **did not work**
 He / she / it **did not work**

We **did not work**
 You **did not work**
 They **did not work**

forma contraída

I **didn't work**
 You **didn't work**
 He / she / it **didn't work**

We **didn't work**
 You **didn't work**
 They **didn't work**

Verbos irregulares (go)

forma completa

I **did not go**
 You **did not go**
 He / she / it **did not go**

We **did not go**
 You **did not go**
 They **did not go**

forma contraída

I **didn't go**
 You **didn't go**
 He / she / it **didn't go**

We **didn't go**
 You **didn't go**
 They **didn't go**

• **Interrogación**

Verbos regulares (work)

respuesta breve +

respuesta breve -

Did I work? Yes, I did
Did you work? Yes, you did
Did he/she/it work? Yes, he/she/it did

No, I didn't
 No, you didn't
 No, he/she/it didn't

Did we work? Yes, we did
Did you work? Yes, you did
Did they work? Yes, they did

No, we didn't
 No, you didn't
 No, they didn't

Verbos irregulares (go)

respuesta breve +

respuesta breve -

Did I go? Yes, I did
Did you go? Yes, you did
Did he/she/it go? Yes, he/she/it did

No, I didn't
 No, you didn't
 No, he/she/it didn't

Did we go? Yes, we did
Did you go? Yes, you did
Did they go? Yes, they did

No, we didn't
 No, you didn't
 No, they didn't

Used to / to be used to

- **Used to + infinitivo** se utiliza para hablar de acciones habituales del pasado. Puede traducirse por “solía ...”. Esta construcción sólo es posible en pasado.

Ejemplos:

- *I used to play with dolls when I was a child.*
- *They used to go to Ibiza every summer but last year they decided to stay at home.*
- *John didn't use to be so hardworking. He's definitely changed.*
- *Did you use to eat vegetables when you were a teenager?*

- **To be used to + verbo-ing / sustantivo** se utiliza para hablar de nuestros hábitos actuales o de aquello a lo que estamos acostumbrados. En este último caso puede utilizarse en cualquier tiempo verbal.

Ejemplos:

- *I'm used to getting up early for work.*
- *She's not used to dealing with kids any more.*
- *They're used to having all the house for themselves at the weekend.*
- *Are you used to the housework?*