

UNIDAD I:

PASADO IRREGULAR Y PRONOMBRES DE COMPLEMENTO

TEMAS:

- I. PASADO DE TO BE.
- II. FORMAS IMPERSONALES DE "HABER".
- III. PASADO PROGRESIVO.
- IV. PASADO IRREGULAR.
- V. PRONOMBRES DE COMPLEMENTO.
- VI. PARENTESCO.

SINGULAR	
Yo	Yo
Tu	Tu
Ella	Ella
El	El
Ellos	Ellos
Ellos	Ellos
Ellos	Ellos

1.1. PASADO DEL VERBO TO BE.

OBJETIVO: El alumno conocerá y traducirá las dos formas del pasado de TO BE.

Recuerda que ya has aprendido a conjugar el verbo TO BE = SER, ESTAR, en presente; ahora aprenderás cómo se conjuga en pasado.

PRESENT TENSE (PRESENTE):	PAST TENSE (PASADO):																				
I AM (SOY, ESTOY)																					
<table border="0"> <tr> <td>HE</td> <td rowspan="3">} IS</td> <td>WE</td> <td rowspan="3">} ARE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SHE</td> <td>YOU</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IT</td> <td>THEY</td> </tr> </table>	HE	} IS	WE	} ARE	SHE	YOU	IT	THEY	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>I</td> <td rowspan="3">} WAS</td> <td>WE</td> <td rowspan="3">} WERE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HE</td> <td>YOU</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SHE</td> <td>THEY</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IT</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	I	} WAS	WE	} WERE	HE	YOU	SHE	THEY	IT			
HE	} IS		WE		} ARE																
SHE			YOU																		
IT		THEY																			
I	} WAS	WE	} WERE																		
HE		YOU																			
SHE		THEY																			
IT																					
	TERA, ESTABA- FUI, FUE.)	TERAMOS, ESTABAMOS, FUIMOS. ERAN, ESTABAN, FUERON)																			

En el tiempo presente se usan tres formas: AM, IS, ARE, mientras que en el tiempo pasado se reduce a dos: WAS/WERE.

PRESENTE	PASADO
AM, IS	WAS
ARE	WERE

A. Significado.

En español tenemos dos verbos: SER, ESTAR que equivalen al verbo TO BE en inglés, la traducción la da el contexto de la frase u oración.

SINGULAR:	PLURAL:
I WAS = Yo era, estaba, fui.	WE WERE = Nosotros éramos, estábamos, fuimos.
HE WAS = El era, estaba, fue.	* YOU WERE = Ud. Tú era-s, estaba, s, fue, fuiste.
SHE WAS = Ella era, estaba, fue.	THEY WERE = Ellos eran, estaban, fueron.
IT WAS = Era, estaba, fue.	

\*Recuerda que YOU equivale a singular (TU, UD.) y a plural (USTEDES),

Examples. (Ejemplos) :

I WAS in class. Peter WAS a good boy. Susan WAS in the hospital.  
 Yo ESTABA en clase. Peter ERA un buen muchacho. Susana ESTABA en el hospital.  
 Elsa WAS a student. Gloria WAS here an hour ago. Einstein WAS a bad student.  
 Elsa ERA una estudiante. Gloria ESTABA aquí hace una hora. Einstein FUE un mal alumno.

PRACTICAS

1.1.1. WRITE THE SPANISH WORDS FOR THE FOLLOWING FORMS OF TO BE. (Escribe los significados en español de las siguientes formas del verbo TO BE ser o estar)

- AM yo
- IS es
- ARE son
- WAS era
- WERE eran

1.1.2. CONJUGATE THE VERB TO BE IN THE PAST TENSE. (Conjuga el verbo "TO BE" en tiempo pasado).

- I was
- YOU was
- HE was
- SHE was
- IT was
- WE were
- YOU were
- THEY were

1.1.3. TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES. (Traduce las siguientes oraciones)

- Mary WAS Mary fue
- They WERE ellos fueron
- The students WERE los estudiantes eran
- I WAS yo fui
- You WERE Ud. era
- He WAS él fue
- We WERE ellos fueron
- It WAS él fue
- Tom WAS Tom estaba
- The car WAS el carro estaba

1.1.4. WRITE THE FORMS OF TO BE. (Escribe las formas de TO BE, observa las expresiones de tiempo) :

- There was a boy in class yesterday.
- There was sugar in the bowl everyday.
- We was in the park last Sunday.  
we were in the park last Sunday.  
 Plural

4. Yesterday, she was in the hospital.
5. Every night, I was at home.
6. He was a student last year.
7. There ~~are~~ <sup>plural</sup> were many flowers in the garden yesterday.
8. Now, there ~~is~~ <sup>plural</sup> are a ~~flower~~ <sup>singular</sup> in the garden.
9. Susan was here an hour ago.
10. You was in class last night.
11. I am a student at the University now.
12. He was a student at the University in 1968.
13. Alfred is a doctor now.
14. They were students in 1960.
15. Armstrong was an astronaut in 1969.
16. Many people were in class last night.
17. We were happy last weekend.
18. You are in class now.
19. Peter was a young boy in 1950.
20. Somoza was a dictator in Nicaragua (era)

1.2. FORMAS IMPERSONALES DE HABER.

OBJETIVO: El alumno comprenderá el significado y aplicación de: "THERE IS y THERE ARE"

PRESENTE:		PASADO:	
SINGULAR:	THERE IS	THERE WAS	HABIA
	HAY		HUBO
PLURAL:	THERE ARE	THERE WERE	

Observa las formas impersonales del verbo HABER:

Examples. (Ejemplos):

THERE WERE creatures more terrible than sharks. = HABIA creaturas más terribles que los tiburones.  
 THERE WAS a girl called Little Red Ridding Hood. = HABIA una niña llamada Caperucita Roja.

Recuerda que THERE IS y THERE WAS se usan antes de SINGULAR. THERE ARE y THERE WERE antes de PLURAL.

PRACTICAS.

1.2.1. TRANSLATE. (Traduce):

1. There is \_\_\_\_\_
2. There was \_\_\_\_\_
3. There are \_\_\_\_\_
4. There were \_\_\_\_\_

1.2.2. TRANSLATE (Traduce)

- |                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. There is silence _____       | 11. There is a problem. _____          |
| 2. There are radios. _____      | 12. There was a solution. _____        |
| 3. There was a paper. _____     | 13. There was comprehension. _____     |
| 4. There was water. _____       | 14. There were friends. _____          |
| 5. There were men. _____        | 15. There were guarantees. _____       |
| 6. There was information. _____ | 16. There is a legend. _____           |
| 7. There are classes. _____     | 17. There was love. _____              |
| 8. There were students. _____   | 18. There were many women. _____       |
| 9. There were engineers. _____  | 19. There was discretion. _____        |
| 10. There was justice. _____    | 20. There were good restaurants. _____ |

1.2.3. WRITE THERE IS, THERE ARE, THERE WAS or THERE WERE. (Escribe las formas de HABER):

1. \_\_\_\_\_ a child in the park. (HAY)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ twenty boys in class. (HAY)

- 3. \_\_\_\_\_ many difficult questions. (HABIA)
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_ coffee in the cup. (HABIA)
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_ two dogs in the house. (HABIA)
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_ interesting people. (HABIA)
- 7. \_\_\_\_\_ many dangerous animals. (HAY)
- 8. \_\_\_\_\_ a man swimming. (HABIA)
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_ hundreds of sharks. (HAY)
- 10. \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables and food matter. (HABIA)

1.3. PASADO PROGRESIVO.

OBJETIVO: El alumno comprenderá el pasado progresivo en inglés.

A. Estructura.

El pasado progresivo se usa para expresar una acción que sucedió en el pasado; da idea de continuidad. El pasado progresivo se construye con las formas de TO BE en pasado y un verbo en gerundio.

Observa:

INGLES:	ESPAÑOL:	EJEMPLOS:
TO BE + GERUNDIO	ESTAR + GERUNDIO	
WAS WERE + VERBO + ING	*ESTABA ESTABAS + VERBO + ANDO ESTABAMOS + VERBO + ENDO ESTABAN	He <u>was</u> reading. = (El) estaba leyendo. We <u>were</u> writing. = (Nos) estábamos escribiendo. I <u>was</u> listening. = (Yo) estuve escuchando.

\* Puedes traducirlo: estuve, estuviste, estuvo, etc.

Las expresiones de tiempo que puedes usar son: YESTERDAY o alguna expresión de tiempo que contenga LAST. (pasado).

El pasado progresivo en inglés, tiene una equivalencia uniforme con la construcción en español. Observa que la terminación del inglés -ING (gerundio), corresponde a las terminaciones -ANDO, -ENDO del español.

Examples. (Ejemplos):

Men WERE provoking the sharks.  
Los hombres ESTABAN provocANDO a los tiburones.

Carol and Elsa WERE watching T.V.  
Carolina y Elsa ESTABAN viendo la televisión.

Ann WAS eating vegetables.  
Ana ESTABA comiENDO verduras.

Bill WAS swimming in the sea.  
Bill ESTABA nadANDO en el mar.

NOTA: El pasado progresivo en español se construye con el auxiliar ESTAR + GERUNDIO. Puedes traducirlo - como aparece en el cuadro anterior y los ejemplos, o bien usando la forma: ESTUVE, ESTUVISTE, ESTUVO, ESTUVIMOS, ESTUVIERON antes del gerundio.

PRACTICAS.

1.3.1. CONJUGATE THE FOLLOWING VERBS IN PAST PROGRESSIVE. (Conjuga los siguientes verbos en pasado progresivo):

- 1. To play (jugar). I ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> playing \_\_\_\_\_ (ESTABA JUGANDO).
- 2. To dream (soñar). He \_\_\_\_\_ (ESTUVO SONANDO).
- 3. To speak (hablar). Rosa \_\_\_\_\_ (ESTUVO HABLANDO).
- 4. To eat. We \_\_\_\_\_ (ESTABAMOS COMIENDO).
- 5. To repeat. They \_\_\_\_\_ (ESTUVIERON REPITIENDO).
- 6. To ask. You \_\_\_\_\_ (ESTABAS PREGUNTANDO).

1.3.2. TRANSLATE. (Traduce):

- 1. I was driving. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. He was smiling. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. They were drinking. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. You were reading. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. She was watching. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. We were swimming. \_\_\_\_\_

1.3.3. WRITE THE PAST PROGRESSIVE. (Escribe el pasado progresivo):

1. John \_\_\_\_\_ a new car. (TO DRIVE).
2. Socorro \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful picture. (TO DRAW).
3. The students \_\_\_\_\_ the balloons (globos). (TO BLOW).
4. Angela \_\_\_\_\_ with her husband. (TO FIGHT).
5. Sam \_\_\_\_\_ a new topic yesterday. (TO TEACH).
6. Maxí \_\_\_\_\_ his new airplane. (TO FLY).
7. Franco \_\_\_\_\_ the exams. (TO CORRECT).
8. Sharks \_\_\_\_\_ the swimmers. (TO ATTACK).
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ when you arrived. (TO WIN).
10. The children \_\_\_\_\_ the doorbell. (TO RING).
11. You \_\_\_\_\_ disco with your friends. (TO DANCE).
12. We \_\_\_\_\_ to play chess. (TO LEARN).
13. Vicky and Anna \_\_\_\_\_ new dresses. (TO CHOOSE).
14. Tony \_\_\_\_\_ a motorcycle. (TO DRIVE).
15. Iran and Irak \_\_\_\_\_ for the Strait of Hormuz. (TO FIGHT).

1.3.4. TRANSLATE. (Traduce).

1. Sharks were provoking horror in men. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Terrible creatures were living in the seas. \_\_\_\_\_
3. John was smiling with a wicked smile. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Its skin was covering its body. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The fish was swimming with its swimming bladders. \_\_\_\_\_
6. He was using his brain to solve the problem. \_\_\_\_\_

7. I was playing chess with Jim. \_\_\_\_\_
8. He was writing a novel last week. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Yesterday, she was repeating his name. \_\_\_\_\_
10. We were eating vegetables and fruit. \_\_\_\_\_

1.4. PASADO DE VERBOS IRREGULARES.

OBJETIVO: El alumno memorizará las formas del pasado de los verbos irregulares y sabrá su significado.

A. Formas verbales:

En inglés los verbos se clasifican en dos grandes grupos para expresar la acción en pasado (o en participio). Así tenemos verbos regulares e irregulares.

Los verbos que pertenecen al grupo de verbos regulares, como debes recordarlo, solamente se les agrega la terminación -ED y se transforman en PASADO. (UNIDAD CUATRO).

EJEMPLOS DE - - VERBOS REGULARES	INFINITIVO:	PASADO:
	TO WALK (CAMINAR)	WALKED (CAMINE-O, ETC.)
	TO PLAY (JUGAR)	PLAYED (JUGUE-O, ETC.)

Los verbos irregulares presentan diferentes características ya que sus terminaciones - - varían. Debes aprender de memoria las formas del pasado de estos verbos que incluimos - - pues son algunos de los más usuales. Observa el infinitivo, memoriza la forma del pasado y aprende su significado.

INFINITIVO:	=	ESPAÑOL:	PASADO:	=	ESPAÑOL:*
TO BECOME	=	LLEGAR A SER	BECAME	=	llegó a ser
TO BEGIN	=	EMPEZAR, COMENZAR	BEGAN	=	empezó
TO BLOW	=	SOPLAR	BLEW	=	sopló
TO BUILD	=	CONSTRUIR	BUILT	=	construyó