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	APOYO A LA GESTION ACADEMICA		Documento controlado Página 1 de 7	
Docente: Nina Rocha		Área: Ingles		
Grado: 7-1 y 7-2	Sede: Rosita	Fecha: Abril 12 – Junio 15		
Estándar: Elaborar oraciones en Pasado Simple, utilizando verbos regulares e irregulares.				
DBA: Da y recibe instrucciones, recomendaciones y sugerencias sobre temas relacionados con su entorno.				
Nombre del estudiante:				

¿Qué son los verbos regulares en inglés?

Estos verbos son los que para formar el pasado simple en oraciones afirmativas y el pasado participio deben agregar **ED** o **D** al verbo (en esta lección te explicamos todo lo que debes saber sobre el [pasado participio](#)).

Los verbos **Play** (Jugar) y **Listen** (Escuchar) son verbos regulares en inglés ya que para usarlos en pasado participio y pasado simple (sólo en frases positivas) debemos usar ED. Ejemplos:

- **Presente:** I play tennis with my cousin / Yo juego tenis con mi primo
- **Pasado:** I played tennis with my cousin / Yo jugué tenis con mi primo
- **Presente perfecto:** I have played tennis with my cousin / Yo he jugado tenis con mi primo

En el anterior ejemplo vemos cómo al usar **ED** el significado del verbo cambia a pasado simple y en presente perfecto, el cual usa la forma del pasado participio. Veamos otro ejemplo para confirmar:

- **Presente:** We listen to music every day / Nosotros escuchamos música todos los días
- **Pasado:** We listened to music yesterday / Nosotros escuchamos música ayer
- **Pasado perfecto:** We have listened that song 2 times / Nosotros hemos escuchado esa canción 2 veces

A estos dos verbos les agregamos **ED** al final, pero nos surge la siguiente inquietud:

¿Cuándo agregamos la terminación ED y D a los verbos regulares?

Cuando el verbo termina en la vocal **E**, agregamos solamente **D**:

- **Decide** (decidir): decided

- **Smile** (sonreír): smiled
- **Create** (crear): created

Cuando el verbo termina en cualquier otra letra, usamos **ED**:

- **Kill** (matar): killed
- **Laugh** (reírse): laughed
- **Work** (trabajar): worked

Ahora que ya sabes qué es un verbo regular, podemos tranquilamente preguntar:

¿Qué son los verbos irregulares en inglés?

Estos verbos son aquellos que rompen la regla de los regulares; es decir, los verbos irregulares son aquellos que para formar su pasado simple o pasado participio NO necesitan **ED** o **D**. Ejemplifiquemos:

El verbo **Think** significa *Pensar*, su forma del pasado simple y pasado participio es **Thought**. Si nos fijamos en la forma del pasado, podemos observar que no tiene por ningún lado la terminación **ED** o **D**; entonces, concluimos que **Think** es un verbo irregular para el pasado simple y participio.

Los verbos irregulares pueden tener diferentes terminaciones que agrupamos de forma breve así:

+ Verbos cuyo pasado simple y participio son el mismo:

- Dormir: sleep, slept, slept
- Vender: sell, sold, sold
- Gastar: spend, spent, spent

+ Verbos con formas exactamente iguales:

- Cortar: cut, cut, cut
- Golpear: hit, hit, hit
- Apostar: bet, bet, bet

+ Verbos con formas totalmente diferentes:

- Conducir: drive, drove, driven
- Escribir: write, wrote, written
- Nadar: swim, swam, swum

Existen bastantes verbos regulares e irregulares .lo ideal es repasarlos para aprenderlos gradualmente.

Recomendación: Utilizar la lista de verbos dada por el / la docente.



TABLA DE 50 VERBOS IRREGULARES EN INGLÉS: LOS BÁSICOS

	traducción	Infinitivo	"SIMPLE PAST"	"PAST PARTICIPLE"
1	ser/estar	be	was/were	been
2	empezar	begin	began	begun
3	romper	break	broke	broken
4	traer	bring	brought	brought
5	construir	build	built	built
6	quemar	burn	burnt	burnt
7	comprar	buy	bought	bought
8	poder	can	could	been able to
9	coger	catch	caught	caught
10	elegir	choose	chose	chosen
11	venir	come	came	come
12	costar	cost	cost	cost
13	cortar	cut	cut	cut
14	hacer	do	did	done
15	soñar	dream	dreamt	dreamt
16	beber	drink	drank	drunk
17	conducir	drive	drove	driven
18	comer	eat	ate	eaten
19	caer (se)	fall	fell	fallen
20	sentir (se)	feel	felt	felt
21	luchar/ pelear	fight	fought	fought
22	volar	fly	flew	flown
23	olvidar	forget	forgot	forgotten
24	obtener	get	got	got
25	dar	give	gave	given
26	Ir (se)	go	went	gone
27	tener/ haber	have	had	had
28	oír	hear	heard	heard
29	saber	know	knew	known
30	aprender	learn	learnt	learnt
31	Irse/ dejar	leave	left	left
32	perder	lose	lost	lost
33	hacer	make	made	made
34	tener que	must	had to	had to

35	pagar	pay	paid	Paid
36	poner	put	put	put
37	leer	read	read	read
38	correr	run	ran	run
39	decir	say	said	said
40	ver	see	saw	seen
41	mostrar/ enseñar	show	showed	shown
42	cantar	sing	sang	sung
43	dormir	sleep	slept	slept
44	hablar	speak	spoke	spoken
45	gastar	spend	spent	spent
46	tomar	take	took	taken
47	enseñar	teach	taught	taught
48	pensar	think	thought	thought
49	entender	understand	understood	understood
50	ganar	win	won	won

ESL Kids World: Past Tense Puzzle

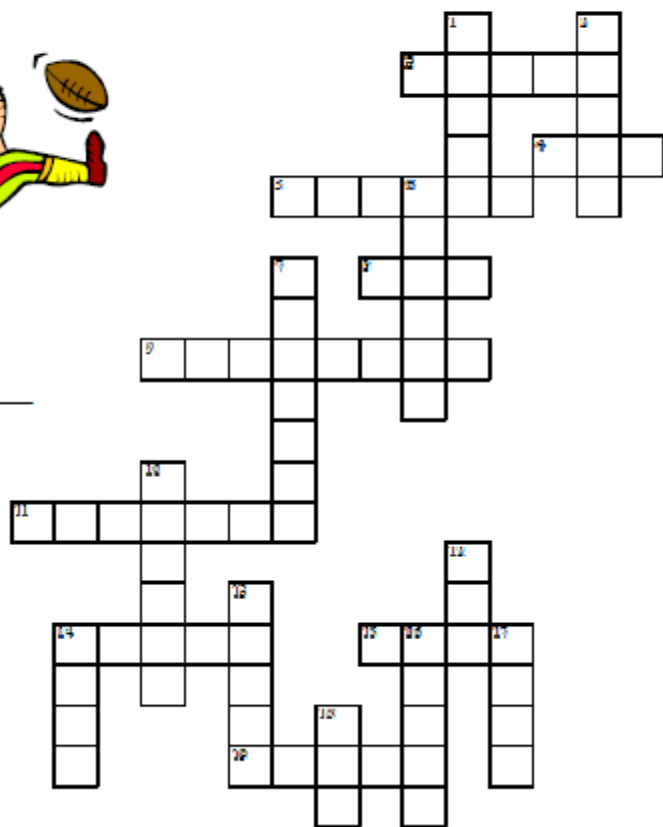
Name: _____ Date: _____

Read the clues and then complete the puzzle.









Across: →

- 3 the past tense of break _____
- 4 the past tense of have _____
- 5 the past tense of jump _____
- 8 the past tense of run _____
- 9 yesterday I _____ to music
- 11 the past tense of dream _____
- 14 the past tense of sleep _____
- 15 this morning many birds _____ in the sky
- 19 the past tense of drive _____

Down: ↓

- 1 the past tense of write _____
- 2 the past tense of begin _____
- 6 last year he _____ football
- 7 the past tense of watch _____
- 10 the past tense of rain _____
- 12 the past tense of eat _____
- 13 the past tense of stand _____
- 14 the past tense of swim _____
- 16 He used to love his girlfriend _____
- 17 the past tense of go _____
- 18 the team _____ a lot of trophies

PAST SIMPLE - EXERCISE 1

www.ejerciciosinglesonline.com

Grammar explanation: [English](#), [Spanish](#)

Complete the following sentences using past simple.

1. Hamilton _____ (win) the race last week. (affirmative)

Hamilton _____ the race last week. (negative)

_____ Hamilton _____ the race last week? (question)

2. Rosberg _____ (get) his fourth pole position on Sunday. (affirmative)

Rosberg _____ his fourth pole position on Sunday. (negative)

_____ Rosberg _____ his fourth pole position on Sunday? (question)

3. The ship _____ (sink) quickly after crashing into the iceberg. (affirmative)

The ship _____ quickly after crashing into the iceberg. (negative)

_____ the ship _____ quickly after crashing into the iceberg? (question)

4. I _____ (read) a good novel last month. (affirmative)

I _____ a good novel last month. (negative)

_____ you _____ a good novel last month? (question)

5. I _____ (hear) what you _____ (say) perfectly. (affirmative)

I _____ what you said perfectly. (negative)

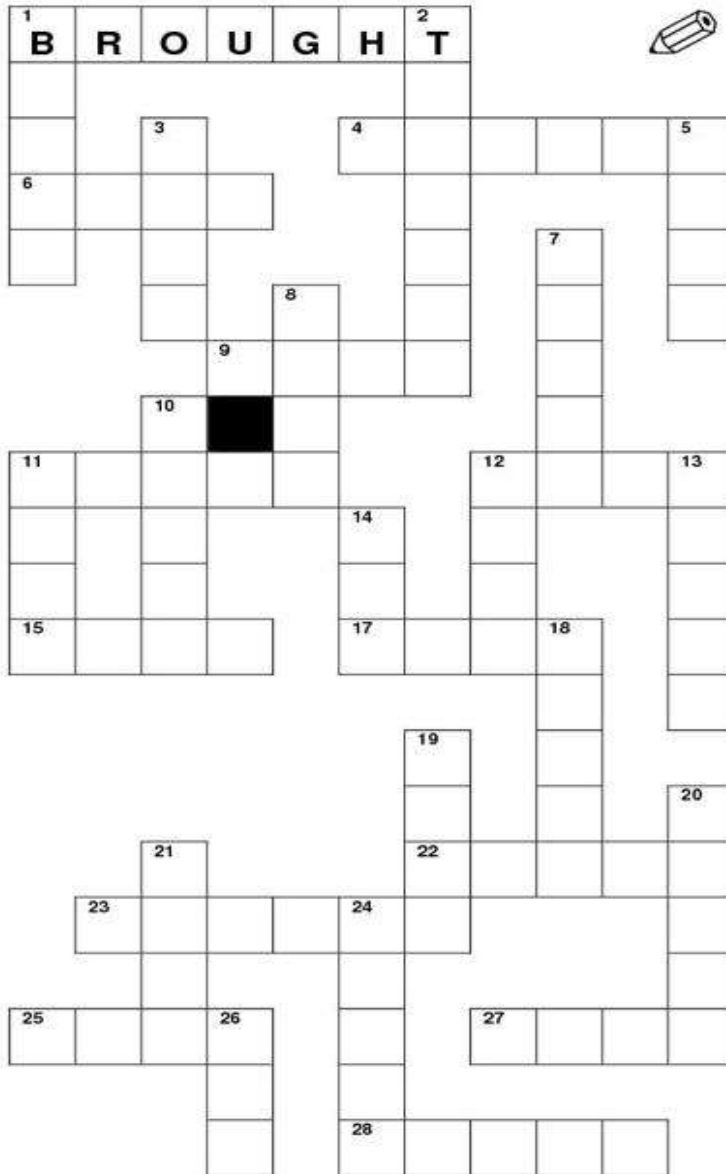
_____ you _____ what I said perfectly? (question)

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR CROSSWORD**PAST SIMPLE (IRREGULAR VERBS)**

- Change the verbs to Past Simple and fill in the missing words.

**ACROSS WORDS**

1. bring
4. forget
6. know
9. send
11. stand
12. read
15. make
17. draw
22. spend
23. catch
25. fly
27. are
28. drive

DOWN WORDS

1. break
2. think
3. go
5. take
7. choose
8. hold
10. find
11. swim
12. ride
13. drink
14. do
18. write
19. lose
20. steal
21. come
24. hear
26. is

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR ERROR CORRECTION

PAST SIMPLE

Positives, Negatives and Questions

- Find and correct the mistakes below.



1. They ^{ate} ~~eat~~ dinner at six o'clock yesterday.
2. Did Maria ~~drove~~ to work this morning?
3. I ~~not~~ finished my homework last night.
4. Did you ~~busy~~ last Monday?
5. Was she ~~buy~~ a new car yesterday?
6. I ~~wanted to~~ went to Montreal two years ago.
7. Was you ~~late~~ for the meeting?
8. Who did you ~~talked~~ to?
9. Where was you ~~stay~~ in Washington?
10. I ~~was~~ read that book last year.
11. John ~~flied~~ to Argentina last week.
12. He ~~were~~ at home last night.
13. I ~~not~~ see the movie last weekend?
14. What ~~do~~ you did last night?
15. Did they ~~has~~ a good time at the party?
16. Did you ~~in~~ class yesterday?

