PASADO DEL VERBO TO BE

El pasado se utiliza para hablar de acciones acabadas y hechos ocurridos en el pasado.

<u>El verbo to be se traduce como ser o estar.</u>

La forma afirmativa se conjuga de la siguiente manera:

<u>AFIRMATIVA</u>

I was (Yo era, estaba, fui)	**We were** (Nosotros éramos, estabamos, fuimos)
You were (Tu eras, estabas, fuiste)	**You were** (Vosotros erais, estabais, fuisteis)
He, she, it was (Él, ella era, estaba, fue)	**They were** (Ellos eran, estaban, fueron)

<u>NEGATIVA</u>

I was not / I wasn't (Yo no era, no estaba, no fui)
You were not / you weren't (Tu no eras, no estabas, no fuiste)
He, she, it was not / he, she, it wasn't (Él, ella no era, no estaba, no fue)
We were not / we weren't (Nosotros no éramos, no estábamos, no fuimos)
You were not / you weren't (Vosotros no erais, no estabais, fuisteis)
They were not / they weren't (Ellos no eran, no estaban, no fueron)

<u>INTERROGATIVA</u>

Was I …? (¿Yo era, estaba, fui?)	**Were we …?** (¿Nosotros éramos, estabamos, fuimos?)
Were you …? (¿Tu eras, estabas, fuiste?)	**Were you …?** (¿Vosotros erais, estabais, fuisteis?)
Was he…, Was she…, Was it…? (¿Él, ella era, estaba, fue ?)	**Were they …?** (¿Ellos eran, estaban, fueron?)

<u>RESPUESTAS CORTAS</u>

En inglés siempre se utiliza la respuesta corta utilizando el sujeto y el verbo auxiliar, en este caso, el verbo TO BE funciona como verbo auxiliar de sí mismo. Es importante contestar así ya que si respondiéramos solamente con una afirmación (YES) o negación (No) podríamos caer en la descortesía.

Ejemplos: Was Anthony a doctor? – Yes, he was.

Were your daughters at school yesterday? – No, they weren´t.

A. Look at the picture and fill in the gaps with was or were.

1. Tom and Anna _____ on holiday in the south of France.

2. It _____ a hot and sunny day.

3. Tom and Anna _____ at the beach.

4. The sea _____ calm and warm.

5. Tom and Anna _____ in the water.

6. The sky _____ blue and there _____ no clouds.

7. Tom and Anna _____ very happy.

8. But Tom _____ not happy when it _____ time to go home.

B. Fill in the gaps in the following sentences using was not or were not. Do not use contractions.

1. Shakespeare _____ _____ French.

2. Bill Clinton and Barack Obama _____ _____ actors.

3. Christopher Columbus _____ _____ American.

4. Bjorn Borg _____ _____ a football player.

5. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert _____ _____ singers.

6. Leonardo da Vinci _____ _____ the king of Spain.

7. John Lennon and Paul McCartney _____ _____ politicians.

C. Read the following sentences and give a *short answer* in the *positive* or *negative* form.

1. + Was Anne at school yesterday? - _____

2. - Were there any students at the meeting last night? - _____

3. + I didn't see you at school yesterday. Were you sick? - _____

4. - Was the fox attacking the chickens? - _____

5. - Was Charlie Chaplin president of the United States of America? - _____

LISTENING - PABLO NERUDA

Neftalí Ricardo Reyes Basoalto _____ on July 12, 1904, in Parral, Chile, a _____ in Linares Province in the Maule Region. His _____ was Jose Reyer and his _____ was Rosa Basoalto, she died when Pablo Neruda was _____ month old. When he was 2 _____ moved to Temuco. His first poems were published in the _____ "La mañana". Neruda studied pedagogy at the "Universidad de Chile". In _____ Neruda won the national prize in literature and in 1971 he won the Nobel Prize in Literature. On _____, Neruda died in his _____ in "Isla Negra, El Quisco", Neruda's death reverberated around the _____.