

If you were in London: I was in Spain / Estuve en España

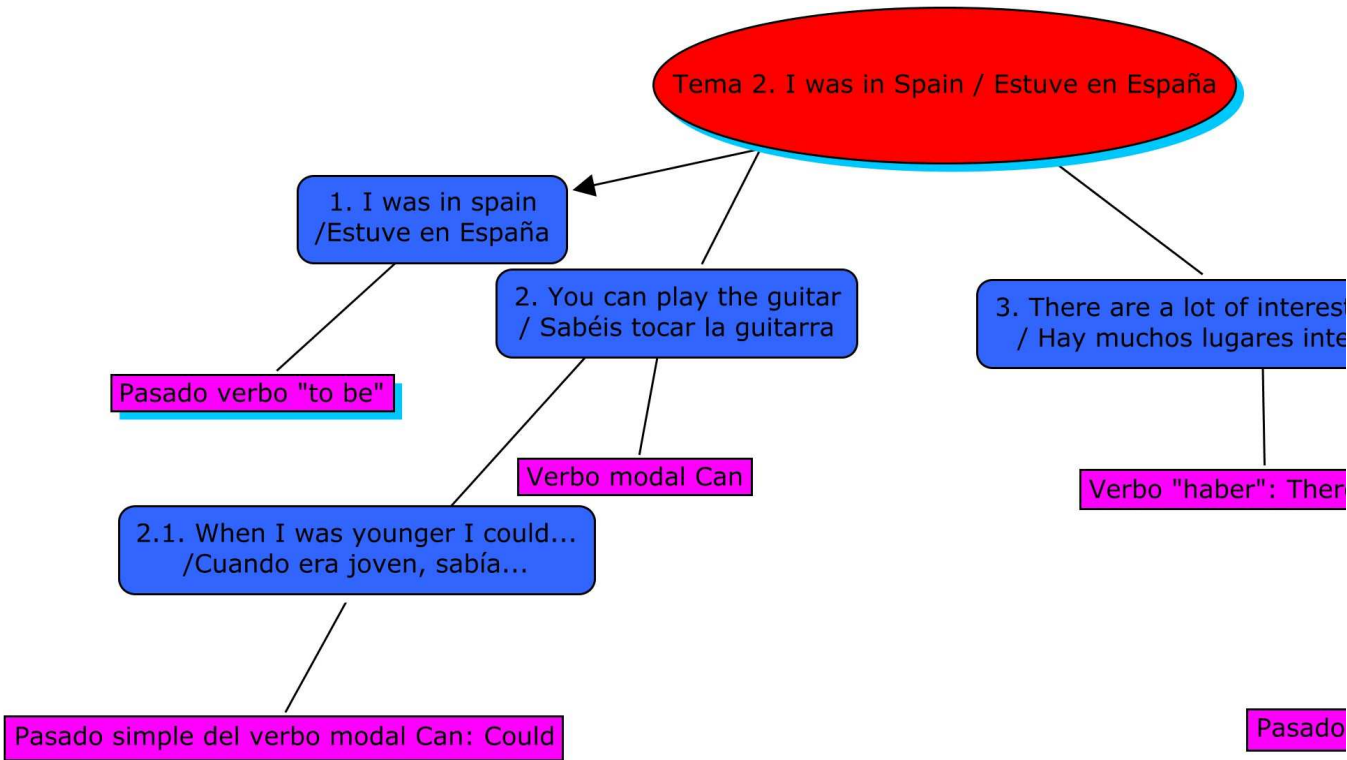


Bienvenido a este tema, en donde vamos a ver un tiempo verbal nuevo, el pasado simple del verbo to Be (ser, estar), el verbo modal Can y su pasado Could, así como el pasado del verbo haber, There is/are. No te preocupes, iremos poco a poco practicando este nuevo tiempo verbal.

Ánimo y adelante.



Elaboración propia



1. I was in Spain / Estuve en España



María ya ha terminado sus exámenes y tras una visita a su familia en España durante un fin de semana, ha regresado a Londres. Paul y María han quedado para tomar algo en un pub:

PAUL : It is really nice to see you again!
What did you do last weekend?

MARÍA : I **was** in Spain. I visited my family, I ate lots of Spanish food, went out with my friends and danced a lot!

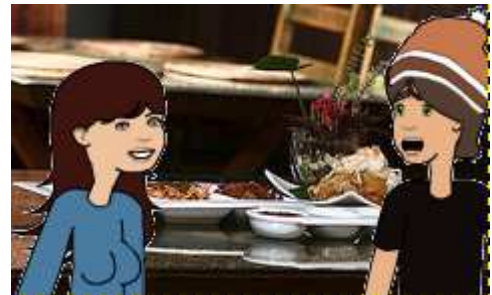
PAUL : That sounds great! Did you have fun?

MARÍA : Oh yes! It **was** great and my parents **were** very happy to see me and I bought a new bike! I often miss my country and it **was** very nice to go back for a weekend.

PAUL : What about your exams? How did it go?

MARÍA : Fine, I think. I did quite well in most of them, although there was a very difficult one and I didn't know the answer to all the questions.

PAUL : Don't worry! I am sure you will be fine!



Elaboración propia

Presta atención al diálogo entre María y Paul. Vamos a aprender algo nuevo. Como ves María le está contando a Paul cosas que ya han sucedido, son por lo tanto cosas que han sucedido en el pasado. Fíjate cómo se expresa el **pasado del verbo ser o estar (to be)** , es decir, cuando queremos decir por ejemplo: "yo estuve en España".

Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa
I was : yo era o estaba	I wasn't	Was I?
You were : tú eras o estabas	you weren't	Were you?
He was : Él era o estaba	he wasn't	Was he?
She was : Ella era o estaba	she wasn't	Was she?
It was : (ello) era o estaba	it wasn't	Was it?
We were : nosotros éramos o estábamos	we weren't	Were we?
You were : vosotros erais o estabais	you weren't	Were you?

They were : ellos eran o estaban

they weren't

Were they?

Expresiones temporales para el pasado

Yesterday : ayer

Last week : la semana pasada

Last year : el año pasado

Last month, last Monday, last winter...

A week ago : hace una semana

A year ago : hace un año

Two weeks ago, three months ago...

Importante

Recuerda que el pasado del verbo to be es muy fácil, sólo tienes que aprenderte dos formas:

WAS y
WERE

Para formar el negativo añadimos not:

WAS NOT –
wasn't

WERE NOT
– weren't

Para hacer

yout

ube

Cambiamos el
orden:

WAS I?

WERE YOU?

Curiosidad

¿Sabías que desde Londres se puede viajar hacia Francia y España sin ir en avión o barco? Pues sí, existe un túnel que se ha construido por debajo del mar en el canal de la Mancha y por el que circula el tren Eurostar.

Comprueba lo aprendido

Rellena los huecos con la forma correcta (was, were, wasn't, weren't):

- 1.- I in Spain last week.
- 2.- They (not) at home yesterday.
- 3.- he at the police station?
- 4.- You ill last Monday.
- 5.- He (not) in Madrid.
- 6.- she a nurse?

Enviar

Actividad de lectura

Transforma estas frases escribiéndolas en pasado:

3.- You are tall.

4.- Are we in Germany?

5.- He is in the office.

2. You can play the guitar / Sabéis tocar la guitarra



Vamos a fijarnos en este texto para revisar el verbo modal **CAN y COULD**.

María **can** dance flamenco very well. She also **can** play the guitar and sing beautifully. However, when she was younger she **couldn't** do these things so good. She **could** sing and dance but she wasn't so skillful. As you know, she is learning English, for that reason she is living in London at the moment. She **can** speak and understand English language quite well but she **can't** speak with British accent yet. When she was a child, María **could** ride a bike easily and she **could** play basketball better than any other children. Now, she doesn't practise any sport so she **can't** ride her bike as before.



Elaboración propia

Can significa **poder (posibilidad)** y **saber (habilidad)** .

Por ejemplo "I **can drive perfectly**" "Puedo conducir perfectamente" (posibilidad: soy capaz de conducir en este momento).

Pero si decimos " I **can speak English** " significa saber "Yo sé hablar inglés"(tengo la habilidad de hacerlo, independientemente del momento, sé hacerlo siempre).

Como es un verbo modal **no lleva -s en la tercera persona** : **he can, she can, it can** .

Tampoco utiliza do/does para negar : **I can't, you can't, he can't, she can't**

Tampoco utiliza do/does para preguntar , para ello se cambia el orden: **Can I?, Can you?, Can he?** ,...

¿Practicamos el verbo can?

the Yellow Pencil videos

Curiosidad

¿Sabías que **nunca** se puede escribir "cannot" separado como se puede hacer con el resto de los verbos?

Por ejemplo "is not" o "are not". Estos verbos modales son un poco peculiares.

Actividad de lectura

Traduce las siguientes frases. Piensa si el significado es **poder** o **saber**.

- 1.- I can play the guitar.
- 2.- Can I open de window?
- 3.- He can play tennis very well.
- 4.- I can ´t carry this bag. It is too heavy.
- 5.- Can you speak Chinese?
- 6.- They can ´t swim.

Comprueba lo aprendido

Rellena los huecos con la forma correcta de **can**:

- 1.- El puede venir -He come
- 2.- Ella no puede abrir la puerta-She open the door
- 3.- Tú sabes hablar francés- You speak French
- 4.- Ella no sabe bailar-She dance
- 5.- Yo puedo comprar el regalo- I buy the present
- 6.- Él no sabe cocinar- He cook

Enviar

Actividad de lectura

Traduce

- 1.- Él puede venir con nosotros.
- 2.- Ella no puede hablar.
- 3.- Ella sabe conducir.
- 4.- ¿Sabes escribir francés?
- 5.- ¿Podéis abrir la puerta?
- 6.- ¿Saben hablar inglés?

2.1. When I was younger I could.../Cuando era joven sabía...



Vamos a fijarnos en este texto para revisar el verbo modal **CAN y COULD**.

María **can** dance flamenco very well. She also **can** play the guitar and sing beautifully. However, when she was younger she **couldn't** do these things so good. She **could** sing and dance but she wasn't so skillful. As you know, she is learning English, for that reason she is living in London at the moment. She **can** speak and understand English language quite well but she **can't** speak with British accent yet. When she was a child, María **could** ride a bike easily and she **could** play basketball better than any other children. Now, she doesn't practise any sport so she **can't** ride her bike as before.



Elaboración propia

El verbo **Could** es la forma de pasado del verbo **Can**. Tiene el mismo significado modal de habilidad y posibilidad. La forma negativa de Could es **Couldn't**. Veamos algo más sobre esta forma:

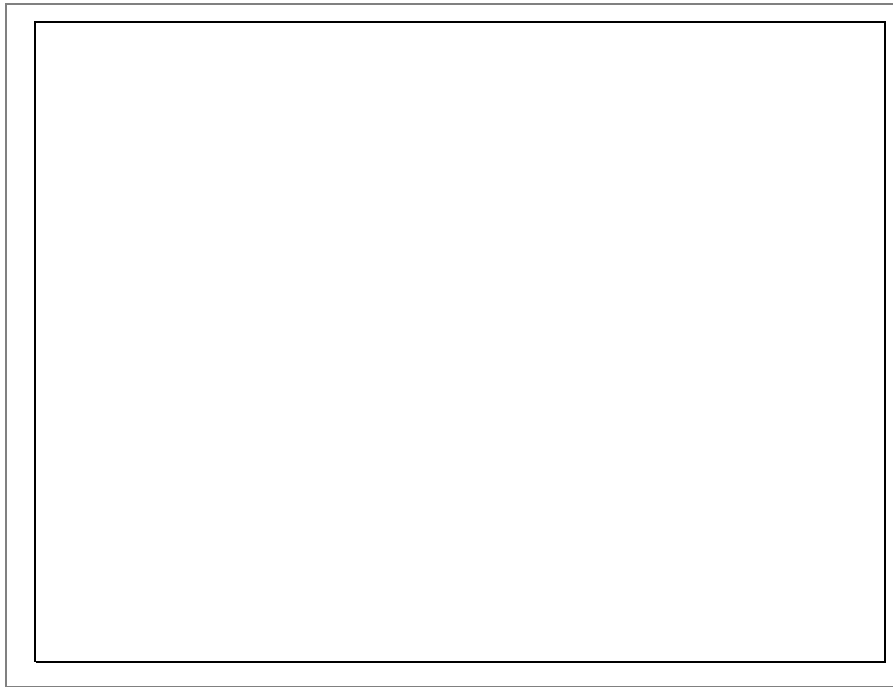
Could significa **poder (posibilidad)** y **saber (habilidad)**.

Por ejemplo "I could drive perfectly" "Podía conducir perfectamente" (posibilidad: era capaz de conducir en ese momento).

Pero si decimos "I could speak English" significa saber "Yo sabía hablar inglés" (sabía hacerlo en aquel momento)

No utiliza auxiliar para negar : I couldn't, you couldn't, he couldn't, she couldn't

Tampoco utiliza el auxiliar para preguntar, para ello se cambia el orden: Could I?, Could you?, Could he?,...



Comprueba lo aprendido

Lee las siguientes frases y completa las palabras que faltan.

1. When I was young, I play the piano: it was too difficult for me!
2. Her grandmother was bilingual: she speak both English and Spanish.
3. Yesterday, Peter paint the room alone. So, he called me for help.
4. Fifty years ago, people use computers.
5. When he was young, he surf but he can't do it any longer.
6. We open the car: it was locked from the inside!
7. In 1900, people watch TV.
8. Mary's grandfather play golf and he was the best!
9. Peter play tennis last Monday: he broke his leg on Saturday!
10. When Ann was a teenager, she be at home alone: it was too frightening for her!
11. Last Sunday, we take any photos in the park: it was rainy.
12. Mozart play the piano when he was 5.

Enviar

3. There are a lot of interesting places here/ Hay muchos lugares interesantes aquí



Lee el siguiente texto sobre la ciudad de Londres. Esperamos que te guste la visita:



The city of London

Life in the City is **wonderful** ; there are **shows** , cinemas, theatres, museums (there are hundreds of places to visit), there is **anything** you **think of** in a big city **like** London. People in the city are wonderful, they are **wherever** you go and **everyone** seems to do **whatever** they like. That is the **spirit** of a city: **freedom** . London is the **land of opportunities** , in **every sense** ; there are a lot of **job offers** (from **waiters** or **receptionists** to **corporation managers**).

There are people **from all around the world** in London; some are on holidays and some **go** there to live. London is a **huge** city, it is in the South of England and it is **the biggest** city



Imagen [en flickr de Gene](#) bajo licencia creative commons

in the UK. It usually rains a lot in winter but in summer the weather is **nice** and warm. The City Centre is the most wonderful place, people go there only **to have a walk along** the streets and **look** at the shop windows.

Imagen [en flickr de Affendaddy](#) bajo licencia creative commons

Bueno, ahora ya podemos empezar a ver cómo se describe un lugar. Para hacerlo y hablar de las cosas que contiene, necesitaremos usar la forma verbal There is/are.

Mira los ejemplos:

There is only one big town in the Australian Outback (Sólo hay una ciudad grande en el Outback Australiano)
There is a train station in this street. (Hay una estación de tren en esta calle)
There are hundreds of places to visit. (Hay cientos de sitios para visitar)
There are some parks in my town. (Hay muchos parques en mi ciudad)
There is some money in the wallet. (Hay algo de dinero en la cartera)

There is	singular
There are	plural

Ahora mira esta presentación para entender mejor este verbo

Como has visto en la presentación hay que distinguir entre nombres contables e incontables:

Mira las imágenes y los ejemplos.

- Nombres contables. Se refieren a cosas que se pueden contar:
 - **There is/ There are**
 - **A book. A house. A newspaper. A pencil**
 - **Two books. Two houses. Two newspapers. Two pencils.**



Imagen [en flickr de basti](#) bajo licencia creative commons



Imagen [en flickr de Adry](#) bajo licencia creative commons



Imagen [en flickr de Annie Ok](#) bajo licencia creative commons



Imagen [en flickr de fernando](#) bajo licencia creative commons

● Nombres incontables. Se refieren a cosas que no se pueden contar:

● **There is**

● **Wood. Juice. Water. Wine.**

● **Some wood. Some juice. Some water. Some wine .**

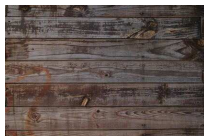


Imagen [en devianart de pabloalvin](#) bajo licencia creative commons



Imagen [en flickr de J.Rio](#) bajo licencia creative commons



Imagen [en flickr de Wester](#) bajo licencia creative commons



Imagen [en flickr de Digimist](#) bajo licencia creative commons

Podríamos usar **There are** para hablar de nombres incontables si les ponemos un recipiente que los contenga, que sí es contable:

● **Some glasses of juice.**

● **Two glasses of water.**

● **Two bottles of wine**

Recuerda también esto que hemos visto en la presentación anterior.

Ahora te ofrecemos la forma interrogativa y negativa de ambas expresiones:

● **Is there a bus stop in this street?** (¿Hay alguna parada de autobús en esta calle?)

● **No, there isn't any.** (No, no hay ninguna)

● **Are there any parks in your town?** (¿Hay algún parque en tu ciudad?)

● **No, there aren't any.** (No, no hay ninguno)

Comprueba lo aprendido

Autoevaluación

1. Completa este diálogo usando are, is o isn't:

Molly: Yes there two.

Peter: And, there any Italian restaurant?

Molly: No, there any Italian restaurant. And in your town?

Peter: Yes, in my town there three.

Enviar

Comprueba lo aprendido

2 . Completa estas frases usando There is-Are there-Is there-There aren't:

any taxis in the station.

some milk in the bottle.

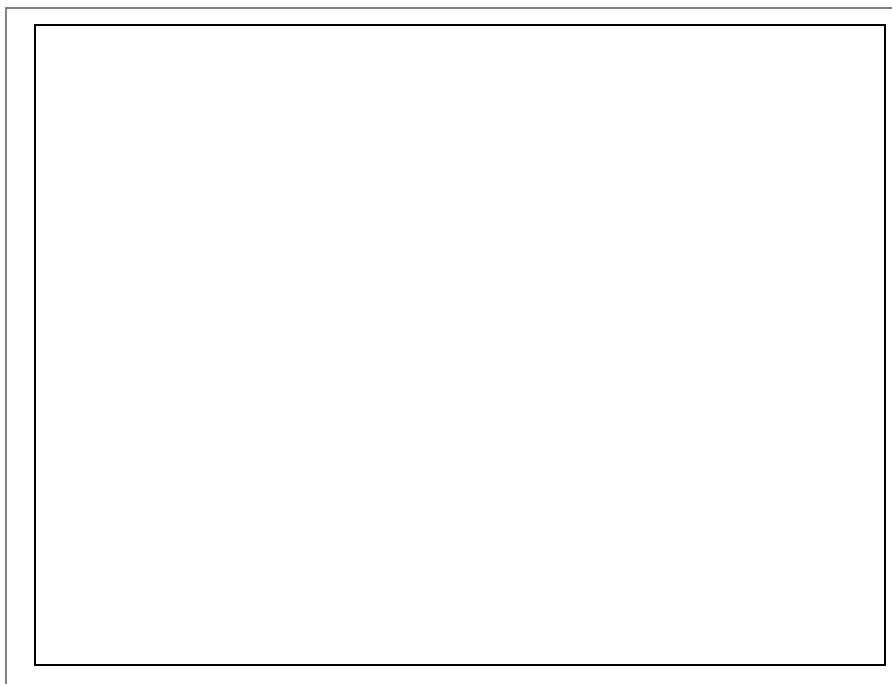
any money on the table?

any cars in the park?

Enviar

Si en la sección anterior vimos cómo describir nuestro entorno en presente usando el verbo "haber" en presente, "there is/are", ahora nos vamos a centrar cómo hablamos y describimos escenarios en el pasado. Para ello usaremos el verbo " **there was/were** ", el verbo "haber" en pasado.

Efectivamente, si el verbo "there is/are" se compone de "there"+ "is/are" (el presente del verbo to be), el pasado del este verbo se compone de "there" + "was/were", el pasado de "to be". La formación de la negación y la interrogación son iguales en presente y en pasado. En cualquier caso creemos que esta presentación te será útil, fíjate:



Comprueba lo aprendido

Completa las siguientes frases con "was, were, wasn't, weren't"

1. There a flower shop here in 2000.
2. Last year there a circus in my town.
3. There many cinemas in the town twenty years ago.
4. There two apples in the fridge yesterday.
5. There a supermarket in my village ten years ago. Now there are four.
6. There many people in the cinema yesterday. I think it was too late.

Comprueba lo aprendido

1. _____ a lamp in the room.

☐

was there

☐

were there

☐

there was

☐

there were

2. _____ a man in the garden?

☐

there was

☐

there were

☐

was there

☐

were there

☐

there was

☐

there wasn't

☐

there were

☐

there weren't

4. _____ a lot of museums in London.

☐

there was

☐

was there

☐

there were

☐

were there

5. _____ many children in the park this morning.

☐

there were

☐

there was

was there



were there