

3.3 Past simple - Verb To be

Em uma conversa com Carly, Rosa conta sobre um dia em que ficou doente. Acompanhe:



Audio



Rosa: Gee, Christine is really sick. The last time I felt sick was two years ago.

Carly: What happened?

Rosa: Well, I went to school. I had a headache. During class I felt dizzy.

Carly: Really? Why didn't you go home?

Rosa: Because I was too fragile to walk home. Everything happened very fast. I felt dizzy and suddenly I passed out.

Carly: Wow! That was terrible! Why were you so bad?

Rosa: Because I ate a peanut cake that day. That's when I found out I'm allergic to peanuts.

No diálogo acima, Rosa utiliza o *Past Simple* do *verb To be* para falar de coisas que aconteceram e terminaram no passado. Veja na tabela a conjugação do verbo *To be*:

I	was	It	was
You	were	We	were
He	was	You	were
She	was	They	were



Audio |

Veja como Rosa e Christine utilizam o verbo *To be* no passado em sua conversa:

The last time I felt sick was two years ago.
I was too fragile to walk home.
Why were you so bad?

Para construir frases negativas no passado do *to be* é necessário utilizar a partícula de negação *not*. Você pode escrever por extenso (*was not*) ou de forma contraída (*wasn't*), conforme os exemplos que seguem:

I **was not** very excited about Dube's performance.

I **wasn't** at home yesterday. I was at the pub.

We **were not** at the shopping mall, we were at the supermarket.

We **weren't** happy with the news.

As frases interrogativas e as *short answers* funcionam como no presente, com o verbo posicionado no início da pergunta. Observe:

Question	Short answer
Was Christine angry with Dube?	Yes, she was.
Were Carly and Rosa at home?	Yes, they were.
Were you in New York?	No, I wasn't.
Were they at the pub?	No, they weren't.

Quando houver uma *wh-question*, é o pronome interrogativo que inicia a pergunta. Observe:

What was the color of Billy's jacket yesterday?	It was green.
Where were your grandparents last night?	They were at a restaurant.

O verbo *To be* também pode ser usado para dizer quando ou onde você nasceu. Para isso, você usa o verbo **to be born** e coloca o *be* no passado. Veja:



Audio

I **was born** in 1993.

Billy **was born** in a noble family.

Rosa's parents **were born** in the countryside of Rio de Janeiro.

Billy and Rosa **were born** in different countries.

Depois de estudar o verbo *To be* no passado, acompanhe o tópico a seguir e veja a estrutura das formas afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa do verbo *There to be*.

3.4 Past Simple - Verb There to be

Depois de estudar o verbo *To be* no passado, fica mais fácil utilizar o *There to be*. Lembre que este verbo foi estudado na *Lesson 12*, e significa **haver** e **existir**. Acompanhe os exemplos:

There was something wrong with Dube and Christine.

There were many medicines on Christine's bedside table.

Você pode utilizar o *There To Be* para *questions* e *short answers*. Veja:

Question	Short answer
Was there something wrong with Dube and Christine?	Yes, there was.
Was there a message from Dube on Christine's cell phone?	No, there wasn't
Were there many medicines on Christine's bedside table?	Yes, there were.
Were there many people at the pub?	No, there weren't.

A *Activity Health problems* é uma boa oportunidade para você fixar a forma dos verbos no passado simples. Realize a atividade e não deixe de exercitar!



Learning activity
Health problems