

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