

## Pasado Perfecto

Así se forma el pasado perfecto en su forma afirmativa:

Sujeto + **had** + **participio** de un verbo

Al igual que en la forma de pasado, los verbos regulares añaden **-ed** en el participio. En el caso de los irregulares, es necesario saberlo. (Ver Lista de verbos irregulares).

### • Afirmativa

forma completa

forma contraída

I	had worked	I'd worked
You	had worked	you'd worked
He / she / it	had worked	he/she/it'd worked
We	had worked	we'd worked
You	had worked	you'd worked
They	had worked	they'd worked

### • Negación

forma completa

forma contraída

I	had worked	I	hadn't worked
You	had worked	You	hadn't worked
He / she / it	had not worked	He / she / it	hadn't worked
We	had <b>not</b> worked	We	hadn't worked
You	had <b>not</b> worked	You	hadn't worked
They	had <b>not</b> worked	They	hadn't worked

### • Interrogación

respuesta breve +

respuesta breve -

<b>Had</b> I worked?	Yes, I had	No, I hadn't
<b>Had</b> you worked?	Yes, you had	No, you hadn't
<b>Had</b> he/she/it worked?	Yes, he/she/it had	No, he/she/it hadn't
<b>Had</b> we worked?	Yes, we had	No, we hadn't
<b>Had</b> you worked?	Yes, you had	No, you hadn't
<b>Had</b> they worked?	Yes, they had	No, they hadn't

- **Uso del Pasado Perfecto:**

Este tiempo se utiliza para referirnos a un hecho pasado que tuvo lugar antes que otra acción también pasada o antes de algún momento concreto del pasado:

- *When he arrived, the film **had finished**.* → 1º acción: *the film had finished.*  
2º acción: *he arrived.*
- *She found out that the he **hadn't gone** to school.*
- *She said she **had been** at home that morning.*

- **Pasado perfecto con *already* y *just*.**

- *I **had already had** dinner when he phoned.* (Ya había cenado cuando él llamó)
- *She told me to buy some bread when **I had just come back** from the supermarket.*  
(Me pidió que comprara pan cuando yo acababa de volver del supermercado)