

Practical Work(Trabajo práctico -previas 4to año)

Simple Past. (Pasado Simple)

Usamos el pasado simple para:

- Eventos o acciones en el pasado. Ejemplo:

*My sister **flew** to New York yesterday.*

*I **visited** my grandmother last holiday.*

- Para formar el pasado simple utilizamos dos tipos de verbos los **regulares** y los **irregulares**. Los **regulares** se forman agregando **ED** al verbo.

Ejemplos:

*want → **wanted***

*learn → **learned***

*stay → **stayed***

*walk → **walked***

*show → **showed***

*listen- **listened***

Excepciones:

- Para verbos que terminan en una "e", sólo añadimos "-d".

Ejemplos:

*change → **changed***

*believe → **believed***

- Si el verbo termina en una vocal corta y una consonante, doblamos la consonante final.

Ejemplos:

*stop → **stopped***

*commit → **committed***

- Con verbos que terminan en una consonante y una "y", se cambia la "y" por una "i".

Ejemplos:

*study → **studied***

*try → **tried***

- Los verbos Irregulares cambian su forma. Tenes adjunta una lista de los verbos más comunes.

Ejemplo:

eat- ate

cut- cut

drink- drank

- A continuación tenemos un cuadro en donde vemos la estructura de cada una de las formas en las que encontramos el pasado simple.

Simple Past		
Affirmative Form	Negative Form	Interrogative Form
I lived	I didn't live	Did I live....?
You lived	You didn't live	Did you live...?
He/She/It lived	He/She/It didn't live	Did He/ She/It live...?
We lived	We didn't live	Did we live ...?

They lived	They didn't live	Did they live...?
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Ejemplos:

Verbo regular : I **wanted** to dance. (afirmativa)

I **didn't want** to dance. (negativa)

Did you **want** to dance? (interrogativa) Yes, I did./ No, I didn't.

Verbo irregular: She **ate** fruit. (afirmativa)

She **didn't eat** fruit. (negativa)

Did she **eat** fruit? (interrogativa) Yes, she did. / No, she didn't.

- Antes de realizar las actividades, mirá estos tutoriales.

<https://youtu.be/3jWLMZrTzyQ>

<https://youtu.be/pPW3cgcaHCQ>

Past Continuous (Pasado Continuo)

- Usamos el **Pasado Continuo** para (Pasa acciones que estaban ocurriendo en un momento específico en el pasado.

Ejemplos:

I **was walking** .

They **were playing** football.

- Para formar **el pasado continuo** se utilizan los verbos auxiliares **WAS/WERE** y el verbo + **ing**. Tené en cuenta que verbo "to be" (was/were) le corresponde a cada persona.

I-He-She-It - **WAS** You- We-They- **WERE**

- Estructura:

Past Continuous		
Affirmative Form	Negative Form	Interrogative Form
I was living	I wasn't living	Was I living...?
You were living	You weren't living	Were you living...?
He/She/It was living	He/She/It wasn't living	Was He/ She/It living...?
We were living	We weren't living	Were we living ...?
They were living	They weren't living	Were they living...?

Ejemplos:

I **was talking**. (afirmativo)

I **was not [wasn't]** talking. (negativo)

Were you **talking**? (interrogativo)

Contraste Past Simple Vs. Past Continuous.

- El pasado continuo expresa la duración de una acción pasada y no indica si está terminada, mientras que el pasado simple se refiere a una acción puntual que empezó y terminó en el pasado.

Ejemplos:

I **worked** last Saturday. (Trabajé el sábado pasado.)

It **was snowing** at half past four yesterday. (Estaba nevando a las cuatro y media de ayer.)

- Cuando hay un pasado simple y uno continuo este último resalta la duración de la acción.
Ejemplos:

I **was watching** tv when the telephone **rang**. (Estaba viendo la tele cuando sonó el teléfono)

While I **was watching** tv the telephone **rang**. (Mientras estaba mirando tele el teléfono sonó).

- Para hablar de acciones habituales se suele usar el pasado simple.

Ejemplos:

She **visited** her parents every day.

- Sin embargo podemos usar el pasado continuo para enfatizar que la acción tuvo lugar temporalmente.

Ejemplo:

When I was ill he was visiting me twice a day. (Cuando estaba enfermo me visitaba dos veces al día)

- Antes de realizar las actividades, mirá estos tutoriales:

<https://youtu.be/iN1CUcUT7dE>

<https://youtu.be/xwZ21oISYzE>

ACTIVITIES. (ACTIVIDADES)

Pasado Simple.

1-Put the verbs into the correct form (Coloca los verbos en afirmativo. Tene en cuenta si son regulares o irregulares).

1. Last year I (spend) spent my holiday in Ireland.
2. It (be) _____ great.
3. I (travel) _____ around by car with two friends and we (visit) _____ lots of interesting places. *In* the evenings we usually (go) _____ to a pub.
4. One night we even (learn) _____ some Irish dances.
5. We (be) _____ very lucky with the weather.
6. It (rain) _____ a lot.
7. But we (see) _____ some beautiful rainbows.
8. We (meet) _____ at school yesterday.

2-Rewrite the sentences in the negative. (Escribe las oraciones en negativo)

1. They collected postcards. They didn't collect postcards.
2. You jumped high. _____
3. Albert played squash. _____
4. The teacher tested our English. _____
5. Fiona visited her grandma. _____
6. He washed the car. _____
7. You were thirsty. _____
8. He had a computer. _____
9. I bought bread. _____
10. You saw the house. _____

3-Write questions and the answer in simple past. (Escribe la pregunta y la respuesta, como en el ejemplo)

1. Anna / the window / open (no) Did Anna open the window? No, she didn't.
2. she / home / walk (yes) _____
3. you / in the garden / work (no) _____
4. you / a song / sing (yes) _____
5. she / on a chair / sit (no) _____
6. We / the castle / visit (yes) _____
7. Jenny and Mary / the door / lock (yes) _____
8. Anna and I / meet / at school yesterday (no) _____
9. Greg and Paul / the ball / kick (no) _____
10. the car / at the corner / stop (yes) _____

4-Fill in the blanks with the past simple of the verbs in brackets. (Coloca los verbos entre paréntesis en pasado simple)

Last summer holiday I _____ (go) San Salvador de Bahia. It's not far from home, so we _____ (travel) by car. My father _____ (drive) and the trip _____ (take) four hours. We _____ (not stay) at a hotel because it _____ (be) very expensive.

My parents _____ (rent) a flat opposite the beach. We _____ (arrive) on 31st December, New Year's Eve. That night we _____ (see) the famous ceremony. There _____ (be) a lot of people on the beach. Women _____ (wear) white clothes. All people _____ (sing) traditional Brazilian songs, _____ (light) candles on the beach and _____ (put) flowers in the sea. It _____ (be) super! We _____ (stay) 10 days. The weather _____ (be) hot and sunny, so we _____ (swim) in the sea and _____ (walk) on the sand. I _____ (love) those days!

Pasado Continuo.

1) Write these sentences into the affirmative form. (Escribe las oraciones en afirmativo)

1. Julie / sleep at three o'clock. _____
2. you / study at three o'clock. _____
3. Luke / read at three o'clock. _____
4. I / work at three o'clock. _____
5. they / eat chocolate at three o'clock. _____

2) Write these sentences into the negative form. (Escribe las oraciones en negativo)

1. Mrs. Brown / not / walk in the garden when the murder happened.
.....
2. you / not / play cards when the murder happened.
.....
3. Mr. and Mrs. Green / not / eat in the dining room when the murder happened.
.....
4. I / not / listen to music when the murder happened.
.....
5. The dogs / not / play outside when the murder happened.
.....

3- Write questions and the answer in simple past. (Escribe la pregunta y la respuesta, como en el ejemplo)

1. Man / run (no) was the man running? No, he wasn't
2. Mum / eat / cake (yes)
3. That man / read / the paper (yes).....
4. They / wear / T-shirts (yes).....
5. The birds / fly (no).....
6. You / listen / to me (yes).....

Pasado Simple Vs. Pasado Continuo.

1-Completar las oraciones con pasado simple o continuo según corresponda.

1. My girlfriend _____ (not come) with us to the cinema because she _____ (study)
2. The police arrested the murderer while he _____ an old woman (attack)
3. When the teacher _____ (enter) the classroom the students _____ (speak) very loudly
4. Last night when the thieves _____ (come) into my house I _____ (sleep)
5. The other day when I _____ (play) tennis I _____ (hurt) my leg.
6. Yesterday when you _____ (come) home I _____ (walk) the dog
7. Yesterday night it _____ (rain) when we _____ (leave) the Theatre.
8. This morning the dog _____ (attack) the postman while he _____ (deliver) the mail.

IRREGULAR VERBS

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle	Spanish
be	was / were	been	ser
begin	began	begun	comenzar
break	broke	broken	romper
buy	bought	bought	comprar
come	came	come	venir
do	did	done	hacer
draw	drew	drawn	dibujar
drink	drank	drunk	beber
drive	drove	driven	conducir
eat	ate	eaten	comer
fall	fell	fallen	caer
feel	felt	felt	sentir
find	found	found	encontrar
fly	flew	flown	volar
forget	forgot	forgotten	olvidar
forgive	forgave	forgiven	perdonar
get	got	got	tener, obtener
give	gave	given	dar
go	went	gone	ir
have	had	had	tener
hear	heard	heard	oír
keep	kept	kept	guardar
know	knew	known	saber
leave	left	left	dejar
lose	lost	lost	perder
make	made	made	hacer
meet	met	met	conocer, encontrar
pay	paid	paid	pagar

put	put	put	poner
read	read	read	leer
ride	rode	ridden	montar, ir
ring	rang	rung	llamar por teléfono
run	ran	run	correr
say	said	said	decir
see	saw	seen	ver
sell	sold	sold	vender
send	sent	sent	enviar
sing	sang	sung	cantar
sit	sat	sat	sentarse
sleep	slept	slept	dormir
speak	spoke	spoken	hablar
spend	spent	spent	gastar
swim	swam	swum	nadar
take	took	taken	tomar
teach	taught	taught	enseñar
tell	told	told	decir
think	thought	thought	pensar
wear	wore	worn	llevar puesto
write	wrote	written	escribir