



IPET N° 132 "PARAVACHASCA"

5° AÑO "A", "B" y "C"

ESPACIO CURRICULAR: INGLÉS

PROFESORES: LUCAS SCHIAVONE (5° "A")

MARÍA LAURA ESTÉVEZ (5° "B")

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OBJETIVO DE ESTE T.P.: REPASAR ACCIONES Y EVENTOS EN EL PASADO

HELLO, STUDENTS!!! HOW ARE YOU!!!

HOY VAMOS A REPASAR EL PASADO SIMPLE

Para hablar sobre **hechos completados en el pasado**, usamos el tiempo verbal **PASADO SIMPLE**.

Para formar el pasado, los **verbos regulares** agregan **"ED"** al **verbo en infinitivo**, y si terminan en **"E"**, sólo agregan **"D"**.

Veamos algunos ejemplos:

COOK – COOKED	PLAY – PLAYED	WALK – WALKED	VISIT – VISITED
LIKE – LIKED	INVITE – INVITED	LOVE - LOVED	LIVE – LIVED

Los verbos **irregulares cambian**. Para saber cuál es el pasado de esos verbos, los buscamos en la **primera columna de la lista de verbos irregulares** y escribimos lo que dice en la **segunda columna**, que es la **columna del pasado**. (Ver la lista de verbos irregulares del año pasado).

Fíjate en estos ejemplos:

DRINK – DRANK	EAT – ATE	MAKE – MADE	GO – WENT
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El verbo **"BE" (SER o ESTAR)** tiene dos formas **"WAS"** (se usa con los sujetos: **I – HE – SHE – IT**) y **"WERE"** (se usa con: **YOU – WE – THEY**)

EJEMPLOS DE ORACIONES AFIRMATIVAS

YOU VISITED YOUR FRIENDS= VOS VISITASTE A TUS AMIGOS

HE ATE PIZZA = EL COMIÓ PIZZA

I WAS ANGRY = YO ESTABA ENOJADO

THEY WERE ENGINEERS = ELLOS ERAN INGENIEROS

ACTIVITIES.

EXERCISE 1. WRITE THE PAST SIMPLE OF THESE VERBS. (Escribe el pasado simple de estos verbos. Búscalos en la lista de verbos)

Be – have – get up – see – send – write – play - eat – become – walk - make - go - come.

EXERCISE 2. COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES. USE THE VERBS IN EXERCISE 1. (Completa las oraciones con los verbos en el pasado del ejercicio 1).

1. I _____ at school yesterday.
2. You _____ at 7:00 this morning.
3. They didn't meet at school, they _____ friends at the club.
4. He _____ plans for the weekend.
5. We _____ home at 9.00, for dinner.
6. The boys _____ football yesterday afternoon.
7. She _____ a hamburger and a salad.
8. I _____ a very good film on TV yesterday.
9. My brother _____ a new song for his girlfriend last month.
10. My mum _____ a headache last night.
11. He _____ me a text message yesterday.
12. They _____ to the cinema last Saturday.
13. We missed the bus, so we _____ to school.

Veamos ahora cómo formar el negativo en el pasado simple. Debemos usar el auxiliar **"DID" + NOT= DIDN'T**. Los verbos **regulares** van a perder **"ED" o "D"** y los **irregulares** van a volver a su forma del **infinitivo**, o sea a la **primera columna de la lista**. Por ejemplo:

YOU DIDN'T VISIT YOUR FRIENDS = VOS NO VISITASTE A TUS AMIGOS

HE DIDN'T EAT PIZZA = EL NO COMIÓ PIZZA

En el caso de los verbos **"WAS/ WERE"**, no usan el auxiliar **"DIDN'T"**, **ellos mismos se transforman en negativos**, así:

I WASN'T ANGRY = YO NO ESTABA ENOJADO

THEY WEREN'T ENGINEERS = ELLOS NO ERAN INGENIEROS

EXERCISE 3. COMPLETE WITH "WAS" or "WERE", IN THE AFFIRMATIVE OR NEGATIVE FORM.
(Completa con **"WAS" o "WERE"** en su forma afirmativa o negativa)

1. Borges _____ an Argentine writer.
2. He _____ born in Buenos Aires in 1899.
3. His parents _____ from Argentina, they _____ Spanish.
4. His sister _____ a good sister.

5. They _____ good friends.
6. He and his sister _____ always together.

EXERCISE 4. WRITE THESE SENTENCES IN THE NEGATIVE FORM. (Escribe estas oraciones en negativo)

1. My mother worked in a bank.
2. They saw a car accident two hours ago.
3. She liked chocolate ice cream.
4. The boys played football yesterday.
5. I had a big surprise this morning.
6. Mary went to the mountains last weekend.
7. You drank some tea this afternoon.
8. He was born in Spain.

Ahora, repasemos el **interrogativo**. Vamos a usar el **auxiliar "DID"** al **principio de la pregunta**, luego el **sujeto** y después el **verbo en infinitivo**. Así:

DID YOU VISIT YOUR FRIENDS? = ¿VISITASTE A TUS AMIGOS?

DID HE EAT PIZZA? = ¿COMIÓ EL PIZZA?

Los verbos **"WAS/ WERE"**, van al **principio** de la pregunta, seguidos del **sujeto** y los **complementos**.

WAS SHE ANGRY? = ¿ESTABA ELLA ENOJADA?

WERE THEY ENGINEERS? = ¿ERAN ELLOS INGENIEROS?

EXERCISE 5. TURN SENTENCES IN EXERCISE 4 INTO THE INTERROGATIVE. (Pasa las oraciones en el ejercicio 4 al interrogativo)

EXERCISE 6. UNDERLINE THE ADVERBS USED IN THE PAST TENSE IN EXERCISES 2, 3 and 4 AND WRITE THEM DOWN. (Subraya los adverbios que se usan con el tiempo pasado que encuentres en los ejercicios 2, 3 y 4 y escríbelos)

EXERCISE 7. READ THE ARTICLE AND DECIDE WHICH SENTENCE BEST DESCRIBES NIGEL. (Lee el artículo y decide qué oración describe mejor a Nigel)

- a Nigel was a good singer and a good actor. c Nigel was a good singer and a bad actor.
 b Nigel was a bad singer and a good actor. d Nigel was a bad singer and a bad actor.

Nigel Hack always wanted to be famous. When he was about six, he watched all the big stars on TV. He wanted to be on TV, too and he asked his parents lots of questions about how to be a singer or an actor. When he was twelve, he decided that he was a bad singer and that acting was his future. He studied hard at school and passed all his exams.

When he was sixteen, a theatre school in London accepted him and he moved to the big city. His family was from the north of England, near Manchester, but his aunt and uncle lived in London, so he stayed with them. After two years of studying Acting and Dramatic Arts he decided that he was also a very bad actor and that he didn't want to be famous.

Now he works in a travel agency and he is very happy.

NOW, ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS ABOUT THE ARTICLE. (Responde sobre el artículo)

1. How old was Nigel when he watched the big stars on TV?
2. Who did he ask questions to?
3. What did he decide when he was twelve?
4. Did he study hard at school?
5. What did he do when he was sixteen?
6. Who did he stay in London with?
7. How long did he study acting?
8. What does he do now?

CRITERIOS DE EVALUACIÓN:

Pasar este trabajo práctico a tu carpeta de inglés, en tinta y con letra clara. Colocar nombre completo en cada hoja y numerarlas.

Prolijidad en la realización de las actividades.

Entregar el trabajo en la fecha que sea solicitado. Pasado ese plazo, el trabajo será recibido por el/ la docente, pero la calificación será menor.

Honestidad en la realización de las actividades.

Saber expresar acciones y describir eventos en el pasado.

EN EL PRÓXIMO TP, ESTUDIAREMOS EL FUTURO INMEDIATO.