



TP 3: Dates and Past of BE

El objetivo de este trabajo práctico es aprender a decir y escribir las fechas en inglés y redactar algunas oraciones con el verbo "ser o estar" en pasado.

VOCABULARY: DATES (fechas)

- Para decir la fecha en Inglés, tenemos que saber los números ordinales (primero, segundo, tercero, etc)

¿Cómo son los números ordinales en inglés?

Activity 1) Look at the following calendar and complete (Observa con atención el siguiente calendario y completa las fechas que faltan)

· Si observás con atención, la mayoría de los números ordinales se forman con el número que ya conocías (ordinal) agregándole al final "th", a excepción de 1st (first), 2nd (second) and 3rd (third), así como 21st, 22nd, 23rd y 31st ...

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						1st first
2nd second	3rd third	4th fourth	5th fifth	6th sixth	<u>7th</u>	8th eighth
9th ninth	10th tenth	<u>11th</u>	12th twelfth	13th thirteenth	14th fourteenth	15th fifteenth
16th sixteenth	17th seventeenth	18th eighteenth	<u>19th</u>	20th twentieth	21st twenty-first	22nd twenty-second
23rd twenty-third	24th twenty-fourth	25th twenty-fifth	<u>26th</u>	27th twenty-seventh	28th twenty-eighth	29th twenty-ninth
30th thirtieth	31st thirty-first					

- Now, we are going to revise the **days and the months**. (Ahora, vamos a revisar los días y los meses del año)



Days	Months
Monday	January
Tuesday	February
Wednesday	March
Thursday	April
Friday	May
Saturday	June
Sunday	July
Monday	August
Tuesday	September
	October
	November
	December

How to say the years in English? (y ¿cómo decimos los años en Inglés?)

Para decir los años, generalmente los dividimos en dos partes:

□ Por ejemplo: escribimos: **1984**

Y decimos: **nineteen eighty- four**

□ Desde el año **2000 al 2020:**

Usualmente decimos: **Two thousand and one**

Two thousand and two, etc...

Aunque también podríamos decir: **Twenty ten (2010)**

Twenty twenty (2020)

YEARS are usually divided in two parts:
You write:
1984
You say:
Nineteen eighty- four

From 2000 to 2010 we normally say:
Two thousand and one
Two thousand and two

□ **HOW TO SAY THE DATE IN ENGLISH?** (¿Cómo decir la fecha completa en Inglés?)

Por ejemplo:

□ 1/5/1995: **It's the first of May, nineteen ninety-five.**

□ 13/2/2003: **It's the thirteenth of February, two thousand and three.**

Activity 2) NOW, IT'S YOUR TURN. WRITE THE DATES. (Ahora, es tu turno. Escribe las fechas)

- a) 2/6/1956: _____
- b) 3/4/2000: _____
- c) 5/8/2005: _____
- d) 7/7/2020: _____
- e) 21/3/1987: _____

Activity 3) Look for information and write the date. (busca información y escribe la fecha)

- a) Independence Day in Argentina: _____
- b) Labour Day: _____
- c) Christmas Day: _____
- d) Spring Day in Argentina: _____
- e) Your birthday: _____



GRAMMAR: PAST SIMPLE (VERB "TO BE") "WAS/WERE"

□ **REMEMBER:** Verb "to Be" (ser o estar) ... ahora lo veremos en pasado...

□ **WAS**---- Se usa para los pronombres en **SINGULAR (I/HE/SHE/IT)**

□ **WERE**----- Se usa para los pronombres en **PLURAL (WE/YOU/THEY)**

Activity 4) LOOK AT THE BOXES AND LEARN... (Observa los cuadros y aprende)

WAS - WERE TO BE - Past Tense

AFFIRMATIVE

NEGATIVE

I He She It	was was was was	happy. hungry. a nurse. big.	I He She It	wasn't wasn't wasn't wasn't	sad. thirsty. a teacher. small.
					wasn't = was not
We You They	were were were	early. at school. quiet.	We You They	weren't weren't weren't	late. at home. noisy.
					weren't = were not

QUESTIONS

+ Affirmative	They were happy.	She was rich.
? Question	Were they happy?	Was she rich?
Short Answer	Yes, they were / No, they weren't	Yes, she was / No, she wasn't

WH- Word	+	Verb	+	Subject	+	Complement
Where		was		I / he / she / it		sick ... ?
Why		were		we / you / they		tired ... ?
When						ready ... ?

- Why **was** he angry? - When **was** she nervous?

- Where **were** you yesterday? - Who **were** those people?

www.grammar.cl

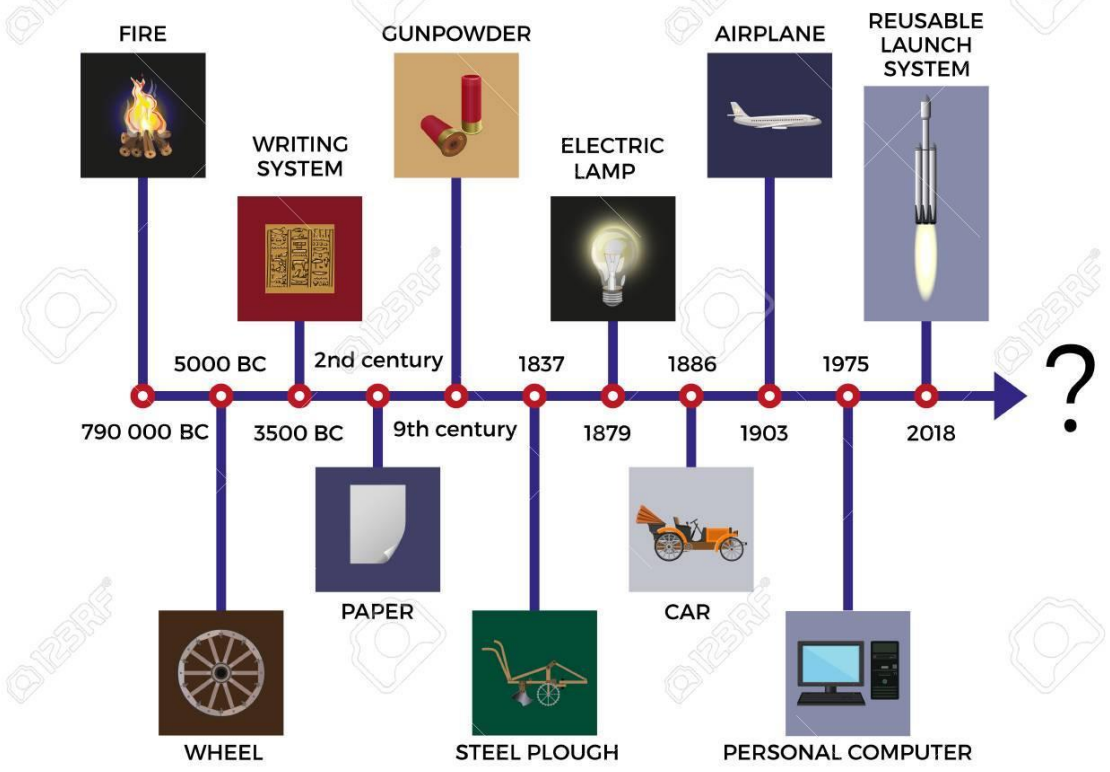
www.woodwardenglish.com

www.vocabulary.cl



Activity 5): Look at the following timeline and write 10 sentences about when these inventions were discovered or invented.

Timeline of historic inventions



Example: *Fire was discovered 790 000 years BC (Before Christ).*

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____
- 8) _____
- 9) _____
- 10) _____

CRITERIOS DE EVALUACIÓN: Participación en clase. Prolijidad en la entrega de las actividades, Honestidad en la realización de las actividades. Puntualidad en la entrega, el docente informará la fecha de entrega. Las secuencias son una guía para el docente y los estudiantes, para evaluar se verá el proceso de cada estudiante personalmente. Se tendrá en cuenta el trabajo en el aula y evaluaciones escritas y orales al finalizar cada unidad temática.