

Guía pedagógica – nivel secundario

Escuela: CENS 174

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Curso: 3° ciclo

Turno: noche

Área curricular: Lengua Extranjera Inglés

Objetivo: comprensión y uso del pasado simple verbo To Be

Tema: pasado simple

Contenido

- Verbo To Be en pasado simple afirmativo, negativo e interrogativo

Capacidad a desarrollar: aprender a aprender – comunicación

- Cognitivo: uso del verbo To Be
- Procedimental: Búsqueda en bibliografía o en internet
- Actitudinal: Predisposición para la investigación

Metodología:

- Ejercitación del verbo to be en pasado
- Bibliografía: Sign Up 2; libros de inglés para la escuela secundaria que incluyan el pasado simple; internet.
- Búsqueda en diccionario.
- Formación del pasado simple del verbo To Be afirmativo, negativo e interrogativo.

Evaluación: al retomar las actividades de aula se evaluará el uso correcto de pronombres, formación de oraciones simples con verbo To Be; formación del pasado simple del verbo To Be.

Guía 4

Aquí va una breve explicación de la utilización del verbo To Be en pasado, que es muy similar a lo aprendido del verbo To Be en presente, tal como vimos en clase.

A continuación de la explicación tenemos al ejercicio 1, cuyo título dice “Corrija las oraciones. Utilice las palabras entre paréntesis”. Hay un ejemplo (marcado como “e.g.”) que nos indica la forma de realizar ese ejercicio.



To BE in the past

I was You were He was She was It was We were You were They were	I wasn't You weren't He wasn't She wasn't It wasn't We weren't You weren't They weren't	Was I? Were you? Was he? Was she? Was it? Were we? Were you? Were they?
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1 Correct the sentences. Use the words in brackets.

e.g. I was with my aunt. (dad)
No, I wasn't with my aunt. I was with my dad.

1. The kids were in the garden. (park)

2. Carol was shy. (frightened)

3. You were late. (in time)

4. I was Paula's best friend. (Linda's)

5. The book was on the shelf. (on the bed)

6. It was warm. (cool)

7. Frank was from Scotland. (Ireland)

En este ejercicio 2, tenemos que completar con WAS, WERE, WASN'T o WEREN'T según corresponda.

 Complete with *was*, *were*, *wasn't* or *weren't*.



Hello! My name is Rebecca. Last summer very special for me. My brother and I at the summer camp in the south of Spain. It the first camp for my brother because he went to one two years ago. We both very happy. There any other children from my school, but we made friends quickly. The weather lovely. It was sunny and warm. We had a great time.

En este ejercicio 3 nos pide que unamos con flechas las preguntas con las respuestas correctas (o para que quede más ordenado, colocamos la letra de la respuesta al lado de la pregunta correcta, por ejemplo, 1-a)

3. Match the two halves of the sentences with arrows

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|--|--|
| 1. Were you at home yesterday? | a. No, it wasn't. The music was pretty bad. |
| 2. Was Ryan in class yesterday? | b. Yes, she was. We were both there. |
| 3. Was the concert good? | c. Yes, it was. Matt Damon is a great actor. |
| 4. Was the movie interesting? | d. No, I wasn't. I was at a concert. |
| 5. Was Susan at the library yesterday? | e. No, he wasn't. He was sick. |

En este último ejercicio tenemos que completar las preguntas con WAS o WERE. Y a las respuestas completarlas con WAS, WERE, WASN'T o WEREN'T según corresponda, como si alguien nos estuviera haciendo esas preguntas a nosotros. (¿y quién es Tom? ¡Supongamos que es el teacher!)

Complete the questions writing: **WAS / WERE**. Complete the answers using:
WAS / WERE / WASN'T / WEREN'T

1. Tom at work yesterday morning?	YES, HE
2. the cat outside this afternoon?	NO, IT
3. you and your friends at the party?	YES, WE
4. I online this morning?	NO, YOU
5. your classmates studying for the test?	NO, THEY
6. your mother at home yesterday evening?	YES, SHE