

Guía Pedagógica n°4



Escuela CENS Rodeo Iglesia

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Curso: 3 ° año

Turno: vespertino

Área curricular: Lengua extranjera Inglés

Título de la propuesta: *A look at the past life*

Contenidos: Grammar: Simple Past tense. Vocabulary: verbs regular and irregular

Actividades: Las actividades deben quedar registradas en la carpeta del alumno/a como registro formal.

♣Read and pay attention!!!



Simple Past tense (Pasado simple)

El “**Pasado Simple**” es n tiempo verbal que se utiliza para describir acciones que han sucedido en un tiempo anterior y que ya han finalizado.

para las **oraciones afirmativas** debemos tener en cuenta la siguiente estructura gramatical:

- Sujeto + verbo (regular / irregular) + complemento

For example:

She **cleaned** her house. (Ella limpió su casa.)

I **broke** the window. (yo rompí la ventana.)

Nota: A los verbos regulares debemos agregar **–ED** al final del verbo, para convertirlos en pasado. Por ejemplo:

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-CLEAN → CLEANED

-WORK → WORKED

Los verbos irregulares cambian en el momento de transformarlos al pasado. Para ello debemos tener en cuenta una lista de dichos verbos irregulares. Por ejemplo:

-BUY → BOUGHT

-HAVE → HAD

Infinitive	Past Simple	cost	cost
be	was / were	cut	cut
become	became	do	did
begin	began	draw	drew
bite	bit	drink	drank
blow	blew	drive	drove
break	broke	eat	ate
bring	brought	fall	fell
build	built	feel	felt
buy	bought	fight	fought
can	could	find	found
catch	caught	fly	flew
choose	chose		
come	came		

Para formar **oraciones negativas** utilizamos un solo auxiliar **DID** para todos los pronombres.

Por ejemplo:

- She **DID NOT** clean her house. (ella no limpió su casa.)
- I **DID NOT** break the window. (yo no rompí la ventana.)

Contracción: DID NOT = DIDN'T

Para formar **preguntas** y sus correspondientes **respuestas cortas**, utilizamos el auxiliar **DID**.

Por ejemplo:

DID She break the window?

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- Yes, she **DID**.
- No, she **DID NOT**.

Para formar preguntas con las palabras preguntas como: *what /who/ where/ why*. Por ejemplo:

- Where **did** you GO yesterday? I went to the cinema (yo fui al cine)

(¿donde fuiste ayer?)

NOTA: RECUERDA!!! PARA FORMAR LAS PREGUNTAS. **EL VERBO DEBE IR EN INFINITIVO Y NO EN PASADO PORQUE EL AUXILIAR “DID” YA ESTÁ INDICANDO LA ORACIÓN EN PASADO.**

Watch this explanatory video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wLuNOWXw96c>

Let's practice!

1- Read the following text, use a dictionary English - Spanish to look for unknown words. (Lea el siguiente texto, use un diccionario Inglés- Castellano para buscar palabras desconocidas)

ANIMALS IN DANGER

These animals are extinct. They lived in the old days, but there are no mammoths, no dodos and no quaggas today. Hunters killed them all. Many animals today are in danger. We must help them or they are going to be extinct, too.

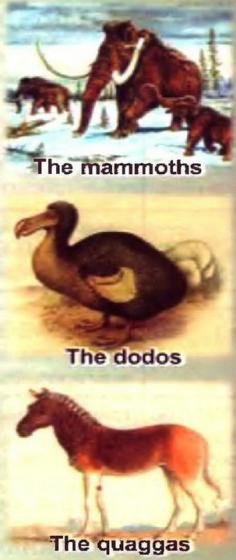
Some animals are in danger because people hunt them. People kill wild cats, snakes and crocodiles because they want their skins.

Some animals are in danger because people catch them and sell them for pets.

Some animals are in danger because people are cutting down trees and destroying their homes. Some countries now have National Parks. Scientists sometimes move animals to these parks. The animals are safe, because people can't cut down the trees or kill the animals.

In New Zealand scientists saved the black robin. There were only four male black robins and one female in the world. The female's name was 'Old Blue'. When she laid eggs, the scientists gave the eggs to other birds. These birds looked after the baby robins. 'Old Blue' saw her empty nest and she laid more eggs. Now there are more than sixty black robins.


A lot of groups work to save the animals. You can join the World Wide Fund for Nature or Friends of the Earth. You can help too!



The mammoths

The dodos

The quaggas



2- Answer the following questions about the last text. (Responda a las siguientes preguntas acerca del texto anterior)

A- What did happen to the animals the mammoths, dodos and quaggas?

B- Why some animals are in danger today?

C- What did the scientists do in New Zealand?

C- What you can do to save animals in danger and to preserve their habitats?

H- (+) They live in Spain. _____

6- Read the song by *The Beatles – Yesterday* and write the verbs into brackets into simple past. Then write in Spanish a short paragraph what do you understand from it.

Yesterday, all my troubles _____(seem)so far away
Now it looks as though they're here to stay
Oh, I believe in yesterday

Suddenly, I'm not half the man I _____ (use)to be
There's a shadow hanging over me.
Oh, yesterday _____(come)suddenly

Why she _____ (have)to go I don't know she wouldn't say
I s_____ (say) something wrong, now I long for yesterday

Yesterday, love _____(be)such an easy game to play

Now I need a place to hide away
Oh, I believe in yesterday

Why she _____ (have)to go I don't know she wouldn't say
I _____ (say)something wrong, now I long for yesterday

Yesterday, love _____(be)such an easy game to play
Now I need a place to hide away
Oh, I believe in yesterday

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