

CENS 249 "César H. Guerrero" Tercer Año

Lengua Extranjera: Inglés

Escuela: CENS 249 "César H. Guerrero"

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Educación de Adultos: 3° 1° y 3° 2°

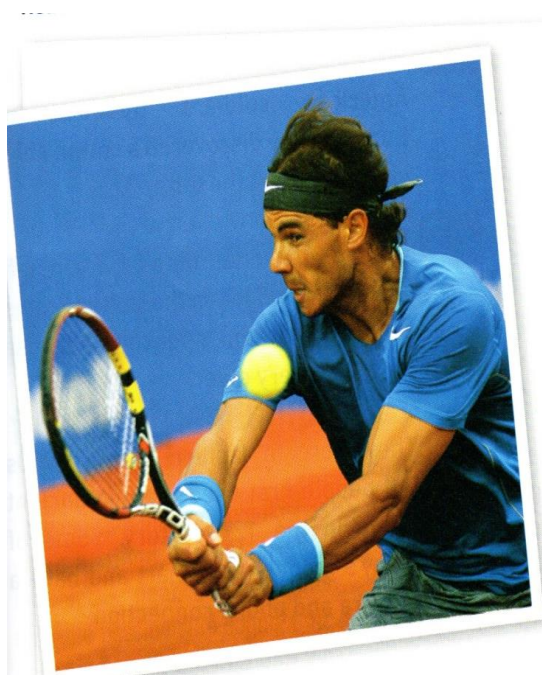
Turno: Nocturno Propuesta Pedagógica IV

Área Curricular: Lengua Extranjera: Inglés

Título: Let's talk about the past. (Hablemos del pasado)

Contenidos: Verbo To Be y pasado de otros verbos.

## 1. Read about Rafa Nadal and answer the questions below.



Rafa Nadal was born in Mallorca in 1986. His uncle Miguel was a footballer and his uncle Toni was a tennis player. Originally, he wanted to be a footballer and he didn't like tennis. But when he was twelve, Rafa decided to devote his life to tennis. When he was seventeen, he was already one of the world's top ten tennis players.

Today Rafa is rich and famous. He's tall. He's got long hair and brown eyes. He wears shorts and T-shirts.

I like Rafa because he's an ordinary person just like you and me. He loves tennis, his friends and his family. And I like his clothes style very much!

- 1) Where was Rafael Nadal born? .....
- 2) Was Rafa born in 1989? .....
- 3) Was his uncle Miguel a tennis player? .....
- 4) How old was Rafa when he decided to be a tennis player? .....
- 5) What colour are Rafa's eyes? .....

## 2. Turn the sentences taken from the text into the negative and interrogative.

- a) Rafael Nadal was born in Mallorca. (+)

..... (-)

..... (?)

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b) His uncle Miguel was a footballer. (+)

..... (-)

..... (?)

**3. Complete with the correct form of the verb *was* or *were*. (Completa con la forma correcta del verbo To Be *was* o *were*).**

1. Who \_\_\_\_\_ the best football player in Great Britain last year?
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ very happy after their trip to London last month.
3. Andrew \_\_\_\_\_ the best student in our class last year.
4. The film \_\_\_\_\_ not interesting and I switched off the TV.
5. The mathematics test \_\_\_\_\_ very difficult and we \_\_\_\_\_ disappointed.
6. The boys \_\_\_\_\_ very noisy at the lesson yesterday.
7. Who \_\_\_\_\_ the best sportsman in your class last month?
8. Martha \_\_\_\_\_ in Cambridge with her parents two years ago.
9. The girls \_\_\_\_\_ in the disco club two weeks ago.
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ responsible for the classroom flowers last year.
11. There \_\_\_\_\_ many flowers in the flowerbeds around the school.
12. Five birds \_\_\_\_\_ sitting on the branches of the tree near the house.



**4. SIMPLE PAST OF OTHER VERBS. (Pasado Simple de otros verbos)**

En la Guía 3 trabajamos el pasado del verbo To Be (was/were). En esta guía seguimos practicando el pasado del verbo To Be e incorporamos el pasado de otros verbos. Comenzamos ahora:

Read the text that follows. (Lean el texto a continuación)


*A child prodigy*

On January 27, 1756, a baby boy was born in the beautiful town of Salzburg in Austria. His name was Johannes Chrysostomus Wolfgangus Theophilus Amadeus Mozart, simply known as Mozart.

When he was a child, he was very intelligent and he loved music. He lived with his father in a small flat. His father was a very good musician and composer and was very proud of his son's incredible talent. Little Mozart liked playing the violin and the piano as well. He started to learn the piano when he was only three. He composed a long piano solo when he was six. And at the age of eight, he composed a whole symphony!

When Mozart was about twenty-five years old, the son of Emperor Francis invited him and the famous pianist Clementi to compete in an important piano contest. They were both excellent pianists so the competition ended in a draw. After that, Mozart produced and played beautiful music until he died when he was only thirty-five years old.

Today, Mozart is one of the greatest composers of all times.



Sobre qué o quién es el texto? .....

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Después de leer el texto, los invito a prestar atención a todas las palabras subrayadas. ¿Qué tienen en común todas ellas?

Las palabras son verbos y TODOS terminan en **-ed**. ¿Es así?

Efectivamente todos esos verbos están conjugados en pasado y por esa razón llevan **-d** o **-ed** al final de la palabra.

SPELLING RULES FOR REGULAR VERBS		
INFINITIVE	PAST	SPELLING
WATCH PLAY	WATCH <b>ED</b> PLAY <b>ED</b>	ADD <b>-ED</b>
LIVE	LIV <b>D</b>	ADD <b>-D</b>
STOP	STOP <b>PED</b>	X2 CONSONANT + <b>-ED</b>
STUDY	STUDI <b>ED</b>	CONSONANT + Y > <b>IED</b>

En el siguiente cuadro podemos observar los cambios que sufren los verbos al agregarle **-d** o **-ed** para conjugarlos en pasado. Analizamos el cuadro ahora:

- 1) A la mayoría de los verbos les agregamos **-ed**.
- 2) Aquellos verbos que terminan en **-e** sólo le agregamos **-d** para conjugarlo en pasado.
- 3) Si el verbo termina en vocal-consonante, la consonante se duplica al agregarle **-ed**.
- 4) Si el verbo termina en consonante y después **-y**, la **-y** se convierte en **-i** al agregarle la **-ed** del pasado.

**A practicar ahora!**

**5. Write the past simple form of the verbs. (Escribe el pasado de los verbos)**

- visit .....
- travel .....
- like .....
- cry .....
- hate .....
- listen .....
- stop .....
- study .....

**6. Complete the sentences with the past simple verbs in activity 5. (Completar las oraciones con los verbos en pasado del ejercicio 5). (Busca significados de algunas palabras, si es necesario)**

- a) She ..... the flowers. They were beautiful!
- b) We ..... to music all weekend.
- c) It was a very sad film. I .....
- d) I ..... French at university, so I can read, speak and write French.
- e) He ..... around the USA by bus last year.
- f) It was a long journey so we ..... at a café for a snack.
- g) They ..... that film. It was terrible!