

Escuela: Agroindustrial 25 de Mayo.

CUE: 700057900. Ciclo: Orientado. Curso: Sexto Segunda. Turno: Tarde.

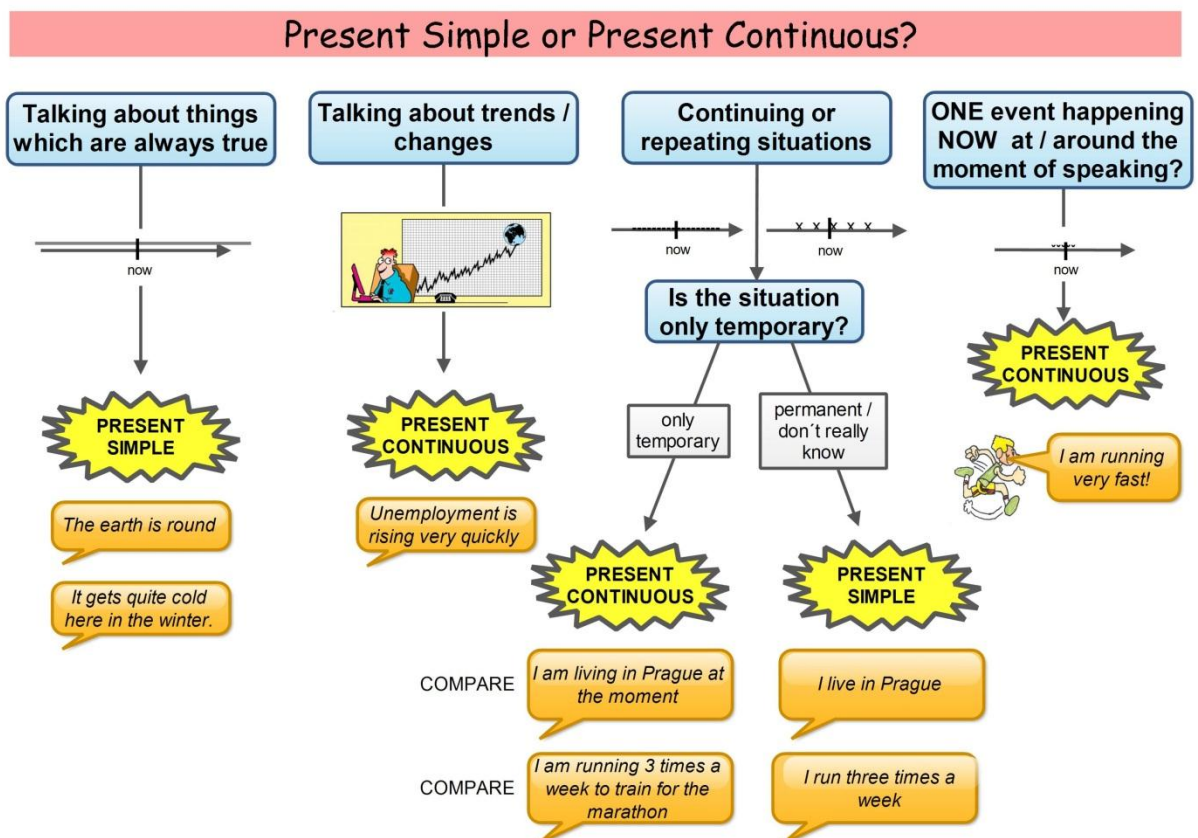
Área Curricular: Lengua Extranjera.

Director: Prof. Roberto Enrique.

Temas a Abordar: Presente Simple Vs Presente Continuo. Rutina. Imperativo. Pasado Simple.

Guía de Actividades:

A. SIMPLE PRESENTE VS PRESENT CONTINUOUS



1. Completa las oraciones con presente simple o continuo:

- What is that noise? Somebody _____ [plays/is playing] the piano.
- We _____ [is going/are going/go/goes] to the cinema this Friday.
- We _____ [are going/is going/goes/go] on holiday every winter.
- The days _____ [be/am/are/is] longer in summer.
- She often _____ [are talking/talks/talk/is talking] to herself.
- She _____ [have /has/are having/is having] a shower at the moment.
- Right now, she _____ [runs/are running/run/is running] down the hill.

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- h. Oak trees _____ [grows/is growing/are growing /grow] very slowly.
- i. My dog _____ [don't eat/are eating/eat/doesn't eat] vegetables.
- j. My brother _____ [does like/doesn't like/don't like/like] animals.
- k. Most people _____ [doesn't like/likes/don't like/] to visit a doctor.
- l. In his job he usually _____ [are standing/stands/is standing/stand] .
- m. I'm looking at the woman, she _____ [is wearing/are wearing/wear/wears] a nice hat.
- n. I never _____ [am going/go/goes/doesn't go] out in the evening.
- o. He usually _____ [don't work/does work/work/works] with paints and brushes.
- p. Do you know anyone who _____ [speak/not speak/does speak/speaks] (speak)
- q. Italian?
- r. At work, he usually _____ [does sit/sits/sit/is sitting] all day.
- s. Where is Kate? She _____ [is watching/watches/are watching/watch] TV in the living room.
- t. _____ [Do you go/Are you going/Are you go/Is you going] to the party next Saturday?
- u. _____ [Are you ever work/Is you working/Do you ever work/Are you ever working] at the weekend?
- v. Why _____ [you drive/are you driving/do you drive] (you drive) so fast today?
- w. The water _____ [is boiling/are boiling/boils/boil] now. Shall I switch it off?
- x. The duck _____ [smells/are smelling/am smelling/smell] (smell) delicious. Shall I take it out of the oven?
- y. Sometimes, Tom _____ [is doing/does/do/are going] (do) his homework after lunch.

B. RUTINA

2. Observe y traduzca la siguiente rutina.

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Every Monday gets up at 7.00. Then he goes to the bathroom and has a shower. After that he goes downstairs to the kitchen

and has breakfast with his family. He has fruit juice and cereal. He leaves home at 8.00 and he goes to school by bus.

He arrives at school at 8.55. He studies from 9.00 to 3.30. For lunch he has fish and chips. After school, he goes to the park

and plays basketball with his friends. Then he goes home and does his homework. He has dinner at 7.30.

After dinner he watches TV, listens to the radio or reads. Finally, he goes to bed at about 11.00.



3. Utilizando el ejemplo del punto anterior escriba la siguiente rutina:



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4. Utilizando el ejemplo del punto anterior escriba su rutina habitual del día martes.

C. IMPERATIVE- IMPERATIVO: (Ordenes).

Utilizamos las oraciones imperativas para dar órdenes. Estas oraciones no tienen sujeto en inglés y van acompañadas de signos de exclamación como en español.

- Para formar el imperativo en inglés utilizamos el verbo en su forma base.

Ej: Come here! (¡ Ven aquí !) / Shut up! (¡ Cállate !) / Do your homework ! (¡ Haz tus deberes!)

- Las oraciones imperativas pueden tener una forma afirmativa o negativa.

Ej: Speak now! / Don't speak now!

- Además de esto, podemos utilizar una cierta cortesía en las oraciones acompañando la oración con "please" (por favor).

5. Escribe las siguientes órdenes e instrucciones en inglés.

Gira a la izquierda.....	¡Siéntate!
No gires a la izquierda	No escribas en tu libro
Abre la ventana	Escribe en tu cuaderno
No abras la ventana	Abre tu libro
Cierra la puerta.....	No abras tu libro
No cierres la puerta	¡Ten cuidado!

C. SIMPLE PAST – PASADO SIMPLE

Este tiempo se usa para expresar una acción que se realizó o que ocurrió en el pasado.

La expresiones más usadas en este tiempo verbal son aquellas que llevan antepuesta la palabra *LAST*, como last week (la semana pasada), last year (el año pasado), last weekend (el fin de semana pasado), last night (anoche), last Monday morning (el lunes pasado en la mañana), etc. También se usan en este tiempo verbal las expresiones que llevan la palabra *AGO*, como two days ago (hace dos días), several weeks ago (hace varias semanas), a long time ago (hace mucho tiempo). Además están las expresiones yesterday (ayer), the day before yesterday (anteayer), yesterday morning/afternoon/evening (ayer en la mañana / tarde / noche), that day (ese día), o una hora o fecha pasada, como at 10:15 this morning (a las 10:15 de esta mañana), on September 18th, 1810 (el 18 de Septiembre, 1810).

Ejemplos:

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SIMPLE	PAST/ PASADO	
	DEFINITION DEFINICIÓN	Describe acciones que ocurrieron en algún momento del pasado una o varias veces.
	AFFIRMATIVE AFIRMATIVO	Subject + Verb in past + Complement Michael <u>worked</u> <u>yesterday</u> . (Michael <u>trabajó</u> <u>ayer</u> .)
	NEGATIVE NEGATIVO	Subject + Did + Not + Infinitive verb + Complement Michael <u>didn't</u> <u>work</u> <u>yesterday</u> . (Michael <u>no trabajó</u> <u>ayer</u> .)
	INTERROGATIVE INTERROGATIVO	Did + Subject + Infinitive verb + Complement? <u>Did</u> <u>Michael</u> <u>work</u> <u>yesterday</u> ? (¿Michael <u>trabajó</u> <u>ayer</u> ?)

I bought the car last year. (Yo compré el auto el año pasado)

Peter came here three days ago. (Peter vino acá hace tres días)

They saw a good film yesterday. (Ellos vieron una buena película ayer)

Mary cleaned the house yesterday morning. (Mary limpió la casa ayer en la mañana)

We worked hard that day. (Nosotros trabajamos duro ese día)

Importante: Es necesario aquí aprender el pasado, tanto de los Verbos Regulares (aquellos que agregan -ed/-d para formar el Pasado y el Pasado Participio) como de los Verbos Irregulares (aquellos verbos que no siguen dicha regla).

En los Ejemplos a,b,c los tres pasados corresponden a Verbos Irregulares, mientras que los de los ejemplos d,e y f son de Verbos Regulares :

a. To buy - bought - bought

d. To clean - cleaned – cleaned

b. To come - came – come

e. To work - worked – worked

c. To see - saw – seen

f. To stop - stopped - stopped

6. Verb to be – Simple Past. Completar con verbo to BE en pasado simple.

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I was

He

It

You

You

She

We *were*

They

7. Completa con was o were.

a. John at home last week.

d. Mary in the street this morning.

b. They at the cinema yesterday.

e. My aunt in hospital yesterday morning.

c. Your parents at the station at nine
o'clock.

f. I at school this morning.

g. Jill and Kevin at the zoo las Sunday.

8. Escribe estas frases en la forma negativa.

a. Mum was at home this morning.

c. His friends were very happy yesterday.

b. Paul and Mary were in the shop.

d. I was late for the cinema.

9. Responde a las preguntas con la respuesta corta.

a. Were you at home last night? *Yes, I was / No, I wasn't*

b. Was it hot yesterday?

c. Were your friends at home last Monday?

d. Was your father at work this morning?

10. Completa con los verbos en past simple las frases:

Work / play / like / cycle / carry/ sleep/ see /win /have /start

a. I _____ that film.

d. I _____ your suitcases

b. She _____ to school this evening.

e. My friends _____ football
yesterday

c. We _____ hard last week

f. _____ you _____ that car?

i. They _____ the match

g. I _____ last night

j. What _____ you _____ for lunch

h. Why _____ you _____ cycling

11. Escribe estas frases en el pasado simple.

a. He goes to the swimming pool

d. Helen eats too many sweets.

because he likes swimming.

e. I buy the newspaper in the shop.

b. They have dinner at nine o'clock.

f. We get up at eight o'clock and go to
school.

c. Adam runs 500 m

12. Pon las frases del ejercicio anterior en la forma negativa.

13. Pon las frases del ejercicio anterior en la forma interrogativa.

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