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GUÍA DE APRENDIZAJE No. 4

Grado:	NOVENO
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Nombre del Docente	MALLERLINE CLEVES
Objetivo de aprendizaje y/o DBA:	DESCRIBE SITUACIONES DE TIEMPO PASADO



INTRODUCCIÓN

QUERIDO ESTUDIANTE EN ESTE TEMA VAMOS A VER EL PASADO SIMPLE DE LOS VERBOS EN SU FORMA ESTRUCTURAL TENIENDO EN CUENTA COMO LO VAMOS A PODER UTILIZAR Y CON LA AYUDA DE NUESTROS PADRES Y MAESTROS NUESTRA ACTIVIDAD SERA DIVERTIDA



¿Qué voy a aprender?

SIMPLE PAST TENSE (Pasado Simple)					
MODO AFIRMATIVO		MODO INTERROGATIVO		MODO NEGATIVO	
I played	Yo jugué	Did I play?	¿Jugué yo?	I did not play	Yo no jugué
You played	Tú jugaste	Did you play?	¿Jugaste tú?	You did not play	Tú no jugaste
He played	Él jugó	Did he play?	¿Jugó él?	He did not play	Él no jugó
She played	Ella jugó	Did she play?	¿Jugó ella?	She did not play	Ella no jugó
It played	Él/Ella jugó	Did it play?	¿Jugó él / ella?	It did not play	Él / Ella no jugó
We played	Nosotros jugamos	Did we play?	¿Jugamos nosotros?	We did not play	Nosotros no jugamos
You played	Ustedes jugaron	Did you play?	¿Jugaron ustedes?	You did not play	Ustedes no jugaron
They played	Ellos jugaron	Did they play?	¿Jugaron ellos?	They did not play	Ellos no jugaron

Como se está hablando de pasado simple, el verbo auxiliar debe ir en pasado, cambiando de *do* o *does*, a *did*.

El auxiliar *did* sufre el cambio de tiempo verbal, indicando que la acción que precede ha ocurrido en algún momento del pasado. Por ende, dicha acción, representada en el verbo principal de la oración, no tiene necesidad de conjugarse en pasado simple.

Pasado simple en inglés

Esta es, tal vez, la forma más común de hacer uso del tiempo pasado en inglés. Veamos cómo funciona y cómo se debe emplear al momento de querer expresar algo ya sucedió en el pas



Lo que estoy aprendiendo

Conjugación de verbos

Para conjugar una oración en este tiempo verbal, es necesario hacer uso de los verbos regulares e irregulares.

Usualmente reconocemos un verbo en tiempo pasado simple, por llevar la terminación "*-ed*", como por ejemplo:

- *Promise - Promised*
- *Announce - Announced*
- *Crash - Crashed*
- *Punish - Punished*
- *Accept - Accepted*
- *Avoid - Avoided*
- *Sneeze - Sneezed*
- *Cry - Cried*
- *Miss - Missed*

Estos verbos son regulares y poseen ciertas reglas que les permiten conjugarse en este tiempo verbal.

Verbos irregulares en inglés

Los verbos irregulares son aquellos que no se conjugan en pasado o pasado participio siguiendo alguna regla, por lo cual, la única manera de saber la forma en pasado de este tipo de verbos es conocerlos de memoria.

A continuación verás una lista de algunos de los verbos irregulares más usados.

arise	arose	arisen	<i>surgir</i>
be	was / were	been	<i>ser</i>
beat	beat	beaten	<i>golpear</i>
become	became	become	<i>convertirse</i>
begin	began	begun	<i>comenzar</i>

SIMPLE PAST- VERB TO DO –QUESTIONS

The rule to form questions in simple past is:
(La norma para formar preguntas en pasado simple es:)

Auxiliary "DID"
(Auxiliar "DID") + Subject
(Sujeto) + Verb in infinitive
(Verbo en infinitivo) + Complement
(Complemento) + ?

For example:
(por ejemplo)

Did she study yesterday?
(Ella Estudio ayer?)

← Question



Did	she	study	yesterday	?
Auxiliary	Subjeto	Verb in infinitive	Complement	Interrogative

Yes, She did /No, She didn't

← Answers

Yes, She studied yesterday/ No, She did not study yesterday



**AGREGO EL PASADO SIMPLE A LAS SIGUIENTES ORACIONES
VERBOS REGULARES TRADUZCO LA ORACION**

WORK, LIVE ,LEARN,LIKE,WALK,PAINT,

- You very hard last week.
- She in Japan last year

- They how to swim two years ago.
- ...
- She to sit in the sun.
- ...

- He always to school.
- ...
- I my house last weekend. ...



NAME: _____ DATE: _____

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

PAST SIMPLE: Irregular



I		
You		
He		
She	ate	dinner.
It		
We		
They		

I			
You			
He			
She	didn't	eat	dinner.
It			
We			
They			

didn't = did not

	I		
	you		
	he		
Did	she	eat	dinner?
	it		
	we		
	they		

	Yes,	No,	
I		I	
you		you	
he		he	
she	did.	she	didn't.
it		it	
we		we	
they		they	

- Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. Study the boxes above.

- I (eat) ate dinner at six o'clock yesterday.
- A: _____ Helen (drive) _____ to work? B: Yes, she _____.
- My neighbor (buy) _____ a new car last week.
- They (go) _____ to Italy on their last summer holiday.
- A: _____ they (swim) _____ at the beach? B: No, they _____.
- My family and I (see) _____ a comedy movie last night.
- First, we (do) _____ exercise, and then we (drink) _____ some water.
- Suddenly, the animal jumped and (bite) _____ my hand.
- What time (do) _____ you (get up) _____ this morning?
- The Wright brothers (fly) _____ the first airplane in 1903.
- I think I (hear) _____ a strange sound outside the door one minute ago.
- When I was ten years old, I (break) _____ my arm. It really (hurt) _____.
- The police (catch) _____ all three of the bank robbers last week.
- How many times (do) _____ you (read) _____ that book?
- Unfortunately, I (forget) _____ to (bring) _____ my money.



PAST SIMPLE

Use Past Simple to talk about:

- an action that happened at a definite time in the past

I **was** hungry after school yesterday.
We **bought** a new computer last week.
Carol **stayed** in bed last Friday.

Common time expressions:

yesterday/the day before yesterday,
last week/month/year/winter/summer,
last Friday/Monday,
three hours/days/weeks/months/years ago,
in 2010, 1973, 1649

blow forget
look finish
understand
watch tell
run play
work shut
paint act
give visit
eat take
travel pay



1 Put the verbs in the past form in the correct column.

REGULAR	IRREGULAR

collect
injure
meet
catch bake sit
try close have
ring repair

2 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

- When I (be) a little girl I (not, drink) coffee.
- Mr. Parker (come) back home an hour ago.
- Where (Greg and Helen, meet) last week?
- I (share) a room with my sister when we (be) kids.
- Peter (fall) off his bike last Saturday.
- Who (you, talk) to in the corridor this morning?
- We (not, build) our house by ourselves.
- Nick and Terry (drive) to Southampton last weekend.
- What (your mum, cook) for dinner yesterday?
- My grandparents (spend) their honeymoon in Italy.
- Why (not, Amy, bring) her project?
- Dave (smile) at me.
- I (dream) about a new MP3 player last night.

3 Change the sentences into negative or interrogative.

- Sally left the window open last night. (-)
- I washed up the dishes after dinner. (?)
- The kids woke up early last Saturday. (?)
- We flew to Dublin last month. (-)
- Robert crossed the road in a hurry. (-)
- Jane and Nan ran after the dog. (?)





¿Cómo sé que aprendí?

ENCUENTRO LA RESPUESTA CORRECTA PRACTICO Y APRENDO

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

'W/H' QUESTIONS: PAST SIMPLE

Who (... with)* What** Where When How Why	did	I you he she it we they	wash the car?
----------------------------------------------------------	-----	-------------------------------------------	---------------



*Who did he wash his car with? OR Who washed the car?

**What did he wash? OR What did he do?

- Write W/H Questions for the statements below.



- Sam washed the car.
Why did Sam wash the car?
- They ate dinner.
Where _____
- I saw my friend.
Who _____
- The telephone rang.
When _____
- They came to school by bus.
How _____
- Ms. Brown bought a new coat.
What _____
- The party started at three o'clock.
When _____
- I saw a ghost!
Where _____
- She went home.
Why _____
- He read a magazine.
What _____

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Práctica

COMPLETO CON EL PASADO SIMPLE DEL VERBO

VAMOS A TRADUCIR HACIENDO USO DEL DICCIONARIO

FAMILY SECRETS



1 INSERT THE MISSING FORMS OF THE PAST TENSE

When Thomas _____(to arrive) home, he _____(to find) a message pinned on the kitchen board.

"Sorry darling, we've had an unexpected call from granny and we'll spend the night with her. We know you are a good boy and you'll do your homework and go to bed early. We hope you won't feel too lonely. Your dinner is in the oven. If you want to see the film we were saving for Saturday, you can, of course. The cell phone doesn't work here, so if you need something, go to Mrs Berrin. You know she is very helpful. Kisses mum."

Thomas _____(to be) only 12, but his parents _____(to trust) him and when they _____(to need) to look after old granny they sometimes _____(to make) him spend the night alone. Thomas was first annoyed at having to eat all alone. Then he _____(to feel) sad: his parents _____(not to love) him really, if they _____(to leave) him all alone. After all granny was grown up and she didn't need mummy as much as he did. No, it was not fair.

Then a thought _____(to hit) him. Yes, he would try to open the trunk that mum _____(to keep) in the attic, locked up and covered with a thick cloth. He had often asked her what was in it, but she had never given him a real answer. Maybe he would find something special there. Who knows? So instead of doing his homework, Thomas _____(to take) some tools from the tool box and _____(to go) into the attic. It was getting dark and the light there was extremely low. He _____(to think) it wouldn't take him too long to open the trunk and besides there was still some daylight.

But the lock resisted him. He _____(to insist). The lock would not open. He took the hammer and hit the lock over and over again.

When the bell _____(to ring), Mrs Berrin _____(to open) the door and _____(to find) young Thomas in tears.

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¿Qué aprendí?

APLICO LA FORMA ESTRUCTURAL VISTA DE LOS VERBOS REGULARES E IRREGULARES

PAST SIMPLE - IRREGULAR VERBS

Fill in the gaps with the right form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Daisy _____ (bring) some chocolates to the birthday party.
2. I _____ (hear) a new song on the radio.
3. Peter _____ (read) three books last week.
4. The Smiths _____ (speak) Italian to the waitress.
5. Peter _____ (understand) during the class, but now he doesn't understand.
6. My mother _____ (forget) to buy some milk.
7. Susan _____ (have) a baby in August.
8. We _____ (lose) our keys last Friday.
9. They _____ (swim) 500m yesterday afternoon.
10. I _____ (give) my mother a CD for her birthday.
11. At the age of 23, she _____ (become) a teacher.
12. I _____ (know) the answer yesterday.
13. Peter _____ (tell) me that he lived in New York.
14. We _____ (lend) John €200.
15. She _____ (drink) too much coffee yesterday.
16. The children _____ (sleep) in the car.
17. He _____ (keep) his promise.
18. We _____ (choose) the steak for dinner.
19. The film _____ (begin) late.
20. They _____ (fly) to Madrid.
21. We _____ (drive) to Edinburgh.
22. Mrs. Black _____ (teach) English at the University.
23. They _____ (send) me an e-mail earlier.
24. We _____ (leave) at 7 a.m..



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PAST SIMPLE - REGULAR VERBS

Name _____

No. _____ Date _____

Complete with the correct form of the given verb.

1. You _____ the plants (water).
2. We _____ a twin room in the hotel (book).
3. They _____ Mary and Rachel to their party (invite).
4. I _____ in Portugal (live).
5. She _____ as a teacher (work).
6. I _____ to the doctor's advice (listen).
7. You _____ him not to go there (advise).
8. They _____ at the tourists (shout).
9. I _____ late (arrive).
10. Your mother _____ your grandmother (call).
11. They _____ nice (look).
12. It _____ heavily (rain).
13. The boy _____ for help (cry).
14. You and I _____ new clothes on (try).
15. They _____ the house white (paint).
16. He _____ her pardon (beg).
17. These leaves _____ yellow (turn).
18. You and Jane _____ to school (walk).
19. They _____ hard (study).
20. You _____ chess with your friend (play).
21. My father and my uncle _____ the film (enjoy).
22. We _____ the seat belts (fasten).



PRACTICO Y APRENDO

COMPLETA CON LOS VERBOS EN PASADO SIMPLE Y TRADUCE

ASKED, FELL, HAD, SAID, WENT, WAS, CAME, WAS, SOUNDED, PRAYED
, WANTED, COME, ADD, DANCED, ASKED, WAITED, ASKED, TOLD, ASKED,
LEFT, HAD, WOKE UP, KNEW, FELL,

Sarah's love story

One Saturday, Sarah **up** early. She breakfast with her family, she a quick shower, and home to work.

On her way to the office, a handsome man her if she where the closest bank was. She him where it was. The man her if she could go with him to the bank and to have a cup of coffee afterwards. She said yes.

Sarah and the man coffee. After that, they to the cinema and then to a disco. They for 3 hours. Sarah the man's name, she him on Facebook or Whatsapp. At midnight, the man he had to go to the bathroom, but he back.

Sarah in love with the man; she the man to come back. She for him for 5 years, but he back. Sarah lost all hope about love. She to God frequently.

One day, Sarah was waiting in line in the bank when a man up to her and her what time it was. His voice familiar, it the same man; his name Joseph.

They 8 months later and 2 beautiful daughters.



Cada niño/a es especial
Los niños son como mariposas
en el viento....

Algunos pueden volar más
alto que otros, pero cada uno
vuela de la mejor forma que
puede...

Por qué entonces compararlos
unos con otros?

Cada uno es diferente...

Cada uno es especial...

Cada uno es hermoso
y único!!!