

		INSTITUCIÓN EDUCATIVA REPÚBLICA DE HONDURAS Aprobada mediante Resolución No 033 del 21 de abril de 2003																							
SECUENCIA DIDÁCTICA No 2 2021 Generado por la contingencia del COVID 19																									
Título de la secuencia didáctica:		Pasado Simple																							
Elaborado por:	SANDRA MARIA BARRIENTOS CUELLAR																								
Nombre del Estudiante:			Grado: 8º																						
Área/Asignatura	INGLES	Duración: 2 horas																							
MOMENTOS Y ACTIVIDADES																									
EXPLORACIÓN																									
<p>En esta unidad hablaremos del pasado simple was were, en forma afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa.</p> <p>Cuando hablamos del pasado simple, se usa para describir una acción, evento o condición que ocurre en el pasado antes del momento de hablar o escribir.</p> <p>Verbo To Be varía según el tiempo verbal en que lo quieras utilizar.</p> <table><tr><td>PRESENTE</td><td>PASADO</td></tr><tr><td>Is</td><td>Was/were</td></tr></table> <p>Observa la siguiente tabla para identificar sus formas de uso en el tiempo pasado simple. Lo combinamos con los Pronombres Personales para lograr una mejor comprensión. Nota cómo cambia según la persona.</p> <table><tr><td>Personal Pronouns</td><td>To Be in Past</td></tr><tr><td>I</td><td>Was</td></tr><tr><td>You</td><td>Were</td></tr><tr><td>He</td><td>Was</td></tr><tr><td>She</td><td>Was</td></tr><tr><td>It</td><td>Was</td></tr><tr><td>We</td><td>Were</td></tr><tr><td>You</td><td>Were</td></tr><tr><td>They</td><td>Were</td></tr></table>				PRESENTE	PASADO	Is	Was/were	Personal Pronouns	To Be in Past	I	Was	You	Were	He	Was	She	Was	It	Was	We	Were	You	Were	They	Were
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-Si se lo usa de manera afirmativa:

I was
You were
He was
We were
You were
They were

-En el caso de que se lo use para expresiones negativas, el uso es el siguiente:

I was not / I wasn't
You were not / You weren't
He was not / He wasn't
We were not / We weren't
You were not / You weren't
They were not / They weren't

-Para utilizar este verbo en preguntas, se lo formula de la siguiente manera:

Was I?
Were you?
Was he?
Were we?
Were you?
Were they?

Ejemplos de Was y Were

He was reading when I called (Él estaba leyendo cuando lo llamé).

Yesterday, they were at the club playing football (Ayer estaban en el club jugando al fútbol).

I wasn't sleeping when she was talking (No estaba durmiendo cuando ella hablaba).

Weren't you 21 years old? (No tenías 21 años)

We were so tired that we decided to stay at home (Estábamos tan cansados que decidimos quedarnos en casa).

He was trying to sleep when I arrived (Él estaba tratando de dormir cuando lo llamé).

I think that they weren't so professional as they said (Creo que no eran tan profesionales como dijeron).

The game was very funny (El juego era muy divertido).

ESTRUCTURACIÓN

➤ Complete the sentences using was or were:

1. I _____ happy.
2. Where _____ you born?
3. In 1979, home consoles _____ very cheap.
4. The Tetris _____ an American game.
5. Sega Rally _____ a racing game.
6. Who _____ your first teacher?
7. When _____ your last birthday?
8. What _____ your favourite subjects last year?
9. Where _____ you at 8 o'clock this morning?
10. Alice _____ my best friends.

➤ Escoger la respuesta correcta

- a) My friends (was – were – did) right.
- b) Lucy and I (was – were – did) working on the project.
- c) What (was – were – did) going on?
- d) What (was – were – did) you do?
- e) My friend (was – were – did) very upset.

f) My cat (was – were – did) a mess in the kitchen.

g) The weather (was – were – did) very nice yesterday.

h) My sister and her husband (was – were – did) very happy at the party.

➤ Completar las oraciones con la forma negativa was not - were not / wasn't - weren't

1) You (not be) not at John's house when I called yesterday.

You _____ at John's house when I called yesterday.

2) John (not be) at university last year.

John _____ at university last year.

3) Mary (not be) in Madrid in 2012.

Mary _____ in Madrid in 2012.

4) There (not be) any hairs in your salad.

There _____ any hairs in your salad.

5) There (not be) any snow on the mountains last winter.

There _____ any snow on the mountains last winter.

6) They (not be) frightened of the Dracula film last night.

They _____ frightened of the Dracula film last night.

7) We (not be) angry when we heard the news.

We _____ angry when we heard the news.

8) She (not be) bored in the English class last Wednesday.

She _____ bored in the English class last Wednesday.

9) They (not be) at the club last night.

They _____ at the club last night.

10) It (not be) there.

It _____ there.

- Leer el siguiente dialogo y responder las preguntas

Dialogue

Peter: Hey Sarah! How are you today?

Sarah: I am fine. How are you?

Peter: I am ok. I am a bit tired.

Sarah: Are you working a lot Peter?

Peter: Yes. My company is very busy at the moment. We are working on a new project for Google. It is very exciting.

Sarah: Oh wow! That is exciting Where are you working now?

Peter: I am working in the Software Development department. It is a lot of work and the hours are long but I really enjoy my job. What about you? Where are you working now?

Sarah: That is great!... I am working with Microsoft. It is a lot of work too but my boss is very nice so I am very happy there.

Peter: Cool! And how is Mark?

Sarah: He is great. He is training a lot. He wants to run a marathon.

Peter: Wow. That is amazing. I am trying to go to the gym more often but I am a bit lazy. I just don't have the motivation after a long day at work!

Sarah: I know, I know. I can't move from the couch when I get home from work!

Peter: haha I know that feeling! Well.. it was nice to see you again Sarah. Let's talk soon.

Sarah: Yes, Definitely! Bye!!

Peter: Bye!!

- ✓ Reading Comprehension questions. Answer the following questions.

- Where does Sarah work?
- Does Sarah like her boss?
- Do you think Mark is fit?
- Why is Peter working a lot?

TRANSFERENCIA	
Cuando nos referimos al pasado solo utilizamos dos palabras que nos indican que la frase se encuentra en pasado. Así como manifestamos nuestras acciones en presente de la misma forma la podemos hacer en el pasado, los tiempos verbales son base importante para una correcta comunicación.	
AUTOEVALUACIÓN	
<div>1. ¿Qué aprendizajes construiste?</div> <div>2. Lo qué aprendiste, ¿te sirve para la vida? ¿Si/no; por qué?</div> <div>3. ¿Qué dificultades tuviste? ¿Por qué?</div> <div>4. ¿Cómo resolviste las dificultades?</div> <div>5. Si no las resolviste ¿Por qué no lo hiciste?</div> <div>6. ¿Cómo te sentiste en el desarrollo de las actividades? ¿Por qué?</div>	
RECURSOS	<div>Cuaderno</div> <div>Guía # 2</div> <div>Diccionario</div> <div>Links: www.shertoenglish.com</div> <div>www.aulafacil.com</div> <div>Nota:</div> <div>Recuerda enviar la guía con nombres y apellidos completos, grupo, grado y el número de la guía que estas mandando. Puedes enviarlos al correo electrónico</div> <div>sandra.barrientos@ierepublicadehonduras.edu.co</div> <div>O a mi número de WhatsApp 3194646466</div> <div>Muchas gracias.</div>
FECHA Y HORA DE DEVOLUCIÓN	De acuerdo a la programación institucional.