



# INSTITUCIÓN EDUCATIVA CARACAS

Compromiso, Sabiduría y Excelencia

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|               |   |               |
|---------------|---|---------------|
| ACTIVIDAD 5   | ÁREA: HUMANIDADES: INGLÈS                                   | GRADO: DÈCIMO |
| Grupo:1       | Nombre completo del estudiante:                             | Fecha:        |
| Eje temático: | PAST SIMPLE VS. PAST CONTINUOUS                             |               |
| Objetivo:     | DIFERENCIAR EL USO DEL PASADO SIMPLE Y DEL PASADO CONTINUO. |               |

Actividades:

## Past Simple VS Past Continuous

### Verb "to play" Past Simple

|             | affirmative | negative        | question      |
|-------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|
| I           | I played    | I didn't play   | Did I play?   |
| he/she/it   | He played   | He didn't play  | Did he play?  |
| you/we/they | You played  | You didn't play | Did you play? |



### Verb "to play" Past Continuous

|             | affirmative      | negative            | question          |
|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| I           | I was playing    | I wasn't playing    | Was I playing?    |
| he/she/it   | He was playing   | He wasn't playing   | Was he playing?   |
| you/we/they | You were playing | You weren't playing | Were you playing? |

### Past Simple

 yesterday  
two days ago  
five years days ago  
the day before yesterday  
last year in 2019 in December 

### Past Continuous

 at nine o'clock yesterday  
from 4 to 7 yesterday  
this time yesterday  
all day yesterday  
all night all the morning  
while all week as 

El **pasado continuo (past continuous)** expresa la duración de una acción pasada y no indica si está terminada, mientras que el **pasado simple (past simple)** se refiere a una acción puntual que empezó y acabó en el pasado.

I **worked** last Saturday. (Trabajé el sábado pasado)

It **was snowing** at half past four yesterday.

Estaba nevando a las cuatro y media ayer (no había acabado).

### Las diferencias del pasado simple y pasado continuo

**1** El pasado simple describe acciones acabadas y el pasado continuo no especifica si las acciones finalizaron o no, sino que enfatiza que estaban en desarrollo.

He **travelled** around the world.

Viajó por todo el mundo.

I **was travelling** around the world.

Estaba viajando por todo el mundo.

**2** Para acciones simultáneas.

Si las acciones son consecutivas, los verbos irán en pasado simple.

As I **saw** her I left the room.

Cuando la ví dejé la habitación.

Cuando hay un pasado simple y uno continuo este último resalta la duración de la acción.

When I **was watching** tv the telephone rang.

Cuando estaba viendo la tele sonó el teléfono.

Si las dos acciones tienen lugar durante un mismo periodo de tiempo se usará el pasado continuo en las dos.

While I **was having** dinner, she was watching tv.

Mientras yo estaba cenando ella estaba viendo la tv.

**3** Para hablar de acciones habituales se suele usar el pasado simple.

She **visited** her parents every day.

Sin embargo podemos usar el pasado continuo para enfatizar que la acción tuvo lugar temporalmente.

When I **was** ill he was visiting me twice a day.

Cuando estaba enfermo me visitaba dos veces al día (también es posible usar el pasado simple en las dos).

**4** En narraciones o historias se usa el pasado continuo para describir o ambientar una acción.

He **was walking** quickly. He was not wearing his glasses. Suddenly he fell...

Estaba andando rápido. No llevaba sus gafas. De pronto se cayó...

The Prime Minister **died** while he was sitting at his desk.

El Primer Ministro murió mientras estaba sentado en su mesa.

Aplico y practico lo aprendido:

COMPLETA LAS ORACIONES EMPLEANDO EL PASADO SIMPLE DE LOS VERBOS EN PARÈNTESIS.

- 1) My sister \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema yesterday.
- 2) He \_\_\_\_\_ (not like) football, so he \_\_\_\_\_ (play) voleyball.
- 3) He \_\_\_\_\_ (break) the window when he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) 5.
- 4) My mum \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very angry because we \_\_\_\_\_ (come) home very late.
- 5) She \_\_\_\_\_ (told) me the problem with her mum and I \_\_\_\_\_ (help) her.
- 6) They \_\_\_\_\_ (not visit) the museum of the town, they \_\_\_\_\_ (preffer) going to the funfair.
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) their grandparents yesterday?
- 8) Who \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (be) with when the accident happen?

COMPLETA LAS ORACIONES EMPLEANDO EL PASDO CONTINUO DE LOS VERBOS EN PARÈNTESIS.

- 1) I \_\_\_\_\_ (study) Science for my test.
- 2) He \_\_\_\_\_ (not do) his homework.
- 3) They \_\_\_\_\_ (not play) rugby because they think it is boring.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to music when you opened the door?
- 5) She \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema, but her friends didn't come.
- 6) That boy \_\_\_\_\_ (play) the violin very well. Maybe, he \_\_\_\_\_ (have) musical classes.
- 7) Jane, David and Polly \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV when the light turned off.
- 8) I \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) my English project when my sister fell.

COMPLETA EL TEXTO CON LA FORMA CORRECTA DEL VERBO EN PASADO SIMPLE O PASADO PROGRESIVO SEGÙN CORRESPONDA.

It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a rainy day of November. We \_\_\_\_\_ (come) from school at 2 o'clock.

We \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) very hungry but we \_\_\_\_\_ (be) too cold. While we \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) with my umbrella, we \_\_\_\_\_ (find) a coin. It \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) a normal coin, it \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a strange coin. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not continue) walking. We \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a bit nervous. What should we do? Maybe, we \_\_\_\_\_ to (have) put the coin where we \_\_\_\_\_ (find) it. We \_\_\_\_\_ (do) this. We \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) on the street, when a tall man \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) us for the coin. We \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) him that the coin \_\_\_\_\_ (be) at the beginning of the street. We \_\_\_\_\_ (know) what \_\_\_\_\_ (happen), so we \_\_\_\_\_ (continue) walking.