



Institución Educativa Abraham Reyes

Guías de Trabajo

II Periodo Académico Año 2021

GUIA DE INGLES SEGUNDO PERIODO GRADO 9

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MEDIO DE ENTREGA:

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FECHA LÍMITE:

INDICADORES:

SER

Muestra respeto y valora las costumbres colombianas y las de otros países.

SABER

Identifica las situaciones donde se habla de experiencias en el pasado.
Analiza un texto donde se presentan situaciones del pasado

HACER

Produce información relacionada con eventos propios del pasado.
Narra secuencialmente sus acciones del fin de semana pasado

PAST SIMPLE

Uso del pasado simple

El pasado simple se usa al hablar de las siguientes acciones:

- Una acción finalizada que no tiene conexión con el presente.
- Acciones repetidas en el pasado.

- En narraciones, historias o al hablar sobre eventos históricos.

Por ejemplo:

- “Leonardo painted the Mona Lisa”. Leonardo pintó la Mona Lisa.
- “We went to France for our holidays”. Fuimos a Francia de vacaciones.
- “When I was little I loved playing cards”. Cuando era pequeño me encantaba jugar a las cartas.

Las siguientes palabras indican que hay que usar el pasado simple: “yesterday”, “last week/month/year”, “ago”. Además, si hay alguna otra palabra que indica un tiempo o lugar determinado del pasado, también se usa el pasado simple en inglés.

- “I met him a long time ago”. Lo conocí hace mucho tiempo.
- “We visited Sue yesterday”. Ayer visitamos a Sue.
- “Last week I saw them at the post office”. Los vimos en la oficina de correos la semana pasada.

Cómo se forma el pasado simple

Normalmente los verbos en inglés se dividen en dos grupos: los regulares y los irregulares. Los verbos regulares no son difíciles porque su pasado simple se forma añadiendo “-ed” al verbo independientemente de la persona que se use (primera, segunda o tercera), o de si quién ejecuta la acción está en singular o plural.

Sin embargo, los verbos irregulares son diferentes. Abajo verás una tabla con algunos de los verbos irregulares más comunes en inglés; si quieres usarlos correctamente, tendrás que aprenderlos de memoria. Imprime la lista o encuentra una canción o un poema en YouTube y aprende estas palabras poco a poco, 5-10 cada día.

La tabla tiene tres columnas: la primera columna es el infinitivo (la forma original del verbo), la segunda es el pasado simple y la tercera es el participio pasado.

Por ejemplo, el verbo “work” es un verbo regular, por lo que para formar su pasado simple hay que añadir “-ed” al final”: “I worked at home yesterday”.

Ahora echemos un vistazo a un verbo irregular. Usemos el verbo “buy”:
“I bought a new car yesterday”. Ayer compré un carro nuevo.

Como puedes ver, se usa la forma gramatical que está en la segunda columna.

Para hacer preguntas en pasado simple, hay que usar la palabra “did” .

Hay que colocar la palabra “did” al principio de la oración (si hay otra palabra como “what”, “where”, “why”, etc., coloca “did” detrás). Recuerda que no debes añadir “-ed” al verbo (para los verbos regulares) o usar el pasado simple del verbo (para los verbos irregulares).

Por ejemplo:

“Did you work at home yesterday?”. ¿Trabajaste ayer en casa?

“Did you buy a new car last week?”. ¿Compraste un carro nuevo la semana pasada?

“Where did they study English?”. ¿Dónde estudiaron ellos inglés?

“Why did he break the window last night?”. ¿Por qué rompió la ventana anoche?

Para formar oraciones negativas, hay que añadir el adverbio “not” después de la palabra “did”:

“I did not work at home yesterday”. Ayer no trabajé en casa.

“I did not buy a new car last week”. La semana pasada no compré un carro nuevo.

O puedes usar la contracción “didn’t”:

“He didn’t buy a new car last week”. Él no compró un carro nuevo la semana pasada.

“They didn’t study English at school”. Ellos no estudiaron inglés en la escuela.

Link para ver la explicación

<https://preply.com/es/blog/2014/12/03/el-pasado-simple-como-se-construye-y-cuando-se-usa/>

Videos past simple

https://youtu.be/g-uW_KheiEc

https://youtu.be/mwh_IWwwN8Y

PAST SIMPLE		Auxiliary: DO DID DONE													
Regular verbs (-ed)		Irregular verbs (different ways)													
<table border="1"> <tr> <th>BASE FORM</th> <th>PAST FORM</th> <th></th> </tr> <tr> <td>TO PLAY</td> <td>PLAYED</td> <td>PLAYED</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TO WALK</td> <td>WALKED</td> <td>WALKED</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TO STUDY</td> <td>STUDIED</td> <td>STUDIED</td> </tr> </table>	BASE FORM	PAST FORM		TO PLAY	PLAYED	PLAYED	TO WALK	WALKED	WALKED	TO STUDY	STUDIED	STUDIED			
BASE FORM	PAST FORM														
TO PLAY	PLAYED	PLAYED													
TO WALK	WALKED	WALKED													
TO STUDY	STUDIED	STUDIED													
Affirmative: SUBJECT + BASE FORM -ed EX. I / you / he / she / it / we / they played football yesterday		<table border="1"> <tr> <th>BASE FORM</th> <th>PAST FORM</th> <th></th> </tr> <tr> <td>TO MAKE</td> <td>MADE</td> <td>MADE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TO RING</td> <td>RANG</td> <td>RUNG</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TO GO</td> <td>WENT</td> <td>GONE</td> </tr> </table>		BASE FORM	PAST FORM		TO MAKE	MADE	MADE	TO RING	RANG	RUNG	TO GO	WENT	GONE
BASE FORM	PAST FORM														
TO MAKE	MADE	MADE													
TO RING	RANG	RUNG													
TO GO	WENT	GONE													
Affirmative: SUBJECT + 2nd FORM EX. I / you / he / she / it / we / they went to the cinema															
Negative: SUBJECT + DIDN'T + BASE FORM															
REGULAR VERBS:	EX. I / you / he / she / it / we / they	didn't	play football yesterday												
IRREGULAR VERBS:	EX. I / you / he / she / it / we / they	didn't	go to the cinema last night												
(Yes / No quest.) Interrogative: DID + SUBJECT + BASE FORM ?															
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(Wh- quest.) Interrogative: WH- WORD + DID + SUBJECT + BASE FORM ?															
REGULAR VERBS:	EX. What	did I / you / he / she / it / we / they	play yesterday ? Football												
IRREGULAR VERBS:	EX. Where	did I / you / he / she / it / we / they	go last night ? to the cinema												

Lista de verbos irregulares

<http://www.mansioningles.com/gram53.htm>

Ejemplos oraciones pasado simple

<https://www.ejemplos.co/20-ejemplos-de-oraciones-en-past-simple/>

PAST CONTINUOUS

El pasado continuo se utiliza para acciones que estaban pasando en un momento específico en el pasado. Como el presente continuo, se forma con el verbo auxiliar “to be” y el verbo+ing.

Grammatical Rules (Reglas gramaticales)

Form (Forma)

Para formar el pasado continuo se utiliza el verbo auxiliar “to be” y el verbo+ing. El verbo auxiliar “to be” está en el pasado simple, pero ten en cuenta que “to be” es un verbo irregular.

Sujeto Auxiliar (to be) Verb+ing

I, he, she, it was talking, eating, learning, doing, going...

you, we, they were talking, eating, learning, doing, going...

Structure (Estructura)

1. Affirmative Sentences (Frases afirmativas)

Sujeto + verbo auxiliar (to be) + verbo+ing.

Ejemplos:

I was talking.(Estaba hablando.)

He was eating.(Estaba comiendo.)

They were learning.(Estaban aprendiendo.)

2. Negative Sentences (Frases negativas)

Sujeto + verbo auxiliar (to be) + “not” + verbo+ing.

Ejemplos:

I was not [wasn't] talking.(No estaba hablando.)

He was not [wasn't] eating.(No estaba comiendo.)

They were not [weren't] learning.(No estaban aprendiendo.)

3. Interrogative Sentences (Frases interrogativas)

Verbo auxiliar (to be) + sujeto + verbo+ing?

Ejemplos:

Were you talking?(¿Estabas hablando?)

Was he eating?(¿Estaba comiendo?)

Were they learning?(¿Estaban aprendiendo?)

Uses (Usos)

1. El pasado continuo se usa para una acción en desarrollo en el pasado cuando otra acción la interrumpe. La acción que interrumpe está en el pasado simple. “When” y “while” señalan el uso del pasado simple y continuo. En general, usamos el pasado simple directamente después de “when” y el pasado continuo después de “while”.

Ejemplos:

Jose called while I was watching the news.(Jose llamó mientras estaba mirando las noticias.)

He was walking to work when he fell.(Estaba caminando hacia su trabajo cuando se cayó.)

Was it raining when you left?(¿Estaba lloviendo cuando te fuiste?)

2. Se usa el pasado continuo para hablar sobre acciones en un tiempo específico en el pasado.

Ejemplos:

Paula wasn't living in Spain in 2005. (Paula no estaba viviendo en España en el 2005.)

We were still working at 10 o'clock last night.(Todavía estábamos trabajando a las 10 anoche.)

3. Se usa el pasado continuo para dos acciones que estaban ocurriendo al mismo tiempo en el pasado.

Ejemplos:

My son was reading while I was cooking.(Mi hijo estaba leyendo mientras que yo estaba cocinando.)

They were talking very loudly while we were trying to watch the movie.(Estaban hablando muy alto mientras nosotros estábamos intentando mirar la película.)

<https://www.curso-ingles.com/aprender/cursos/nivel-intermedio/verb-tenses-past/past-continuous>

USED TO: SOLIA

Ejemplos:

+ He used to play the piano with Simon and his granddad. / Él solía tocar la guitarra con Simón y con su abuelo.

+ She used to drive her brother's car when he was not home. / Ella acostumbraba a conducir el auto de su hermano cuando él no estaba en casa

Used to en inglés

Significado	Usos
<p>Esta expresión significa SOLÍA en español.</p> <p>Ejemplo:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">» I used to play soccer» Solía jugar fútbol	<p>Se usa para hablar de una acción que ocurría como un hábito en el pasado, pero no ocurre o no es verdadera en el presente:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">» I used to play soccer, but now I don't have time» Solía jugar fútbol, pero ahora no tengo tiempo

Ejemplos

 Si quieres aprender inglés GRATIS, ve a: www.aprenderinglesrapidoysencillo.com

- + He used to cook, but now he doesn't have time to do it
Solía cocinar pero ahora no tiene tiempo de hacerlo
- We didn't use to watch TV when we were younger
No solíamos ver televisión cuando éramos más jóvenes
- ? Did he use to drink alcohol?
¿Él solía beber alcohol?

1. Oraciones afirmativas:

Cuando usamos USED TO en frases afirmativas hablamos de una acción que ocurría como un hábito o un estado en el pasado, en el presente pero esa acción no ocurre o no es verdadera.

La estructura es: Sujeto + used to + verbo con complemento

- I used to talk to my brother almost every day, but now he lives in Europe. / Solía hablar con mi hermano casi todos los días, pero ahora él vive en Europa.
- They used to drink orange juice before breakfast, but now they can't do that. / Acostumbraban a tomar jugo de naranja antes del desayuno, pero ahora no pueden hacer eso.

2. Frases negativas:

En negativo hablamos de una acción que no solía ocurrir en el pasado, pero que ahora es usual o verdadera.

La *estructura* es: Sujeto + didn't use to + verbo con complemento

- She didn't use to write essays, but now she writes 2 essays every week. / No solía escribir ensayos, pero ahora escribe 2 ensayos cada semana.
- We didn't use to dance salsa, but now we go to salsa clubs on Saturdays. / No solíamos bailar salsa, pero ahora vamos a clubes de salsa los sábados.

3. Preguntas:

Podemos también preguntar los que alguien solía o acostumbraba a hacer en el pasado. Para el interrogativo usamos el auxiliar DID al inicio de la oración seguido del sujeto.

Estructura: Did + sujeto + use to + verbo más complemento?

- Did you use to draw when you were at elementary school? / ¿Solías dibujar cuando estabas en la escuela primaria?
- Did Ralph use to run as fast as he runs now? / ¿Ralph solía correr tan rápido como corre ahora?

Para *responder* usamos el auxiliar DID.

- Did you use to watch horror movies alone when you were a kid? / ¿Solías ver películas de terror solo cuando eras niño?

Yes, I did / Sí

No, I didn't / No

Link explicación:

<https://www.aprenderinglesrapidoysolier.com/2014/07/08/explicacion-sobre-used-to-en-ingles-solier/>

ACTIVIDADES PARA ENTREGAR

A. Leer los textos y realizar las actividades propuestas.

EVERYDAY PEOPLE CHANGING THE WORLD

1

Thulani Madondo started an educational programme to help children living in the slums of Kliptown, South Africa.

When Thulani left primary school, his father told him that he didn't have enough money for his high school fees. Thulani washed cars and carried boxes to earn his own money to pay to go to school.

The Kliptown Youth Program helps other young people in Kliptown to get an education and improve their lives. It gives them uniforms, books and money for their school fees.



2

Pushpa Basnet runs a day care centre for children who are growing up in prison in Nepal.

Pushpa studied social work at university. One day when she visited a women's prison, she saw children living there. She was shocked by this situation and she opened a children's day care centre.

Every day, children under the age of six leave prison in the morning to spend the day at the centre. Pushpa also runs a residential home for older children who have the chance to go to school and get food and health care.



3

Catalina Escobar's foundation transforms the lives of Colombian teenage mothers.

Catalina worked as a volunteer in a hospital in Cartagena. One day, a twelve-day-old boy died in her arms because the baby's teenage mother didn't have money for the treatment to save him. A week later, Catalina's baby son Juan Felipe fell from a balcony and died. Catalina didn't want any more children to die in these terrible situations.

Her foundation offers medical care and training programmes to help teenage mothers and their children to have a better life.



Glossary

- slums: *barrios bajos*
- school fees: *matrícula*
- earn money: *ganar dinero*
- day care centre: *guardería*
- grow up: *criarse*
- training: *formación*

9. Read the story of Chris, a sixteen-year-old boy from Toronto. Complete it with regular past simple forms of the verbs in brackets.



It was a Tuesday. Chris (1) _____ (finish) school, and (2) _____ (decide) to go to the park. He (3) _____ (relax) on a bench near a lake. Suddenly, someone (4) _____ (scream) loudly. A woman was at the edge of the water, and a small boy was in the middle of the lake. The boy (5) _____ (try) to swim, but he (6) _____ (disappear) under the water. Chris (7) _____ (not have) time to put on a swimsuit. He (8) _____ (jump) into the water and (9) _____ (pull) the boy out of the water. The boy's mother (10) _____ (want) to give Chris some money, but he (11) _____ (not take) it. He was a true hero!

10. Read the stories on page 27 again. Answer the questions. Write full sentences and use the past simple in your answers.

- Why did Thulani Madondo have to work while he was still at school?
- What kind of organisation did Thulani create to help poor children?
- What did Pushpa study at university?
- Why did Pushpa start a children's day centre?
- What happened to Catalina Escobar's son?
- Why did the twelve-day-old baby die?



B. Observa las imágenes e inventa una corta historia. Escribe tu historia usando verbos en pasado simple.

look at the pictures and invent a short story. Write your story using verbs in the past simple.



C. Elabore un escrito en el cual hable sobre sus vacaciones pasadas utilizando el pasado simple.

D. Use the following to answer questions 15-20: Choose the best word or phrase to complete the sentence.

- 1. Where ____ on your last vacation?
A) you went B) did you C) do you went D) did you go
- 2. How long ____ there?
A) you stayed B) did you stay C) do you stayed D) you did stay
- 3. ____ anyone interesting?
A) Did you meet B) Do you met C) You met D) Did you met
- 4. I ____ a good time on my vacation.
A) didn't had B) have C) had D) don't had

5. We _____ to Acapulco in my friend's car.

- A) drove B) drove C) driven D) driving

6. How _____ to Paris?

- A) you did get B) you did get C) did you get D) did you get

E. Reading - Use the following to answer questions 1-6: Read the text.

Answer the question with information from the text.

<p><i>Dear Angelina,</i> <i>I'm in France. It's a great place. But I had some trouble on the first day. I fell at the airport in Paris. I was OK, but I broke my camera! And I forgot my passport at the hotel in the south of France.</i> <i>Right now, I'm in Paris. It's amazing! I climbed the Eiffel Tower. I saw some beautiful paintings at the Louvre. I visited a palace and the Cathedral of Notre Dame.</i> <i>I went to a very nice restaurant last night. I ate some delicious French food. But I didn't know what it was! I met a good-looking Frenchman there. His name is Pierre, and he's really nice. We went to a musical! See you next week!</i> <i>Yuka</i></p>	<div data-bbox="1122 533 1247 655" style="border: 1px solid black; width: 77px; height: 58px; margin-bottom: 20px;"></div> <p><i>Angelina Spivey 102 North Street Denver, CO 80206 US</i></p>
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1. What happened at the Paris airport?

2. What happened in the south of France?

3. What did Yuka do in Paris?

4. Where did Yuka meet Pierre?

5. What did Yuka do last night?

6. Is Yuka having a good time?

F. Put the verbs into the correct tense (simple past or past progressive).

1. When I (do) was doing the washing-up, I (break) broke a plate.
2. While Tom (play) _____ the piano, his mother (do) _____ the washing-up.
3. He (drink) _____ some juice and then he (eat) _____ a few chips.
4. I (have) _____ dinner when I suddenly (hear) _____ a loud bang.
5. When my father (work) _____ in the garden, an old friend (pass) _____ by to see him.
6. She (go) _____ to school, (take) _____ out her textbook and (begin) _____ to learn.
7. When it (start) _____ to rain, our dog (want) _____ to come inside.
8. When Jane (do) _____ a language course in Ireland, she (visit) _____ Blarney Castle.
9. When I (be) _____ on my way home, I (see) _____ an accident.
10. I (not / understand) _____ what they (talk) _____ about.

G. Choose the correct option

1. What music _____ to like when you were a child?
A. Did you use B. did you used C. used you
2. I _____ listen to music when I was a child.
A. Didn't use to B. Didn't used to C. usedn't to
3. They _____ in the country, but now they live in the city
A. Used to live B. Used to living C. Use to live
4. _____ have long hair when you were younger?

A. Used you to B. Did you use to C. Did you used to

5. She _____ very tall when she was in school.

A. Didn't used to be B. Didn't use to be C. Used not to be

H. Elabore un escrito en el cual exprese algunas actividades que solía hacer y ya no hace.