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CENTRO DE EDUCACIÓN DE NIVEL SECUNDARIO
Nº 3-440 «Prof. RICARDO BENITO VIDELA»**

MODALIDAD SEMIPRESENCIAL

Lengua extranjera - INGLÉS

3º CICLO ORIENTADO «F»

PERIODO I

CARTILLA Nº 1

TEMAS:

- ❖ Repaso de tiempos verbales: Presente Simple, Presente Continuo, Pasado Simple, Pasado Continuo (formas de la oración: afirmativa, negativa, interrogativa y respuesta corta)

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PROGRAMA 20....
LENGUA EXTRANJERA – INGLÉS
C.E.N.S. 3-440 «Prof. Ricardo Benito Videla»

Modalidad: Semipresencial **Curso:** 3º CICLO ORIENTADO «F»

Horario: Martes 20:10 h – 21:25 h

Docente a cargo: Prof. SUAREZ SANTILLAN, C. Alejandro

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PERÍODO I

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Bibliografía del estudiante y el docente: Material de trabajo diseñado y elaborado por el docente a cargo de la cátedra.

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(Firma y aclaración del docente)



¡Hola! Quienes integramos la comunidad educativa del CENS 3-440 Prof. Ricardo B. Videla queremos darte una cálida bienvenida e invitarte a ser parte de nuestra vida institucional, para compartir juntos expectativas, aprendizajes y proyectos.

Sabemos que terminar tus estudios secundarios significa para vos un desafío, en tanto te demandará constancia y responsabilidad. Pero también es un desafío para nosotros, porque la incorporación de nuevos grupos siempre demanda una adecuación de la propuesta formativa que permita atender a tus necesidades e inquietudes. Es nuestro compromiso –nuestro deseo– acompañarte en el proceso de transitar los caminos hacia un pensamiento más crítico, hacia una conciencia de ciudadano activo, y a la vez, a una sólida formación académica que te permita desempeñarte en un futuro plenamente.

El presente material constituye el módulo de trabajo de la asignatura Lengua extranjera- Inglés correspondiente a la modalidad semipresencial del C.E.N.S. En él encontrarás tanto los contenidos conceptuales necesarios para el estudio de la materia como así también ejercicios y actividades que te ayudarán a la comprensión luego de la aplicación de la misma.

Te invitamos a ir descubriendo una a una las cartillas que te serán entregadas, las cuales deberás realizar y entregar para que por cada una se te asigne una calificación numérica, lo que te habilitará a rendir una evaluación que integre las cartillas trabajadas en este módulo antes de pasar al siguiente.

Contá siempre con nuestra ayuda, la de tus profes, que estamos para resolver cualquier duda o inquietud que se te pueda presentar a lo largo de la resolución de cada una de las cartillas.



¡Éxitos! ¡Manos a la obra!

En este capítulo nos propondremos repasar los tiempos verbales estudiados y aprendidos durante los años anteriores. Para lograr resolver los ejercicios incluidos en esta cartilla, podrás valerte de y hacer uso de todo el material bibliográfico de que dispongas: libros de texto, apuntes de gramática, internet, entre otros.

Recordá siempre consultar a tu profe todo lo que no logres comprender durante tu estudio, y lo más importante, intentá agotar hasta la última alternativa antes de decir «No puedo». Estoy –y estamos– para impulsarte en tu camino hacia el éxito. ¡No te rindas tan fácilmente!



Para iniciar, retomaremos desde el verbo *to be*. Repasaremos los diferentes tiempos verbales haciendo contrastes entre el presente y el pasado, en las formas afirmativa (1.a.), interrogativa (1.b.) y negativa (1.c.).

1. Verb to be

1. a. Affirmative form

Present Simple	Past Simple	Present Simple (Examples)	Past Simple (Examples)
I am	I was	I am at home.	I was at home.
You are	You were	They are students.	They were students.
He is	He was	John is a teacher.	John was a teacher.
She is	She was	Claire is a nurse.	Claire was a nurse.
It is	It was	It is delicious.	It was delicious.
We are	We were	We are good friends.	We were good friends.
You are	You were	You are my classmate.	You were my classmate.
They are	They were	They are neighbours.	They were neighbours.

1. b. Interrogative form

Present Simple	Past Simple	Present Simple (Examples)	Past Simple (Examples)
Am I?	Was I?	Am I at home?	Was I at home?
Are you?	Were you?	Are they students?	Were they students?
Is he?	Was he?	Is John a teacher?	Was John a teacher?
Is she?	Was she?	Is Claire a nurse?	Was Claire a nurse?
Is it?	Was it?	Is it delicious?	Was it delicious?
Are we?	Were we?	Are we good friends?	Were we good friends?
Are you?	Were you?	Are you my classmate?	Were you my classmate?
Are they?	Were they?	Are they neighbours?	Were they neighbours?

Present Simple			Past Simple		
Yes,	I	am.	Yes,	I he she it	was.
	he she it	is.		we you they	were.
	we you they	are.			
No,	I	'm not.	No,	I he she it	wasn't.
	he she it	isn't.		we you they	weren't.
	we you they	aren't.			

1. c. *Negative form*

Present Simple	Past Simple
I am not = I'm not	I was not = I wasn't
You are not = You aren't	You were not = You weren't
He is not = He isn't	He was not = He wasn't
She is = She isn't	She was not = She wasn't
It is not = It isn't	It was not = It wasn't
We are not = We aren't	We were not = We weren't
You are not = You aren't	You were not = You weren't
They are not = They aren't	They were not = They weren't

Present Simple (Examples)	Past Simple (Examples)
I am not / 'm not at home.	I was not / wasn't at home.
They are not / aren't students.	They were not / weren't students.
John is not / isn't a teacher.	John was not / wasn't a teacher.
Claire is not / isn't a nurse.	Claire was not / wasn't a nurse.
It is not / isn't delicious.	It was not / wasn't delicious.
We are not / aren't good friends.	We were not / weren't good friends.
You are not / aren't my classmate.	You were not / weren't my classmate.
They are not / aren't neighbours.	They were not / weren't neighbours.

Let's work!



Practice

A) Read the sentences carefully and fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb to be in the present simple or past simple. Then, turn them into the negative and interrogative form.

(= Lee bien las siguientes oraciones y completa con la forma del verbo *to be* que corresponde. Una vez completa la oración exprésala en la forma negativa e interrogativa.)

Present Simple	Past Simple
1. Richard _____ an engineer. (-) _____ (?) _____	6. Amanda _____ at the cinema yesterday. (-) _____ (?) _____
2. Liz and Sue _____ cousins. (-) _____ (?) _____	7. My parents _____ in Europe last week. (-) _____ (?) _____
3. Peter and I _____ at school. (-) _____ (?) _____	8. David _____ a good leader. (-) _____ (?) _____
4. The teachers _____ in the classroom. (-) _____ (?) _____	9. The dogs _____ in the street. (-) _____ (?) _____
5. Helen _____ in Buenos Aires. (-) _____ (?) _____	10. The car _____ expensive. (-) _____ (?) _____

B) Read the sentences. Then, circle the right option. (= Lee las siguientes oraciones y redondea la opción correcta.)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Tom is / am in class. | 9. Kevin / They was in class. |
| 2. My friends were / was at a party. | 10. The cat / We are friends. |
| 3. Mendoza is / am a nice province. | 11. I / Ben was in Argentina. |
| 4. We was / were students. | 12. The children / Clark are busy. |
| 5. She are / is a doctor. | 13. They / The dog was in the bedroom. |
| 6. You was / were a teacher. | 14. You / Your brother is in the musical band. |
| 7. I is / am in class. | 15. I / The boys was at the concert. |
| 8. He were / was a student. | 16. The computer / We is big and new. |

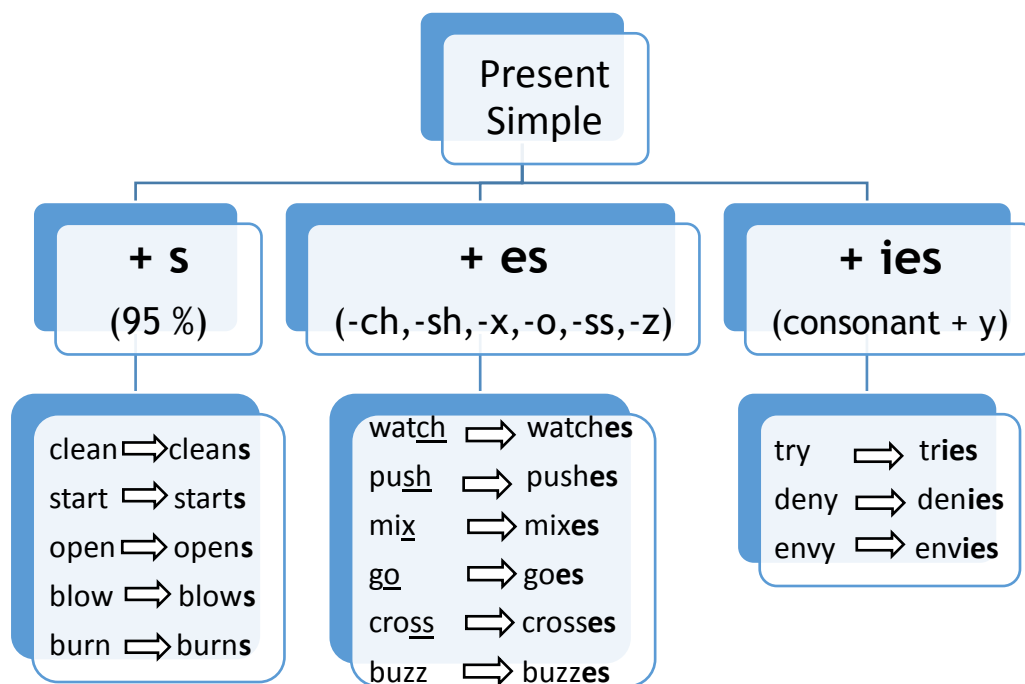
2. *Simple Tenses (other verbs)*

Como se habrá podido notar, toda la información anterior corresponde vincularla a los tiempos verbales Presente simple y Pasado simple pero únicamente del verbo *to be*, es decir el verbo ser/estar. Pero, ¿qué ocurre con los verbos correr, tomar, compartir, volar, entre tantos otros? ¿Cómo conjugo estos verbos en los tiempos mencionados? Esta sección de la cartilla se ocupa entonces de retomar Presente simple y Pasado simple pero del resto de los verbos, quedando exceptuado el *to be*.

Siguiendo el esquema utilizado con la información acerca del verbo *be*, continuaremos con el mismo modelo, es decir que se analizarán las oraciones afirmativas (2.a.), interrogativas (2.b.) y respuesta corta y, finalmente, la forma interrogativa (2.c.)

En Presente Simple los todos los verbos «cambian», es decir alteran su escritura, sufren una variación. Tales variaciones ocurren para la 3ra persona singular, es decir para cuando el sujeto o participante de la oración es *he, she, it* (él, ella, eso/esto respectivamente). Como observarás en el siguiente esquema, los cambios que sufren los verbos incluyen tres posibilidades:

1. agregar **-s** a la forma base o infinitiva del mismo verbo (el 95 % de los verbos recaen en este grupo);
2. agregar **-es** a la forma base, solo si el verbo termina por -ch, -sh, -x, -o, -ss, -zz;
3. agregar **-ies**, solo si el verbo termina por -y precedida de consonante, es decir que antes de la -y debe existir una consonante. Se debe reemplazar la «y» por «i» más «es». En el caso que haya una vocal antes de la «y» (ejemplo: *say*), la -y permanece en el verbo y simplemente se agrega -s (ejemplo: *says*).

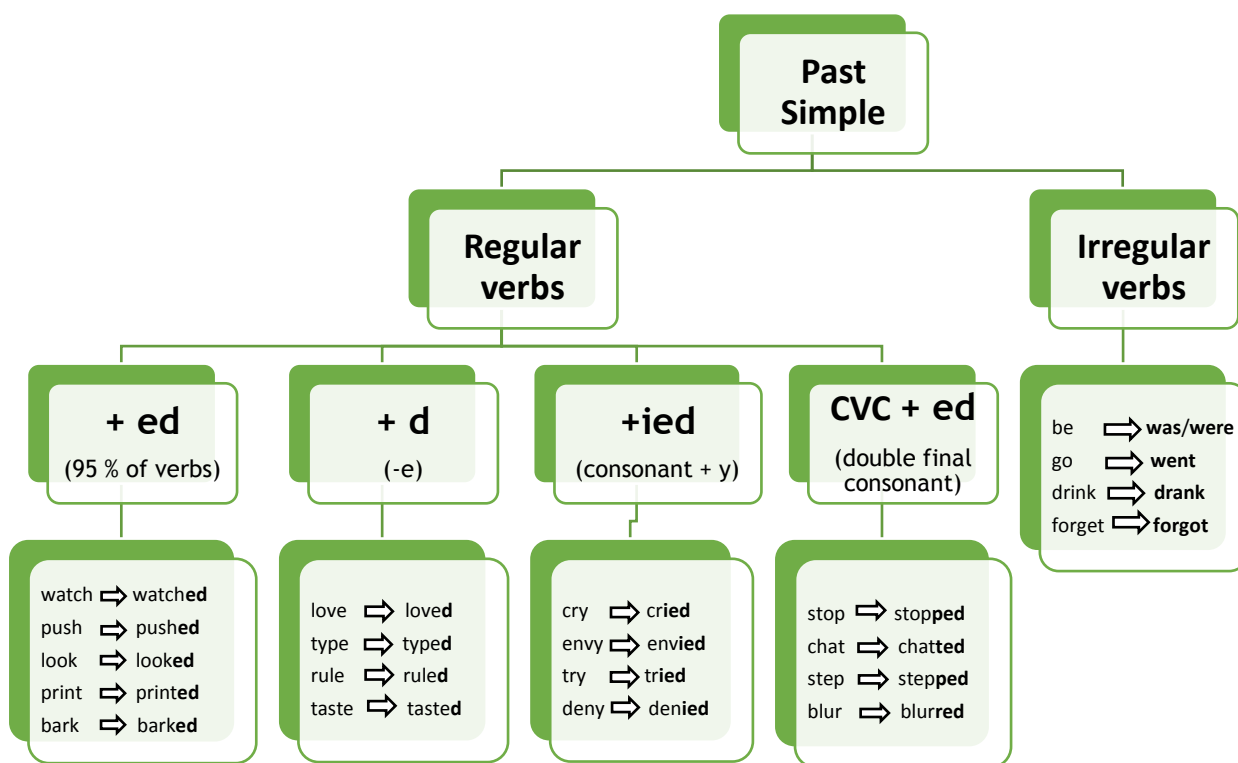


Para el Pasado Simple, las consideraciones con respecto a la variación en la escritura de los verbos son otras. Primero que nada se hace necesario hacer una clasificación de los verbos según sean regulares o irregulares:

1. Verbos regulares. Las variaciones de este tipo de verbos incluyen:

- 1.1. **+ed** ⇒ 95 % de los verbos cambian agregando esta terminación;
- 1.2. **+d** ⇒ cuando el verbo termina por la vocal -e, simplemente se agrega «d»
- 1.3. **+ied** ⇒ cuando el verbo termina por -y precedido de consonante, es decir que antes de la -y existe un consonante. Se debe reemplazar la «y» por «i» más «ed». En el caso que existiera una vocal antes de la «y» (ejemplo: *pray*), esta permanece y simplemente se agrega «ed» (ejemplo: *prayed*);
- 1.4. **CVC+ed** ⇒ cuando las últimas tres letras del verbo muestran la sucesión de **Consonante-Vocal-Consonante** se debe **duplicar la última consonante** y luego agregar «ed». Es importante conocer que las consonantes «f, h, j, k, q, s, v, w, x, y, z» nunca se duplican en los verbos cuando ocupan la posición final, por los que caerían en el primero de los grupos mencionados. Existen excepciones a esta regla.

2. Verbos irregulares. Como su nombre lo indica, resulta casi imposible ordenar estos verbos según patrones que los reúnan. Existe una **lista de verbos irregulares** que nos muestra cómo varía cada verbo irregular desde su forma base o presente simple al pasado simple. Gracias a esta imposibilidad de agruparlos por patrones es que estos verbos deben ser estudiados de memoria.



2. a. *Affirmative form*

Present Simple (Examples)	Past Simple (Examples)
I travel to the city every day.	I travelled to the city yesterday.
You sing nice songs.	You sang nice songs last time.
He teaches at university.	He taught at university two years ago.
She flies every summer.	She flew last summer.
It rains all the time.	It rained all the time last holiday.
We meet on Saturdays.	We met on Saturdays.
You play volleyball.	You played volleyball last weekend.
They chat on the internet.	They chatted on the internet a month ago.

2. b. Interrogative form

Present Simple			Past Simple		
Do	I you we they	speak English?	Did	I you we they he she it	speak English?
Does	he she it	speak English?			

Como se evidencia en el cuadro anterior, sea en Presente o Pasado simple, las preguntas siguen una misma estructura: **Verbo Auxiliar** (*Do, Does, Did*) + **Sujeto** + **Verbo** (siempre será expresado en infinitivo, es decir sin agregados) + **Complemento** (el verbo no forma parte del complemento. Se trata de la porción de información situada al final de la oración y ayuda a completar la idea, el sentido de la pregunta).

Nótese que en presente simple los verbos auxiliares necesarios para la formación de interrogaciones son dos: *Do* (si los sujetos son *I, you, we, they*) y *Does* (si los sujetos son *he, she, it*).

Para el pasado simple existe un único verbo auxiliar: *Did*. Este se usa sin diferenciar pronombres personales plurales o singulares.

Indistintamente del tiempo en que sean usados, los verbos auxiliares no poseen significado.

Present Simple (Examples)	Past Simple (Examples)
Do I travel to the city every day?	Did I travel to the city yesterday?
Do you sing nice songs?	Did you sang nice songs last time?
Does he teach at university?	Did he teach at university two years ago?
Does she fly every summer?	Did she fly last summer?
Does it rain all the time?	Did it rain all the time last holiday?
Do we meet on Saturdays?	Did we met on Saturdays?
Do you play volleyball?	Did you play volleyball last weekend?
Do they chat on the internet?	Did they chat on the internet a month ago?

Short answers (= respuestas cortas)

Present Simple			Past Simple		
Yes,	I we you they	do.	Yes,	I we you they he she it	did.
	he she it	does.			
No,	I we you they	don't.	No,	I we you they he she it	didn't.
	he she it	doesn't.			

2. c. Negative form

Present Simple (Examples)	Past Simple (Examples)
I don't travel to the city every day.	I didn't travel to the city yesterday.
You don't sing nice songs.	You didn't sing nice songs last time.
He doesn't teach at university.	He didn't teach at university two years ago.
She doesn't fly every summer.	She didn't fly last summer.
It doesn't rain all the time.	It didn't rain all the time last holiday.
We don't meet on Saturdays.	We didn't meet on Saturdays.
You don't play volleyball.	You didn't play volleyball last weekend.
They don't chat on the internet.	They didn't chat on the internet a month ago.

Para la formación de oraciones negativas, el orden de los elementos será el siguiente:
Sujeto/Participante + Auxiliar + NOT + Verbo (infinitivo) + Complemento/Objeto

do + not = **don't**
does + not = **doesn't**

did + not = **didn't**

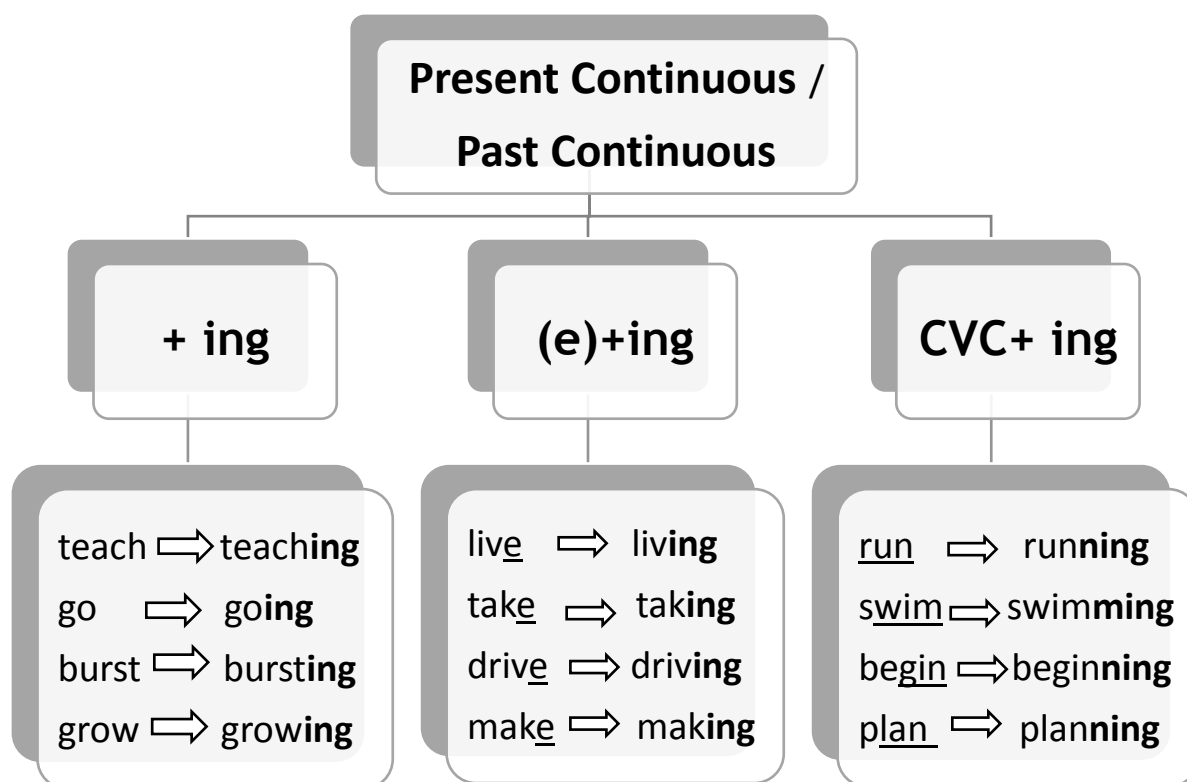
3. Continuous Tenses

Recordá que, en términos generales, estos tiempos verbales son usados para referir a acciones que **están/estaban ocurriendo** al momento de hablar, por tanto la acción se encuentra en progreso. Por esto, los tiempos reciben el nombre de **continuo** o **progresivo**.

Antes de adentrarnos en cada una de las formas de la oración, es preciso conocer cuáles son las variaciones que sufre cualquier verbo en cualquier tiempo continuo, en esta oportunidad presente y pasado continuo.

Las variaciones verbales incluyen:

1. **+ing** \Rightarrow por regla general, la mayoría de los verbos (95 %) cambian en estos tiempos verbales agregando «ing» a la forma base o infinitiva;
2. **(e) + ing** \Rightarrow siempre y cuando el verbo finalice por la vocal «e», debe eliminarse obligatoriamente, luego agregar «ing»;
3. **CVC + ing** \Rightarrow cuando las últimas tres letras del verbos contengan el patrón Consonante-Vocal-Consonante, se debe **duplicar la última consonante** antes de agregar «ing». Sin embargo, no siempre sucede lo impuesto por la regla, por lo que hay que saber que existen excepciones.



Observarás en los siguientes cuadros dos tiempos verbales contratados: Presente Continuo y Pasado Continuo, en las formas afirmativa (3.a.), interrogativa (3.b.) y negativa (3.c.) de la oración.

3. a. *Affirmative form*

Present Continuous	Past Continuous
I am /'m speaking	I was speaking
You are /'re speaking	You were speaking
He is /'s speaking	He was speaking
She is /'s speaking	She was speaking
It is /'s speaking	It was speaking
We are /'re speaking	We were speaking
You are /'re speaking	You were speaking
They are /'re speaking	They were speaking

Present Continuous (Examples)	Past Continuous (Examples)
I am /'m speaking English now.	I was speaking English.
They are /'re cooking dinner.	They were cooking dinner.
John is /'s driving his car.	John was driving his car fast.
Claire is /'s texting.	Claire was sending text messages.
It is /'s raining heavily.	It was raining heavily.
We are /'re reading.	We were reading.
You are /'re watching TV.	You were watching TV.
They are /'re taking a bus.	They were taking a bus.

Nótese en presente continuo que la oración afirmativa responde a la siguiente estructura:

Sujeto + to be (am/are/is) + gerundio (también participio presente) + **Complemento**

Recuerda que:

- la forma **am** conjuga con el pronombre personal *I* (= yo);
- la forma **are** conjuga con los pronombres personales del plural, es decir *we, you, they* (= nosotros, tú/ vos/ Ud., ellos/as respectivamente);
- la forma **is** conjuga con los pronombres personales del singular, es decir *he, she, it* (= él, ella, esto/eso respectivamente).

Existe la opción de la contracción Sujeto + **am/are/is**, es decir expresarlo en forma corta, para ello resulta indispensable recordar colocar el apóstrofo entre el sujeto y el verbo *be* (*am, are, is*).

Nótese en pasado continuo que la oración afirmativa responde a la siguiente estructura:

Sujeto + to be (was/were) + gerundio (también participio presente) + **Complemento**

Recuerda que:

- la forma **was** conjuga con los pronombres personales del singular, es decir *I, he, she, it*
- la forma **were** conjuga con los pronombres personales del plural, es decir *we, you, they*

Otro dato a considerar acerca de este tiempo verbal es que no existen contracciones o formas cortas de sujeto + *was/were*.

2. b. *Interrogative form*

Present Continuous	Past Continuous	Present Continuous (Examples)	Past Continuous (Examples)
Am I speaking ?	Was I speaking ?	Am I speaking English?	Was I speaking English?
Are you speaking ?	Were you speaking ?	Are you cooking dinner?	Were you cooking dinner?
Is he speaking ?	Was he speaking ?	Is he driving his car?	Was he driving his car?
Is she speaking ?	Was she speaking ?	Is she texting ?	Was she texting ?
Is it speaking ?	Was it speaking ?	Is it raining heavily?	Was it raining heavily?
Are we speaking ?	Were we speaking ?	Are we reading ?	Were we reading ?
Are you speaking ?	Were you speaking ?	Are you watching TV?	Were you watching TV?
Are they speaking ?	Were they speaking ?	Are they taking a bus?	Were they taking a bus?

Nótese en presente continuo que la oración interrogativa responde a la siguiente estructura:

Am/ Are / Is + Sujeto/Participante + Verbo gerundio + Complemento/Objeto?

Nótese en pasado continuo que la oración interrogativa responde a la siguiente estructura:

Was / Were + Sujeto/Participante + Verbo gerundio + Complemento/Objeto?

Short answers

Present Continuous			Past Continuous		
Yes,	I	am.	Yes,	I	was.
	he she it	is.		he she it	
	we you they	are.		we you they	were.
No,	I	'm not.	No,	I	wasn't.
	he she it	isn't.		he she it	
	we you they	aren't.		we you they	weren't.

2. c. Negative form

Present Continuous	Past Continuous
I 'm not speaking	I was not / wasn't speaking
You are not/aren't speaking	You were not / weren't speaking
He is not / isn't speaking	He was not / wasn't speaking
She is not / isn't speaking	She was not / wasn't speaking
It is not / isn't speaking	It was not / wasn't speaking
We are not/aren't speaking	We were not / weren't speaking
You are not/aren't speaking	You were not / weren't speaking
They are not/aren't speaking	They were not / weren't speaking

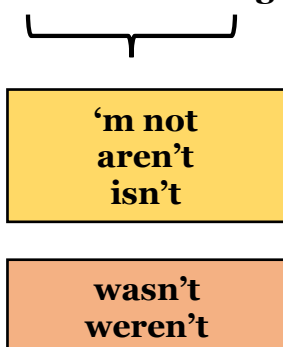
Present Continuous (Examples)	Past Continuous (Examples)
I am not / 'm not speaking English now.	I was not / wasn't speaking English.
They are not / aren't cooking dinner.	They were not / weren't cooking dinner.
John is not / isn't driving his car.	John was not / wasn't driving his car fast.
Claire is not / isn't texting .	Claire was not / wasn't sending text messages.
It is not / isn't raining heavily.	It was not / wasn't raining heavily.
We are not / aren't reading .	We were not / weren't reading .
You are not / aren't watching TV.	You were not / weren't watching TV.
They are not / aren't taking a bus.	They were not / weren't taking a bus.

Como se habrá podido notar, la oración negativa en presente continuo difiere de la afirmativa en la adición de la partícula «**not**», la que al ser contraída (=forma corta) con las tres formas del verbo *be* devienen en *am not* = **'m not**, *are not* = **aren't**, *is not* = **isn't**.

Por su parte, las contracciones (formas cortas) para el pasado continuo surgen a partir de la combinación del verbo *be* y la partícula «**not**», resultando *was not* en **wasn't**, y *were not* en **weren't**.

En cuanto a la estructura de este tipo de oraciones, se concluye:

Sujeto/Participante + to be + NOT + gerundio (verbo con -ing) + **Complemento/Objeto**



Let's work!



Practice

Realiza los siguientes ejercicios de práctica.

Completa las oraciones con el presente continuo afirmativo del verbo en paréntesis. Una vez completa la oración transfórmalas en negativo, interrogativo y respuestas cortas.

- 1) John and I _____ in a beautiful hotel. (**stay**)
- 2) Annie and Joe _____ a cake for tea. (**make**)
- 3) Spencer _____ at home today. (**work**)
- 4) I _____ for a letter from my parents. (**wait**)
- 5) You _____ too fast. (**walk**)
- 6) We _____ our next holiday. (**plan**)
- 7) The girls _____ their grandmother today. (**visit**)
- 8) She _____ in her bedroom at the moment. (**read**)
- 9) I _____ to listen to the radio but it's very noisy in here. (**try**)
- 10) The sun _____ beautifully today. (**shine**)

-
- 1) _____
 - 2) _____
 - 3) _____
 - 4) _____
 - 5) _____
 - 6) _____
 - 7) _____
 - 8) _____
 - 9) _____
 - 10) _____

- ?
- 1) _____
 - 2) _____
 - 3) _____
 - 4) _____
 - 5) _____
 - 6) _____
 - 7) _____
 - 8) _____
 - 9) _____
 - 10) _____

- Short
answers
- 1) (✓) _____
 - 2) (✗) _____
 - 3) (✗) _____
 - 4) (✓) _____
 - 5) (✗) _____
 - 6) (✓) _____
 - 7) (✗) _____
 - 8) (✓) _____
 - 9) (✓) _____
 - 10) (✗) _____

Completa con la forma **afirmativa** del **pasado continuo** del verbo en paréntesis. Una vez completa la oración transfórmala en **interrogativo** y **negativo**.

1- She _____ very hard. (**work**)

- _____
- _____

2- It _____ here in winter. (**snow**)

- _____
- _____

3- I _____ a big breakfast in the morning. (**have**)

- _____
- _____

4- They _____ the windows. (**open**)

- _____
- _____

5- Chris _____ on holiday every year. (**go**)

- _____
- _____

6- He _____ lunch alone. (**have**)

- _____
- _____

7- Young children _____ very quickly. (**learn**)

- _____
- _____

8- We _____ TV at night. (**watch**)

- _____
- _____

9- I _____ a sandwich at school. (**eat**)

- _____
- _____

10- My friends _____ yesterday. (**meet**)

- _____
- _____

Completa con la forma **pasado simple** afirmativo del verbo en paréntesis. Una vez completa la oración pásala al **interrogativo** y **negativo**.

1- Lautaro _____ to the party last night. (**come**)

(?) _____

(-) _____

2- Luisa _____ classes last week. (**attended**)

(?) _____

(-) _____

3- I _____ the history book yesterday morning. (**open**)

(?) _____

(-) _____

4- Catalina _____ some questions last class. (**ask**)

(?) _____

(-) _____

5- The boy _____ a letter a month ago. (**write**)

(?) _____

(-) _____

6- Ester _____ to Paris last holiday. (**travel**)

(?) _____

(-) _____

7- Forest _____ lots of oxygen. (**produce**)

(?) _____

(-) _____

8- Many cars _____ into flame last year. (**burst**)

(?) _____

(-) _____

9- The computers _____ on and off automatically. (**turn**)

(?) _____

(-) _____

10- Micaela and Brenda _____ their exams successfully. (**pass**)

(?) _____

(-) _____