



What happened? / ¿Qué sucedió?

In this second learning activity, you will learn about the verb be in past tense (was / were), dates (years, decades and centuries), simple past tense (regular and irregular verbs), important moments, coordinated connectors (so - but), subordinated connectors (because - although) and vocabulary related to vacation. / *En esta segunda actividad de aprendizaje, usted aprenderá sobre el verbo to be en tiempo pasado (was / were), fechas (años, décadas y siglos), pasado simple (verbos regulares e irregulares), momentos importantes, conectores coordinantes (so - but) conectores subordinantes (because - although) y vocabulario relacionado a las vacaciones.*

Introductory material / Material introductorio

Dear learner, / *Estimado aprendiz:*

This material will help you study the topics related to learning activity 2. / *Este material le permitirá estudiar los temas relacionados con la actividad de aprendizaje 2.*

You will learn about: / *Los temas a tratar son:*

1. Verb be in past tense (was / were). / *Verbo be en tiempo pasado (was / were).*
2. Dates: years, decades and centuries. / *Fechas: años, décadas y siglos.*
3. Simple past: regular and irregular verbs. / *Pasado simple: verbos regulares e irregulares.*
4. Memorable moments. / *Momentos memorables.*
5. Connectors: so, because, but, although. / *Conectores: así, porque, pero, aunque.*
6. Vacation. / *Vacaciones.*

Let's begin! / *¡Empecemos!*





1. Verb be in past tense / Verbo be *en tiempo pasado*

A. Review / Repaso

Verb to be in present tense. / Verbo to be *en tiempo presente*.

In English, the verb to be is used to express who one is and where one is. The conjugation of the verb to be is the following: / *En inglés se utiliza el mismo verbo para expresar quién se es y el lugar donde se encuentra. La conjugación del verbo be es la siguiente:*

I am	Yo soy / Yo estoy
You are	Tú eres / Tú estás / Ustedes Son / Ustedes están
	In English, you is both singular and plural. / <i>En inglés, you se usa para singular (tú - ed) y plural (ustedes).</i>
He is	Él es / Él está
She is	Ella es / Ella está
It is	Eso es / Eso está (se utiliza para cosas en singular)
We are	Nosotros somos / Nosotros estamos
They are	Ellos son / Ellos están

B. To express the same ideas in the past tense (who someone was or where someone was), we use the verb be in past tense, as is shown below: / *Para expresar quién fue alguien o en dónde estuvo, usamos la conjugación del verbo to be en pasado, como se muestra a continuación:*

I was	Yo fui / Yo estuve
You were	Usted fue / usted estuvo / ustedes fueron / ustedes estuvieron
	In English, you is both singular and plural. / <i>En inglés, you se usa para singular (tú – usted) y plural (ustedes).</i>
He was	Él fue / Él estuvo
She was	Ella fue / Ella estuvo
It was	Eso fue / Eso estuvo (se utiliza para cosas en singular)
We were	Nosotros fuimos / Nosotros estuvimos
They were	Ellos fueron / Ellos estuvieron

C. Now, you will learn how to create affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences using the verb to be in past tense. / *Ahora, usted aprenderá cómo crear oraciones afirmativas, negativas e interrogativas, usando el verbo to be en tiempo pasado.*





a. Affirmative form / *Forma afirmativa*

Subject	Verb in past	Complement
I	was	at the supermarket.

Examples / *Ejemplos*:

Subject	Verb	Complement
I	was	at a party.
You	were	at school.
He	was	an engineer.
She	was	your French teacher.
It	was	a good conference.
We	were	at the bank.
They	were	excellent musicians.

More examples: / *Más ejemplos*:

- I was a good student when I was at school.
- You were a beautiful baby.
- He was my best friend when we were kids.
- She was at the conference with me.

b. Negative form / *Forma negativa*

Subject	Verb in past	Complement
I	was not	at the supermarket.

Examples / *Ejemplos*:

Subject	Verb	Complement
I	was not	at a party.
You	were not	at school.
He	was not	an engineer.
She	was not	my French teacher.
It	was not	a good conference.
We	were not	at the bank.
They	were not	excellent musicians.





More examples: / *Más ejemplos:*

- It was not a good movie.
- We were not in London. We were in Italy.
- They were not happy in the celebration.

c. Interrogative form / *Forma interrogativa*

Verb in past	Subject	Complement	Short answers
Was	She	at the supermarket?	Yes, she was / No, she wasn't.

Examples / *Ejemplos:*

Verb	Subject	Complement	Short answers
Was	I	in the right office?	Yes, you were / No, you weren't
Were	You	at school?	Yes, I was / No, I wasn't
Was	He	an engineer ?	Yes, he was / No, he wasn't
Was	She	your French teacher?	Yes, she was / No, she wasn't
Was	It	a good conference?	Yes, it was / No, it wasn't
Were	We	late?	Yes, we were / No, we weren't
Were	They	excellent musicians?	Yes, they were / No, they weren't

More examples: / *Más ejemplos:*

- Was it a good meal?
- Were they at home?
- Was she your girlfriend when you were at school?

d. If you want to ask a question in negative form, follow this model. / *Si usted quiere hacer una pregunta en forma negativa, siga este modelo.*





Verb in past	Subject	Complement
Weren't	They	at home?

Examples / Ejemplos:

Verb	Subject	Complement	Short answers
Wasn't	I	a good friend?	Yes, you were / No, you weren't
Weren't	You	on time?	Yes, I was/ No, I wasn't
Wasn't	He	a musician?	Yes, he was / No, he wasn't
Wasn't	She	the nurse that helped us in the hospital?	Yes, she was / No, she wasn't
Wasn't	It	a good computer?	Yes, it was / No, it wasn't
Weren't	We	on time?	Yes, we were / No, we weren't
Weren't	They	at the party?	Yes, they were / No, they weren't

More examples: / Otros ejemplos:

- Wasn't it a good trip?
- Wasn't she in the office?
- Weren't they expensive?

Note: The short form of was not is wasn't. / **Nota:** la forma corta de was not es wasn't.

Example / Ejemplo:

- She wasn't the actress in that movie.

Note: The short form of were not is weren't. / **Nota:** La forma corta de were not es weren't.

Example / Ejemplo:

- They weren't at the park.



2. Dates: years, decades and centuries / *Fechas: años, décadas y siglos*



Fuente: SENA

In your daily life, you will have to use dates constantly. Here you will learn how to express dates. / *En su vida diaria, usted tendrá que usar fechas constantemente. Aquí usted aprenderá cómo expresar fechas.*

Let's begin! / *¡Iniciemos!*

A. Expressing the year / *Expresando el año*



<p>If you write / <i>Si usted escribe</i></p>	1700	1983	2004	2014
<p>You should say / <i>Usted debe decir.</i></p>	Seventeen hundred.	Nineteen eighty-three.	Two thousand and four or you can also say Twenty oh four.	Two thousand and fourteen or you can also say twenty fourteen.

Fuente de imágenes: SENA

B. Expressing the date / *Expresando la fecha*

There is a difference when you write the date and when you say it. / *Hay una diferencia cuando usted escribe la fecha, y cuando usted dice la fecha.*

Take a look at this: / *Mire lo siguiente:*

 <p>If you write / <i>Si usted escribe</i></p>	<p>March 7th, 1600 or 7th of March, 1600.</p>	<p>06 / 22 / 1939</p>	<p>December 15th, 2013.</p>
 <p>You should say / <i>Usted debe decir</i></p>	<p>March 7th, sixteen hundred or The seventh of March sixteen hundred.</p>	<p>The twenty second of June nineteen thirty-nine or June twenty-second nineteen thirty nine.</p>	<p>December the fifteenth, two thousand and thirteen or December fifteenth twenty thirteen.</p>

Fuente de imágenes: SENA

Note: When you say the date, the article the is usually placed before day, and the preposition on, before month. / **Nota:** cuando usted dice la fecha, el artículo the usualmente es colocado antes del día, y la preposición on, antes del mes.

In written English, the month of the date comes before the day and year, even in the abbreviated form. / *En inglés escrito, el mes de la fecha, se sitúa antes del día y del año, aún en la forma abreviada.*

Examples / Ejemplos:

- I was born on June (the) 29th, 1978.
- Today is May (the) 28th.

C. Prepositions / Preposiciones

a. On is used for single days, weekends and dates. / On es usado para días individuales, fines de semana y fechas.

Examples / Ejemplos:

- My birthday is **on** October (the) 10th.
- The concert is **on** Friday.
- See you **on** the weekend.



b. In is used with months, years and centuries. / In es usado para meses, años y siglos.

Examples / Ejemplos:

- The conference is **in** July.
- The shop opened **in** 2011.
- The revolution was **in** the nineteen twenties.

D. Talking about decades / *Cómo hablar sobre décadas*

A decade is a period of ten years. A list of decades is shown below. Usually this abbreviation is used to refer to the 1900s. / *Una década es un período de diez años. Una lista de décadas es mostrada a continuación. Usualmente esta abreviatura es usada para referirse a los noventas.*

- The twenties (1920s).
- The thirties (1930s).
- The forties (1940s).
- The fifties (1950s).
- The sixties (1960s).
- The seventies (1970s).
- The eighties (1980s).
- The nineties (1990s).

Note: Decades are usually referred to without the century. When this happens, add an apostrophe to replace the century. / **Nota:** usualmente las décadas son referidas sin el siglo. Cuando esto pasa, agregue un apóstrofe para reemplazar el siglo.

Examples / Ejemplos:

- The '60s were a great decade.
- Music in the '50s was amazing.





E. Talking about centuries / *Cómo hablar sobre los siglos*

A century is a period of a hundred years. To write centuries, use cardinal numbers. / *Un siglo es un período de cien años. Para escribir siglos, use los números cardinales.*

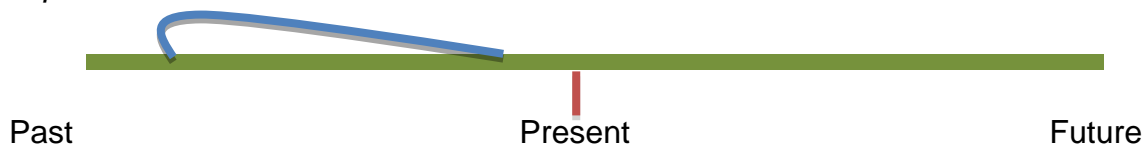
Example / *Ejemplo:*

- We are in the twenty-first century.

3. Simple past: regular and irregular verbs / *Pasado simple: verbos regulares e irregulares*

Simple past / *pasado simple*

Simple past is used to express actions that started and ended in the past. / *El pasado simple es usado para expresar acciones que iniciaron y terminaron en el pasado.*



Examples / *Ejemplos:*

- Lucy called me last night.
- Robert went to the theater with his girlfriend.

Regular verbs / *Verbos regulares*

Most verbs are formed in past by simply adding -ed at the end of the verb. Those verbs are called regular verbs. / *La mayoría de los verbos son formados en pasado, agregando simplemente -ed al final del verbo.*

Examples / *Ejemplos:*

Simple form / <i>Forma simple</i>	Past form / <i>Forma en pasado</i>
Wash	Washed
Call	Called
Cook	Cooked
Open	Opened
Close	Closed
Watch	Watched





Talk	Talked
Paint	Painted

Conjugation: There are some rules when adding -ed to a verb. / **Conjugación:** hay algunas reglas cuando se agrega -ed al verbo.

Rules	Examples
For regular verbs that end in -e , add -d . / Para verbos regulares que finalizan en -e , agregue -d .	Hope – hoped
For regular verbs that end in other vowel than -e , add -ed . / Para verbos regulares que finalizan en vocal diferente a -e , agregue -ed .	Echo – echoed
For regular verbs that end in a vowel + y , add -ed . / Para verbos regulares que finalicen en una vocal + y , agregue -ed .	Play – played
For regular verbs that end in a consonant + y , change the y to i and add -ed . / Para verbos regulares que finalicen en consonante + y , cambie la y por i y agregue -ed .	Cry – cried
For regular verbs that end in a consonant + vowel + consonant , double the final consonant and add -ed . / Para verbos regulares que finalizan en consonante + vocal + consonante , duplique la consonante final y agregue -ed .	Plan – planned Mix – Mixed
Do not double if the consonant is w or x . / No duplique la consonante si esta es w o x .	



For regular verbs that have more than one syllable and the last syllable is stressed, double the consonant and add **-ed**. / *Para verbos regulares que tienen más de una sílaba, y la última sílaba es acentuada, duplique la consonante y agregue -ed.*

● ●
Regret - Regretted

For regular verbs that have more than one syllable, and the last is not stressed, do not double the consonant and add **-ed**. / *Para verbos regulares que tienen más de una sílaba, y la última sílaba no es acentuada, no duplique la consonante y agregue -ed.*

● ●
Listen - Listened

Irregular verbs / Verbos irregulares

Irregular verbs don't follow any of the above mentioned rules. / *Los verbos irregulares no siguen ninguna de las reglas mencionadas arriba.*

A list of some common irregular verbs is shown below. / *Una lista de los verbos irregulares más comunes es mostrada a continuación.*

Simple form / Forma simple	Past form / Forma en pasado
Be	Was-were
Become	Became
Begin	Began
Break	Broke
Bring	Brought
Build	Built
Buy	Bought
Catch	Caught
Choose	Chose
Come	Came
Do	Did
Draw	Drew
Dream	Dreamt – dreamed
Drink	Drank
Drive	Drove

Eat	Ate
Feel	Felt
Find	Found
Fly	Flew
Forget	Forgot
Get	Got
Give	Gave
Go	Went
Have	Had
Hear	Heard
Leave	Left
Know	Knew
Lose	Lost
Send	Sent
Sing	Sang
Make	Made
Meet	Met
Read	Read
Run	Ran
Say	Said
See	Saw
Pay	Paid
Sit	Sat
Sleep	Slept
Speak	Spoke
Swim	Swam
Take	Took
Teach	Taught
Tell	Told
Think	Thought
Understand	Understood
Wear	Wore
Write	Wrote

a. Affirmative form / Forma afirmativa

Now, you will learn how to make affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences in simple past. / *Ahora usted aprenderá cómo hacer oraciones afirmativas, negativas e interrogativas en pasado simple.*



Subject	Verb in past	Complement
I	studied	English at SENA.

Examples / Ejemplos:

Subject	Verb in past	Complement
I	Painted	my house.
You	broke	the window.
He	spoke	Spanish in the class.
She	watched	a good movie.
It	came	yesterday.
We	thought	about the proposal.
They	saw	a lion.

b. Negative form / Forma negativa

Subject	did not or didn't	Verb in base form	Complement
I	did not (didn't)	study	English at SENA.

Examples / Ejemplos:

Subject	did not or didn't	Verb	Complement
I	did not / didn't	paint	my house.
You	did not / didn't	break	the window.
He	did not / didn't	speak	Spanish in the class.
She	did not / didn't	watch	a good movie.
It	did not / didn't	come	yesterday.
We	did not / didn't	think	about the proposal.
They	did not / didn't	see	a lion.

c. Interrogative form / Forma interrogativa

Did	Subject	Verb in base form	Complement	Short answers
Did	You	study	English at SENA?	Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.





Examples / Ejemplos:

Did	Subject	Verb	Complement	Short answer
Did	I	paint	my house?	Yes, you did. / No, you didn't.
Did	You	break	the window?	Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.
Did	He	speak	Spanish in the class?	Yes, he did. / No, he didn't.
Did	She	watch	a good movie?	Yes, she did. / No, she didn't.
Did	It	come	yesterday?	Yes, it did. / No, it didn't.
Did	We	think	about the proposal?	Yes, we did. / No, we didn't.
Did	They	see	a lion?	Yes, they did. / No, they didn't.

4. Memorable moments / Momentos memorables

Here, you will find some vocabulary you will need to talk about memorable events, such as: your first day at school, your birth, etc. You can share information about these moments by using the following questions and possible answers: / *Aquí, usted encontrará algún vocabulario necesario para hablar de momentos memorables de la vida, tales como su primer día en el colegio, su nacimiento, entre otros. Usted puede compartir información sobre estos momentos, usando las siguientes preguntas y posibles respuestas:*

Question / Pregunta	Suggested answers / Respuestas sugeridas
When were you born?	I was born on April 24 th , 1985.
When did you start school?	I started school in 1991.
When did you finish school?	I finished school in 2001.
When did you fall in love?	I fell in love three years ago.
Where did you do your undergraduate studies?	I studied at Carolina University.
When did you get married?	I got married in 2012.
What was your first job?	My first job was as a waiter.
When did you buy a house?	I bought my first house in 2009.
When did you retire?	I retired three months ago.



Memorable moments / Momentos memorables

				
Be born	Start school	Finish school	Fall in love	Get a degree
				
Get married	Get a job	Have children	Buy a house	Retire

Fuente de imágenes: SENA

5. Connectors: so, because, but, although / Conectores: así, porque, pero, aunque

Connectors are words that join phrases, sentences or paragraphs, especially to talk about the relationship between ideas. In this opportunity, you will learn about coordinated connectors and subordinated connectors. / Los conectores son palabras que unen frases, oraciones o párrafos, para hablar especialmente sobre las relaciones entre las ideas. En esta oportunidad, usted aprenderá sobre conectores coordinantes y conectores subordinantes.

A. Coordinated connectors join independent sentences. Independent sentences contain a subject and a verb and express a complete thought. / **Conectores coordinantes** unen oraciones independientes. Las oraciones independientes contienen un verbo y un predicado y expresan una idea completa.

Here you will learn the use of but and so as coordinated connectors. Remember to add a comma (,) before the connector. / Aquí usted aprenderá el uso de but y so como conectores coordinantes. Recuerde agregar una coma (,) antes del conector.

a. But can be used to show contrast, to connect sentences of equal importance and to introduce an opposite idea. / But puede ser usado para mostrar contraste, conectar oraciones de igual importancia, y para introducir una idea opuesta.



Examples / Ejemplos:

Contrast / Contraste	Andrea is rich, but Karol is poor.
Equal importance / Importancia similar	I play the guitar, but she plays the flute.
Opposite ideas / Ideas opuestas	She wanted to leave, but I wanted to stay.

- b. So can be used as a conjunction to express result, consequence or decision. / So puede ser usado como conjunción para expresar resultado, consecuencia o decisión.

Examples / Ejemplos:

Result / Resultado	He is very smart, so he got the job.
Consequence / Consecuencia	I didn't go to work, so I got fired.
Decision / Decisión	I needed to go to the office, so I called a taxi.

- B. Subordinated connectors** join dependent sentences. Dependent sentences can contain a subject and a verb, but they don't express a complete idea. / **Conectores subordinantes** unen oraciones dependientes. Las oraciones dependientes pueden tener un sujeto y un verbo, pero no expresan una idea completa.

Here you will learn the use although and because as subordinate connectors. / Aquí usted aprenderá el uso de although y because como conectores subordinantes.

- a. **Because** is used to provide a reason or explanation. / **Because** se usa para dar explicaciones o razones.

Examples / Ejemplos:

- I didn't go to school **because** I was sick.
- She wanted to go home, **because** she had a headache.

- b. **Although** is used to express objections about someone or something. / **Although** se usa para expresar objeciones respecto a alguien o algo.

Examples / Ejemplos:





- He failed the test **although** he studied very hard.
- The conference was good **although** there were parts I didn't understand.

The subordinated connectors can also be placed at the beginning of the sentence. / *Los conectores subordinantes también pueden ser ubicados al inicio de una oración.*

Examples / *Ejemplos:*

- **Because** I was sick, I didn't go to school.
- **Because** she had a headache, she wanted to go home.
- **Although** he studied very hard, he failed the test.
- **Although** the conference was good, there were parts I didn't understand.



6. Vacation / *Vacaciones*

A. In this part, you will find helpful vocabulary you might use when talking about vacation or holidays. / *En esta parte, usted encontrará vocabulario útil para discutir sobre las vacaciones.*




Note: The word *vacation* does not have plural form. / **Nota:** la palabra vacation no tiene forma plural.

I am on vacations. ❌ I am on vacation. ✓

B. Let's talk about the transportation you might use to get to your travel destination. These are referred to as means of transport. / *Hablemos respecto a cómo usted podría llegar a su lugar de destino. Estos son los medios de transporte.*

	
You can go by foot . / <i>Usted puede ir caminando.</i>	You can go by car . / <i>Usted puede ir en carro.</i>



	
You can travel by train . / <i>Usted puede viajar en tren.</i>	You can travel by boat . / <i>Usted puede viajar en barco.</i>
	
You can go by airplane . / <i>Usted puede viajar en avión.</i>	

Fuente de imágenes: SENA

C. Let’s talk about activities to do while on vacation. / *Hablemos respecto a las actividades para realizar durante las vacaciones.*

		
Jet skiing	Canoeing	Surfing
		
Swimming	Sunbathing	Scuba diving



Fishing

Fuente de imágenes: SENA

D. There are some questions that are helpful to share information about vacation. / *Hay algunas preguntas que pueden ser útiles para compartir información sobre las vacaciones.*

Question / <i>Pregunta</i>	Suggested answers / <i>Respuestas sugeridas</i>
Where did you go on vacation?	I went to Santa Marta.
What did you do on vacation?	I swam, I surfed, etc.
Where did you stay?	I stayed in a beautiful hotel.
Did you book a room in a hotel?	Yes, I did / No, I didn't.
How was your vacation?	It was fantastic!
Did you enjoy your vacation?	Of course I did.
How did you get there?	I traveled by train.
Who did you travel with?	I traveled with my family.
What was the weather like?	The weather was warm and sunny.

Contextualization / *Contextualización*

Read the following text. Then, do the comprehension activities. / *Lea el siguiente texto. Después, realice las actividades de comprensión.*

Hello, I am Richard. Yesterday was a busy day for me. It was long and exhausting, but it was interesting. In the morning, I went to work. In the afternoon, I went to the University. In the evening, I had a performance with my rock band.

My alarm rang at 5.30 am. I jumped out of bed and did some exercise. I took a shower and brushed my teeth. I didn't shave because I didn't have enough time. I called my girlfriend, Andrea while I had breakfast. I had some cereal and orange juice. After breakfast, I did the dishes and fed my cat. At 6.15 am. I was ready to leave for work.



Traffic was difficult. I spent one hour to get to my workplace. I got a cup of coffee and, then, I had class at 8.00 am. I taught until 11.00. Then I had recess and I got a snack. I checked some exams until 1.30 pm. I had lunch with my workmates. It was delicious. We talked about movies, music and some other things. I got off work at 3.30 pm.

After that, I went to my German class. It was excellent. The teacher taught us about how describe past events in German. I learned a lot. I studied until 7.00 pm. and, then. I went home. I picked up my guitar and my amplifier. Andrea called me and we talked about things that happened during the day. I performed with my band from 10.00 pm. to 12.00 am. We played many good songs, and the audience sang our songs. I got home around 3.00 am. and I fell into bed. I was asleep until my cat purred. It was 5.00 in the morning! I fell asleep again. This is my typical day!

Comprehension / Comprensión

A. Based on the text, choose false (f) or true (t). / Basado en el texto, elija falso (f) o verdadero (v).

- | | T | F |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Most of the events describe actions in the present. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Richard was on vacation. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Based on the context, Richard is a teacher and a musician. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Richard fed his dog in the morning. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Richard left his work place at 6.00 pm. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. During the German class, Richard learned how to express events in future. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. At night, Richard worked as a waiter. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. Andrea is Richard's mom. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. Richard's cat woke him up at 5.00 in the morning. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |



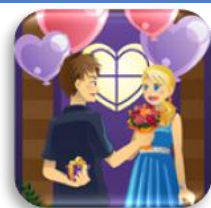
Practice 1 / Práctica 1

A. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb be in past. / Complete las oraciones con la forma correcta del verbo be en pasado.

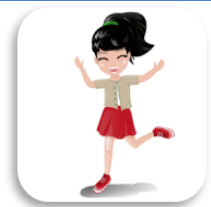
1. I was born on April 28th.
2. Mateo was at home.
3. Lorena and I were friends.
4. They were in my Italian class.
5. The concert was fantastic.
6. My cat was on the sofa.
7. The nineties were a decade that changed music.
8. You were my favorite teacher when I was at school.
9. My mom and dad were in Cartagena last month.
10. My wallet was empty.

B. Based on the picture, complete the sentences with was / wasn't / were or weren't. / Basado en la imagen, complete las oraciones con was / wasn't / were o weren't.

1. Guillermo was romantic yesterday.



2. Nathalia wasn't angry. She was very happy.





3. Mauricio wasn't at the party because he was at the office.



4. Mr. Tellez wasn't my music teacher. He was my drawing teacher.



5. Robert and Silvana at the school. They were at the museum.



6. The music was too loud! I told my daughter to turn the volume down.



7. My parents weren't in a restaurant. They were in a disco.



8. The weather was sunny. It rained all day.



9. My friends and I were at the conference. We weren't at a restaurant.



10. The test was easy. I passed!



Fuente de imágenes: SENA

C. Match the dates. / *Relacione las fechas.*

1. 03 / 12 / 1483	4	• The twenty nine of June, nineteen thirty-nine.
2. 08 / 27 / 1973	7	• The thirty first of December, twenty thirteen.
3. 07 / 01 / 1736	6	• October thirteenth, twelve oh six.
4. 06 / 29 / 1939	1	• March twelve, fourteen eighty-three.
5. 11/ 29 / 2005	9	• The second of April, nineteen eighty-three.
6. 10 / 13 / 1206	3	• July first, seventeen thirty-six.
7. 12 / 31 / 2013	2	• The twenty-seventh of August, nineteen seventy-three.
8. 02 / 05 / 2000	10	• January fourteenth, twenty twenty-five.
9. 04 / 02 / 1983	5	• November the twenty-ninth, twenty oh five.
10. 01 / 14 / 2025	8	• February the fifth, two thousand.

D. Read to the conversations. Choose the option that best completes the sentence or answers the question. / *Lea las conversaciones. Elija la opción que mejor complete la oración o responda la pregunta.*

- Speaker 1: Hello Thomas. My mom wants to know your birthday because she wants to make you a cake.
- Speaker 2: Ok, that is nice. My birthday is on February the 22nd.
- Speaker 1: Perfect, I thought that it was in January. Good thing I asked!



1. When is Thomas' birthday?

- a. On March 22nd.
- b. On April 13th.
- c. On February 22nd.
- d. On January 22nd.

2. Speaker 1: I have an appointment at the Doctor's. Can you take me there, please?

3. Speaker 2: Well, when is your appointment?

4. Speaker 1: It is on November the 15th at seven a.m.

5. Speaker 2: Oh, I'm sorry. I can't take you. I have a meeting at that time.

2. When is the medical appointment?

- a. On December the 17th.
- b. On November the 15th.
- c. On January the 2nd.
- d. On March the 15th.

3. Speaker 1: I forgot the date of your graduation. When did you get your degree?

4. Speaker 2: Let me think. I think it was at the beginning of September.

5. Speaker 1: But in September you were in Italy.

6. Speaker 2: Oh yeah. You're right. I remember now. My graduation was in October.

3. One of the speakers was in Italy in _____.

- a. April.
- b. June.
- c. July.
- d. September.





- Speaker 1: Congratulations, he's such a beautiful baby. When was he born?
- Speaker 2: Oh, thanks. He was born on December 23rd.
- Speaker 1: He was your Christmas gift! That is fantastic.
- Speaker 2: You're right. He's the best gift ever.

4. When was the baby born?

- a. On Christmas.
- b. On December 31st.
- c. On November 23rd.
- d. On December 23rd.

5. Speaker 1: This is fantastic! When did you open the shop?

6. Speaker 2: Well, I tried to open it in August, but it was difficult. We didn't open until later. It was officially opened on the tenth of September.

7. Speaker 1: Congratulations. I wish you the best!

5. The shop was opened on _____

- a. August 10th.
- b. July 6th.
- c. September 10th.
- d. November 7th.

Practice 2 / Práctica 2

A. Write the past form of the following verbs. / *Escriba la forma en pasado de los siguientes verbos.*

- | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| a. Run | <input type="text" value="Ran"/> |
| b. Study | <input type="text" value="Studied"/> |
| c. Become | <input type="text" value="Became"/> |
| d. Begin | <input type="text" value="Began"/> |





e. Talk	Talked
f. Cry	Cried
g. Forget	Forgot
h. Build	Built
i. Speak	Spoke
j. Have	Had
k. Go	Went
l. Eat	Ate
m. Watch	Watched
n. Plan	Planned
o. Fix	Fixed

B. Put the verbs in brackets into the simple past. / *Ponga los verbos en paréntesis en pasado simple.*

1. Yesterday I went (go) to the theater.
2. Mr. Clark paid (pay) his rent on time.
3. Sofia called (call) you. She said (say) there was a problem in the office.
4. I talked (talk) to the teacher. I told (tell) him I was (be) sick.
5. She swam (swim) in the pool yesterday.

C. Choose the verbs from the box to complete the sentences. Use the verb only one time. / *Elija los verbos del cuadro para completar las oraciones. Use el verbo sólo una vez.*

saw - taught - ran - painted - drew - went - stayed - did - cooked -
broke - bought - drank - sent - began

1. Peter ran in the park for two hours. He has good physical condition.





2. My uncle painted his house. He used blue paint.
3. We saw a spider on the table. It was black and big.
4. My teacher taught me how to write an article.
5. My son broke a window with a ball.
6. I was in a party. Sonia cooked Mexican food. It was delicious.
7. I went home because I was tired. Angela stayed until midnight.
8. They bought a new apartment. It is big and comfortable.
9. I was thirsty, so I drank three glasses of water.
10. She sent a letter to his friend who is in Italy.

D. Read the following dialogues. Then, choose the option that best describes each situation: / *Lea los siguientes diálogos. Luego, elija la opción que mejor describa cada situación:*

1. **Jane:** Hi, Mike. How are you?
Michael: Good. Hey, did you feed the cat this morning?
Jane: No, I didn't. Was it my turn?
Michael: Yes, today is Monday. I fed him yesterday.
Jane: Oh my God! I totally forgot about it.

a. Jane has a math test.
b. The cat is hungry.
c. Jane and Michael are on a summer vacation.
d. The cat is thirsty.
2. **Amanda:** Hi!
Charlotte: Hello, how is it going?
Amanda: I'm OK.
Charlotte: You don't sound very good. What's the matter?
Amanda: Well, I didn't pay the rent on time. I didn't have enough money. That's all.
Charlotte: Is there anything I can do?
Amanda: Don't worry. I paid this morning. It was really stressful, but, it's OK now.

a. Charlotte didn't pay the rent.
b. Amanda is happy.
c. Amanda didn't pay the rent on time.





- d. Charlotte paid the rent.
3. **Charles:** Hello! Congratulations on your wedding anniversary!
Kate: Thanks. Kevin and I had a wonderful time last night.
Charles: Really? What did you do?
Kate: Well, first we had dinner at an Italian restaurant. It was delicious. Then, we went to a concert together. We loved it. It was great.
- a. A new car.
b. An anniversary celebration.
c. A wedding celebration.
d. A new home.
4. **Oliver:** Hey! What time did the concert start in the end?
Peter: It took ages. The band started playing at 11:00 pm.
Oliver: I can't believe it! I'm glad I didn't stay there.
Peter: Yeah, you're right. I stayed until the concert started but it wasn't very good anyway.
Oliver: What a shame!
- a. A late dinner.
b. A rock concert.
c. A late concert.
d. A children's party.
5. **Maria:** Hi Joana, how are you?
Joana: Good, and you?
Maria: Very good, actually. Are you busy now?
Joana: Not really. Do you need anything?
Maria: Yes, I do. I need a favor.
Joana: Just tell me. What can I do for you?
- a. Maria needs a favor.
b. Joana is busy.
c. Maria didn't need any favor.
d. Maria called me last night.

Practice 3 / Práctica 3

A. Match the picture with the corresponding event. / *Relacione la imagen con el correspondiente evento.*





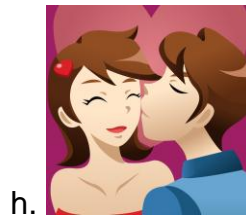
1. Be born e

2. Fall in love h

3. Get a degree c

4. Get married d

5. Have children b



Fuente de imágenes: SENA

B. Write but, because, although or so to complete the sentences. / *Escriba but, because, although o so para completar las oraciones.*

1. I wanted to go to the party, but I was too tired.

2. Why did the doctor say you had to take this medicine? becuase I have an infection.

3. He didn't wake up early, so he missed the bus.

4. although we didn't have enough time to work on the project. We finished it.

5. I bought a new cellphone because I need to check my e-mail at all times.

6. We enjoyed the trip but it rained all the time.

7. He wanted to be a doctor but he decided to be an artist.

C. Choose the correct answer to the question. / *Elija la respuesta correcta a la pregunta.*

1. What did you do on vacation?





- a. I play soccer every single day.
- b. I visited my parents, I read a book, and I went to the theater.
- c. Well, let's see what happens.

2. How was the weather?

- a. It was perfect. I learned many things about global warming.
- b. It is raining and windy.
- c. It rained the first two days, but the rest of the time was sunny.

3. Where did you stay?

- a. Ok, call me at 10.00 pm.
- b. I booked a room in a hotel.
- c. I went to the beach. It was beautiful.

4. Where did you go on vacation?

- a. I went to Argentina. It is a beautiful country.
- b. We were at the hospital. My father-in-law was sick.
- c. Yes, they did.

5. Did you travel by car?

- a. Yes, she was.
- b. Congratulations, your car is great.
- c. No, we didn't. We traveled by train.

6. What did you buy there?

- a. I bought some earrings and this beautiful hat.
- b. I was born in November.
- c. She was on vacation.

7. Did you go to the beach?

- a. We want to go to the movies.
- b. No, I didn't. I went to the desert.
- c. The flight was long but comfortable.



Pronunciation practice / Práctica de pronunciación

Note: This practice must be completed using the multimedia version of the study material. There you will find the corresponding sound files. / **Nota:** esta práctica debe ser completada usando la versión multimedia del material de estudio. Allí encontrará los archivos de audio correspondientes.

A. Listen to the following words. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the vowel in each word. / *Escuche las siguientes palabras. Preste atención a la vocal de cada palabra.*

Note: If there are more than two vowels in a word, pay attention to the vowel in the underlined syllable. / **Nota:** si hay más de dos vocales en una palabra, preste atención, únicamente, a la vocal en la sílaba subrayada.

U	u	Λ
Took	Knew	Come
Put	Choose	Shrunk

Now, classify the words on the following list according to the vowel sound you hear. / *Ahora, clasifique las palabras en la lista de acuerdo con el sonido que escuche.*

<u>J</u> uly	Shook
Month	Drew
Grew	Shut
Stood	Febru <u>ar</u> y
Shoot	Stung
Won	Under <u>stood</u>
<u>U</u> nderstand	June
<u>Scu</u> ba diving	Cut



Wrung	Blew
-------	------

U	u	Λ
July Stood Shook Understood	Grew Scuba diving Shoot June Blew February	Month Understand Won Wrung Cut Shut Stung

B. Listen to the following words. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the underlined consonant in each word. Then, say them aloud. Try to imitate the consonants sounds you hear. / *Escuche las siguientes palabras. Preste atención a la consonante subrayada en cada palabra. Luego, diga las palabras en voz alta tratando de imitar los sonidos consonánticos escuchados.*

f	v	b
<u>F</u> lee <u>F</u> roze	<u>G</u> ive Lea <u>v</u> e	Octo <u>b</u> er <u>B</u> lee

<u>D</u> ive Febr <u>u</u> ary Novem <u>b</u> er <u>F</u> eed <u>B</u> ring	Scub <u>a</u> diving <u>F</u> all Novem <u>b</u> er Dro <u>v</u> e <u>B</u> roke
---	--



<u>F</u> orgot	<u>E</u> ight
<u>V</u> acation	Scuba di <u>v</u> ing
For <u>g</u> ave	<u>F</u> inishing
<u>B</u> uild	<u>H</u> ave
<u>F</u> ly	<u>L</u> eft
	Wea <u>v</u> e

Now, classify the words on the following list according to the consonant sound you hear. / *Ahora, clasifique las palabras en la lista de acuerdo con el sonido de consonante que escuche.*

f	v	b
Forgot Feed Fall Left Finishing Fly Fight	Have Scuba diving November Drove Weave Vacation Forgave Dive	Build Bring February Scuba diving Broke

C. Listen to the following words. Pay attention to the stressed syllable. / *Escuche las siguientes palabras. Preste atención a la ubicación de la sílaba acentuada.*

● ●	● ●●	● ●● ●	●● ●●
<u>A</u> pril	Be <u>g</u> in	Oct <u>o</u> ber	<u>F</u> ebruary
<u>F</u> ishing	For <u>g</u> ive	Sept <u>e</u> mber	<u>C</u> entury

Now, classify the words on the list according to their stress pattern. / *Ahora, clasifique las palabras en la lista de acuerdo con su patrón acentual.*





January
November
August
Swimming
Arise
Jet skiing
July
Vacation
Become
Decade

● ●	● ●	● ● ●	● ● ●
Jet Skiing Decade August Swimming	July Arise Become	Vacation November	January

D. Listen to the pronunciation of the following sentences. Then, say them aloud. Try to imitate the intonation pattern used. / *Escuche la pronunciación de las siguientes oraciones. Luego, dígalas en voz alta tratando de imitar el patrón de entonación usado.*

I didn't go to school because I was sick.
She was your French teacher.
We are in the twenty-first century.
You were a beautiful baby.





I was born on June 29 th , 1978.
Wasn't it a good computer?
They didn't see a lion.
The concert was good, but the weather was terrible.
Where did you do your undergraduate studies?
The sixties were great.
I traveled by train.
The concert is on Friday.
She was at the conference with me.
We were not in London. We were in Italy.
Was she at the supermarket?
Were we late?
She is so beautiful
When were you born?
The shop opened in 2011.
He failed the test although he studied very hard.
The revolution was in the nineteen twenties.
I painted my house.
The thirties (1930s).
Music in the '50s was amazing.
Did you break the window?
It was fantastic!



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