1- The information is what we give the machine to process.

2- The place where the analyst puts the results is empty.

3- This is the clue that we need.

4- That is the CD which contains the data he prepares every day.

1 La información es lo que le damos a la máquina para que procesar

2 El lugar donde el analista pone los resultados está vacío

3 Esta es la pista que necesitamos

4 Ese es el CD el cual contiene los datos que el prepara cada dia

Exercise B: Complete the sentences with a relative pronoun. Then translate them.

1- A terminal is a device _____ keyboard and display are used for sending and receiving data over a communication link.

2- That`s the website _____ you can find the information you need.

3- The basic job of a computer is the processing of information. For this reason, computers can be defined as devices _____ accept information.

4- The program _____ tells the computers what to do and the data _____ provides the information needed to solve, are kept inside the computer in a place called memory.

5- The engineer is an important professional _____ designs the different parts _____ make up the computer equipment.

that

1- El terminal es un dispositivo el cual tiene un teclado y pantalla las cuales son usados para enviar y recibir datos a través de un link de comunicación

where

2- Este es el sitio web donde tú puedes encontrar la información que necesitas

that-which

3- El trabajo básico de una computadora es el de procesar información. Por esta razón, las computadoras pueden definirse como dispositivos los cuales aceptan información.

that-that

4- El programa el cual le dice a la computadora qué hacer y los datos que proporcionan la información necesaria para resolverlo se guardan dentro de la computadora en un lugar llamado memoria.

who-which

5- El ingeniero es un importante profesional quien diseña las diferentes partes las cuales conforman el equipo informático.

6_ The new movie is about a boy _who_ has lost his parents in a car accident.

7_ He's the young man _whose_ wife left him for someone else.

8_ Thatś the book _that_ i recommended reading in class.

9_ Is this the hotel _where_ you are staying for the tournament?

10_ My dad, _who_ travels a lot on business, is in Australia now.

11_ The story is about a young woman _whose_ 5 year old son suddenly disappears.

12_ The tennis court _where_ they usually play is currently not available.

13_ I have to buy a present for my mother, _whose_ birthday is next week.

—---

15/05

A) Completar las oraciones con **was** o **were.**

1- It _____ very hot last week.   2- I _____ in the school football team last year.

3- All my friends _____ at the party on Saturday.   4- John and Daniel _____ at home last night.

5- My cousin _____ in Paris last month.   6- You _____ late yesterday!!

7- Sue and I _____ at the cinema last Tuesday.   8- The film _____ fantastic!!

1. was
2. was
3. were
4. were
5. was
6. were
7. were
8. was

Yesterday afternoon…….. (ayer a la tarde…….)

Peter	at the sports club (en el club)
Kikki	at home (en casa)
Stanley	in the park (en el parque)
Leslie	at the dentist (en el dentista)
Cosmo and Suzie	in the garden (en el jardín)
Agatha	at the hairdresser's (en la peluquería)
Peter and Paul	at the theatre (en el teatro)

1- Peter was at the shopping centre. Wrong!(Mal!) Peter wasn't at the shopping centre. He was at the sports club.
2- Kikki was at the cinema. _____
3- Stanley was at the theatre. _____
4- Leslie was at school. _____
5- Cosmo and Suzie were at the hairdresser's. _____

1. Kikiki wasn't at the cinema. She was at home

2. Stanley wasn't at the theatre. He was in the park

3. Leslie wasn't at school. She was at the dentist

4. Cosmo and Zucie weren't at the hairdresser's. They were in the garden

C) Mirar nuevamente la tabla del ejercicio B y responder las preguntas como el ejemplo dado.

1- Was Peter at the sport club? Yes, he was.
2- Was Kikki at the theatre?   _____
3- Was Stanley in the park?   _____
4- Was Leslie at the cinema?   _____
5- Were Cosmo and Suzie in the garden?   _____
6- Were Peter and Paul at the library?   _____
7- Was Agatha at home?   _____
8- Were you at school yesterday evening?   _____

1. No, she wasn't

2. yes, he was

3. No, she wasn't

4. Yes, they were

5. Yes, they were

6. No, she wasn't

7. Yes, i was

1- Helen was / were in hospital yesterday.
2- I was / were ill last week.
3- They was / were at school.
4- You was / were in Rosario this morning.
5- We was / were at the cinema.
6- She was / were angry!
7- John was / were happy!
8- Tomás and Augusto was / were good friends.

1. was

2. was

3. were

4. were

5. were

6. was

7. was

8. were

22/05

Forma

> Formamos el pasado simple de verbos regulares agregando **"-ed"** al final de cada verbo. Ejemplo: "They play**ed** football yesterday." (Jugaron al fútbol ayer.)

> Para formar la oración negativa colocamos el auxiliar **"did not"** o su forma acortada **"didn`t"** delante del verbo principal. Y, el verbo principal se usa en infinitivo NO EN PASADO. Ejemplo: "They **didn`t play** football yesterday." (No jugaron al fútbol ayer.)

> Para formar la pregunta colocamos el auxiliar **"Did"** delante del sujeto y el verbo también lo usamos en infinitivo NO EN PASADO. Ejemplo: **"Did** they **play** football yesterday?" (¿Jugaron al fútbol ayer?) Estas preguntas se responden "Yes" o "No". Ejemplo: Yes, I/you/we/they/he/she/it did.
No, I/you/we/they/he/she/it didn`t.

> También se puede formular preguntas que empiecen con una palabra interrogativa (what, where, when,etc.) Ejemplo: What did they play yesterday? (¿A qué jugaron ayer?).

Reglas ortográficas

> A los verbos que terminan con la letra "E" para formar el pasado solo le agregamos la "D". Ejemplo: danc**e** / danc**ed** – lik**e** / lik**ed**.

> A los verbos que terminan en **consonante + "Y"** para formar el pasado le sacamos la "Y", agregamos "**I**" + "**ED**". Ejemplo: stud**y** / stud**ied** – cr**y** / cr**ied**.

> A los verbos que terminan con **vocal + "Y"** solo le agregamos "**ED**". Ejemplo: pl**ay** / pl**ayed** – st**ay** / st**ayed**.

> Los verbos de una sola sílaba (cortos) que terminan en **vocal + una consonante**, duplicamos esa consonante y agregamos "ED". Ejemplo: st**op** / st**opped** – pl**an** / pl**anned**.

A) Elegir el verbo correcto para cada oración y completar en pasado como el ejemplo.
dance (bailar) – finish (terminar) – help (ayudar) – like (gustar) – open (abrir) – tidy (acomodar) – visit (visitar) – watch (mirar)

1. The game ___finished___ at 9:00.
2. I _____ my mother in the garden yesterday.
3. It was hot, so we _____ all the windows.
4. The film was fantastic!! We _____ it very much.
5. Peter and Kikki _____ Aunt Agatha last Friday.
6. We _____ a lot at the party last night.
7. Leslie _____ her room on Friday.

1. I helped my mother in the garden yesterday

2. It was hot, we opened all the window

3. The film was fantastic!! We liked it very much

4. Peter and Kiki visited aunt Agatha last Friday

5. We danced a lot at the party last night

6. Leslie tidied her room on Friday

B) Pasar las oraciones 1,2,3 y 4 del ejercicio A a negativas y las oraciones 5,6 y 7 a preguntas. Ejemplo:
   "The game didn`t finish at 9:00."
   "Did Peter and Kikki visit Aunt Agatha last Friday?"

1. I didn't help my mother in the garden yesterday

2. It was hot, so we didn't open all the windows

3. The film was fantastic!! We didn't like it very much

4. did We dance a lot at the party last night?

5. Did Leslie tidy her room on Friday?

b) Past Simple (Irregular verbs)

➢ Formamos el pasado simple de los verbos irregulares solamente buscándolos en el listado de verbos irregulares.
➢ La oración negativa y la interrogativa se forman igual que las oraciones con verbos regulares.

Past Simple tense

1- Active voice:

a) Regular verbs: Affirm.: "The machine operator typed the information."

_____

Neg.: "The machine operator did not type the information."
Interrog.: "Did the machine operator type the information?"

(did not = didn't)

b) Irregular verbs: Affirm.: "I knew that the built-in terminal emulator allows direct Access to on-line services.

_____
_____

Neg.: "I did not know a built-in terminal …."
Interrog.: "Did you know a built-in terminal ……?"

2- Passive voice:

"The information was typed by the machine operator."

_____

"Charts complete with labels, titles and legends were built using One-Step Charting."

_____

Rewrite these sentences into the passive voice.

1- Paul and Peter watched the football match.
2- Shakespeare wrote Hamlet.
3- Christopher Columbus discovered America in 1492.
4- Anna painted the Wilson's house.
5- The American team won the cup.
6- Philip took a picture of the sea.
7- My mother saw Mike.
8- Freddy Mercury sang "We will rock you".
9- My parents read "Da Vinci Code".
10- My brother found a purse.
11- A dog bit my sister.
12- Alan broke a base.
13- Mary and Alice brought a cake.
14- My uncle drew a beautiful landscape.
15- My father ate a big pizza.

16- The children Heard a terrible noise last night.

1. The football match was watched by Paul and Pyter

2. Hamlet was written by Shakespeare

3. America was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1492

4. The Wilson's house was painted by Anna

5. The cup was won by The American team

6. A picture of the sea was taken by Philip

7. Mike was seen by My Mother

8. "We will rock you" was sung by Freddy Mercury

9. "Da Vinci Code" was read by my parents

10. A purse was found by my brother

11. My sister was bitten by my dog

12. A base was broken by Alan

13. A cake was brought by Mary and Alice

14. A beautiful Landscape was drawn by my uncle

15. A big pizza was eaten by my father

16. A terrible noise was Heard by the children last night

5/06

Past progressive

Affirmative	I / He / She / It **was watching**	You / We / They **were watching**.
Negative	I / He / She / It **wasn`t (was not) watching**	You/We/They **weren`t watching**.
Question	**Was** I / he / she / it **watching**?	**Were** you / we / they **watching**?
Short answers	Yes, I / he / she / it **was**.	Yes, you/ we/ they **were**.
	No, I / he / she / it **wasn`t**.	No, you/ we / they **weren`t**.

a) Active voice: "They <u>were calculating</u> the improbabilities."

⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯

was / were + Vb. in -ING

b) Passive voice: "The improbabilities <u>were being calculated</u>."

⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯

was / were + being + Vb. in Past participle

<u>Rewrite these sentences into the passive voice.</u>

1- We were talking about Francis.
2- He was playing the guitar.
3- She was watching a film.
4- I was repairing their bikes.
5- They were not eating dinner.
6- We were not painting the gate.
7- You were not driving him home.
8- He was not feeding the dogs.
9- Was she Reading these lines?
10- Were they carrying bags?

1. Francis was being talked about
2. The guitar was being played
3. A film was being watched
4. Their bikes were being repaired
5. Dinner wasn't being eaten
6. The gate wasn't being painted

7. Him wasn't being driven home
8. The dogs weren't being fed
9. Were these lines being read?
10. Were bags being carried?