CLASS 21. UNIT 6.

Manuel Sadosky: A Pioneer in Computer Science

Manuel Sadosky **was** born in 1914 in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

He **studied** physics at the University of Buenos Aires and **graduated** in 1938. Then he **worked** as a researcher at the Argentine National Council of Scientific Research (CONICET) from 1939 to 1945.

In 1946, Sadosky **founded** the first computer science department in Argentina at the University of Buenos Aires. He **directed** the department until 1966.

Sadosky **developed** the first Argentine computer, **called** "Clementina," in 1955. He **was** a pioneer in artificial intelligence and robotics in Latin America.

Sadosky **received** the Konex Award in 1983 for his contributions to computer science. He was named an honorary member of the Argentine Academy of Sciences in 1994.

Sadosky's work **laid** the foundation for computer science in Argentina. He **inspired** generations of scientists and engineers. Today, the Manuel Sadosky Award is given annually to outstanding Argentine computer scientists.

PAST SIMPLE

Vamos a observar distintas imágenes que representan las acciones que realizaron diferentes personas durante el verano pasado.

My grandparents played cards in the living room. (Mis abuelos jugaron cartas en el living)

 I visited my friends in the afternoon. (Yo visité a mis amigos en la tarde)

 She drew flowers for her mother. (Ella dibujó flores para su mamá)

 My cousin went to the theatre with his friends.(Mi primo fue al teatro con sus amigos)

> Existen dos tipos de verbos en pasado. Hay verbos REGULARES y verbos IRREGULARES.

VERBOS IRREGULARES.

Los verbos que aparecen en la lista de verbos son verbos irregulares porque cambian y por eso necesitamos buscarlos allí.

La lista de verbos tiene 3 columnas (tengan en cuenta los títulos que hay arriba de cada columna)

Siempre que buscamos un verbo empezamos por la primera columna (infinitivo) y pasamos a la segunda columna (pasado simple) que es la que necesitamos para este tiempo verbal. La tercera columna (pasado participio) no la vamos a usar.

EXERCISE 1

Column A	Column B
go	felt
see	went
eat	thought
buy	saw
tell	ate
say	heard
make	bought
hear	told
feel	made
think	said

PAST SIMPLE: VERB TO BE

El verbo to be tiene únicamente dos formas en pasado:

Was   *Were*

AFFIRMATIVE		NEGATIVE		INTERROGATIVE	
I	WAS	I	WASN'T	WAS	I ... ?
YOU	WERE	YOU	WEREN'T	WERE	YOU ... ?
HE		HE			HE ... ?
SHE	WAS	SHE	WASN'T	WAS	SHE ... ?
IT		IT			IT ... ?
WE		WE			WE ... ?
YOU	WERE	YOU	WEREN'T	WERE	YOU ... ?
THEY		THEY			THEY... ?

EXERCISE 2.

Complete the sentences:

She ....was........... at school.

They ....were......... at home last night.

We ......were............ in London last week.

Lucy and Mary........were........ good students.

We ....weren't..... (not) together last year.

.....Were............ you at the cinema?

.....Were........ the boys happy?

It ...was......... sunny yesterday.

...Was......your friend a singer?

I ...was............ at the party.

It ...was.......very interesting.

Los verbos que no se encuentran en la lista son verbos regulares. ¿Qué pasa con esos verbos que no encuentro en la lista? Si el verbo que estoy buscando en la lista de verbos no aparece, le agrego ED al final del verbo.
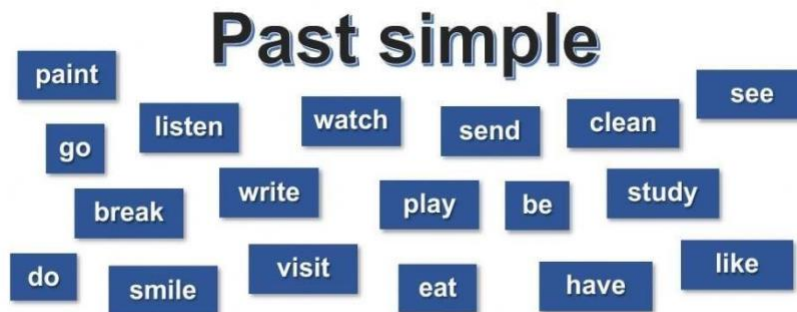
bake+d baked	Si el verbo termina en "e", solamente agregamos una "d".
carry i+ed carried	Si el verbo termina en "consonante +y", cambiamos la "y" por una "i" y agregamos "ed".
stop+p+ed stopped	Si el verbo es de una sílaba y tiene la forma "c+v+c", doblamos la última consonante y agregamos "ed".
commit+t+ed committed	Si el verbo tiene dos sílabas y la segunda es estresada, doblamos la última consonante y agregamos "ed".

Conclusión: tengo dos tipos de verbos, regulares e irregulares. Los irregulares están en la lista y los regulares no.

EXERCISE 3.

Double consonant + ed	+ied	+ed	+d
play	jump	cry	visit
listen	watch	stop	study
hurry	finish	stay	live
phone	walk	brush	carry
like	wash	hop	open
plan	help	dance	chat

EXERCISE 4 REGULAR AND IRREGULAR VERBS

Past simple

paint, go, listen, watch, send, clean, see, break, write, play, be, study, do, smile, visit, eat, have, like

A. Put the verbs in the correct column.

Regular verbs	Irregular verbs
painted listened smiled visited watched played cleaned studied liked	went broke did wrote was ate had saw

PAST SIMPLE:NEGATIVE FORM

Para formar una oración en negativo en pasado simple necesitamos un **auxiliar:**

DIDN'T

Esa palabra la vamos a usar para negar una oración. Por ejemplo:

Sarah **didn't go** to the party last Saturday. (Sarah no fue a la fiesta el sábado pasado)
My brother **didn't play** basketball yesterday. (Mi hermano no jugó basket ayer)

EXERCISE 5.

Complete the sentences with the simple past ,negative or affirmative forms.

a) The cyclist …didn't wear……… (not wear) a helmet.

b) I ………left…………. (leave) home at seven o'clock yesterday evening.

c) He …didn't stop………… (not stop) at the junction.

d) My friends and I …saw…………….. (see) an accident last night.

e) The driver …turned………………. (turn) the corner fast.

f) The survey …didn't show……….. (not show) any interesting results.

g) The accident …happened………….. (happen) in the town centre.

h) It …didn't rain………….. (not rain) last week.

i) My mother …took……………… (take) us to school by car.

SIMPLE PAST

STRUCTURE:
Positive: Subject + verb (in past)
Negative: Subject + did not + verb (infinitive)
Interrogative: Did + subject + verb (infinitive)

EXERCISE 6

Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple Tense:

1. We ____had____ (**HAVE**) a lot of fun at your birthday party yesterday.
2. My brother and I ____finished____ (**FINISH**) our homework a few minutes ago.
3. Susan ____liked____ (**LIKE**) skating when she was a girl.
4. Joe ____broke____ (**BREAK**) his leg three weeks ago.

I **made** this sandwich two days ago.

5. I ____met____ (**MEET**) my best friend George in 2005.
6. My parents ____went____ (**GO**) to the theatre yesterday evening.
7. He ____watched____ (**WATCH**) a very scary horror film last night.
8. Emma ____didn't go____ (**NOT GO**) to school when she was ill.
9. Where ____did____ you ____leave____ (**LEAVE**) your jacket?
10. ____Did____ you ____have____ (**HATE**) broccoli when you were a child?
11. Peter ____read____ (**READ**) a very interesting book yesterday.
12. Mum ____made____ (**MAKE**) a big chocolate cake a few hours ago.
13. We ____played____ (**PLAY**) beach volleyball when we were at the seaside.
14. He ____didn't listen____ (**NOT LISTEN**) to music after school yesterday.
15. I ____got____ (**GET**) lots of good marks last month.
16. ____Did____ they ____visit____ (**VISIT**) their grandparents last summer?
17. He was very thirsty. He ____drank____ (**DRINK**) two glasses of water.
18. Sarah ____didn't enjoy____ (**NOT ENJOY**) her piano lessons when she was seven.
19. Where ____did____ your father ____work____ (**WORK**) in 1985?
20. They ____saw____ (**SEE**) lots of animals in the zoo yesterday.

EXERCISE 7

Read and complete.

Last year, our software development team .... (WORK) on a project to create a mobile app for tracking personal finances. We .... (DEVELOP) the app using Java and Android Studio. The team leader, John, ... (DESIGN) the user interface, while Emily .... (HANDLE) the backend development. Unfortunately, we .... (NOT MEET) the deadline due to unexpected bugs.

EXERCISE 8

Three forms.

- Our team .... (DEVELOP) a mobile app for tracking personal finances.
- John .... (DESIGN) the user interface.
- Emily .... (HANDLE) the backend development.
- We ....(USE) Java and Android Studio.
- The project .... (START) in January.
- We .... (NOT MEET) the deadline.
- The team .... (NOT TEST) the app thoroughly.
- Emily .... (NOT WORK) on the frontend development.
- John .... (NOT WRITE) the project report.
- The app .... (NOT SUPPORT) iOS.
- .... our team .... the mobile app? (DEVELOP) Yes, ...
- What ....Emily ....in the project? (HANDLE)
- ....the project ....? (START) No, ...