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## INGLÉS II

### Unidad 2 – Pasado

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## Unit 2

### Pasado

PRESENTACIÓN

EJERCITACIÓN INDEPENDIENTE

FAMOUS QUOTE

CONTEXTUALIZATION TIME

LEARNING NEW VOCABULARY

CIERRE DE UNIDAD

LEARNING NEW STRUCTURES

GRILLA DE CORRECCIÓN



RECUERDE QUE USTED CUENTA CON LA PRESENCIA Y EL APOYO DE SU TUTOR/A EN EL AULA VIRTUAL, A LO LARGO DE LA CURSADA.

EL/ELLA ESTARÁ A DISPOSICIÓN PARA ACOMPAÑARLO DURANTE EL PROCESO DE APRENDIZAJE DEL IDIOMA.

SI SURGEN DUDAS U OBSTÁCULOS QUE DIFICULTAN LA EXPERIENCIA O LA COMPRENSIÓN DE LOS CONTENIDOS DURANTE LA RESOLUCIÓN DE LAS PROPUESTAS, POR FAVOR, COMUNÍQUESE CON ÉL/ELLA PARA QUE PUEDA BRINDARLE LAS ORIENTACIONES QUE LE PERMITIRÁN RESOLVERLAS.

¡APROVECHE TODOS LOS MEDIOS QUE PROVEE EL CAMPUS PARA ESTAR COMUNICADOS!



# Presentación de la unidad

Let's continue with unit II English II. **The final communicative goal** in this unit is to be able to describe your life past events or a biography of somebody's life. In order to achieve this target you need to learn the following vocabulary and structures:

- First, you will practice vocabulary related to dates and time expressions.
- Then, you will see that past simple tense form of regular and irregular verbs.
- Finally, you will finish the unit by putting the vocabulary and grammar learnt into contextualized practice. You will be using your reading, writing and listening skills, for example while reading a biography, singing and listening to a song and finally writing yours or somebody's you admire biography

Before we continue I would like to welcome and invite you to watch a video by your tutor Victoria Casas. It outlines the topics you will focus and share along the first unit of English II.

We recommend you take advantage of this resource so as to have an initial outline of the material you will be covering. At the same time you can review your previous knowledge and start making new relations and meaningful understandings of the issues presented.




[VIDEO](#) DE PRESENTACIÓN DE LA UNIDAD 2

We hope you enjoy the input you are about to receive.

Are you ready to start?







## Unit 2

### Famous Quote

**Do not dwell in the past, do not  
dream of the future, concentrate  
the mind on the present moment.**

Buddha



# Learning new vocabulary

In order to write about your past stories dates and connectors of sentences will be required. In this vocabulary section, you will learn them.

Source: <https://en.islcollective.com>

## HOW to Read Dates

**Remember :** On is the preposition that we use to say the dates:  
*My dad was born on 25<sup>th</sup> February, 1944.*

1. Complete the chart following the example.

We write:	We say:
1) 24 <sup>th</sup> / 7 / 2005 →	<u>The</u> twenty-fourth <u>of</u> July, two thousand and five.
2) →	The first of May, nineteen ninety-eight.
3) 9 <sup>th</sup> / 4 / 2010 →	
4) →	The fifth of August, seventeen thirty- two.
5) 12 <sup>th</sup> / 10 / 1857 →	
6) →	The thirtieth of March, two thousand and sixteen.













# Learning new vocabulary

DATES. Complete the chart with dates  
Remember that the solution is at the end.

Source: <https://en.islcollective.com>

## Write the Dates

Write these dates in full. Follow the example.

1  <i>The seventeenth of June</i>	2  <input type="text"/>	3  <input type="text"/>	4  <input type="text"/>
5  <input type="text"/>	6  <input type="text"/>	7  <input type="text"/>	8  <input type="text"/>



# Learning new vocabulary

DATES. Complete the chart with dates  
Remember that the solution is at the end.

9 	10 	11 	12 
13 	14 	15 	16 





## Learning new vocabulary

CONNECTORS are necessary to join ideas. Use them to join the pair of sentences written on the right. They illustrate the pictures on the left.

### Connectors: and, but, because and so



1



2



3

Connectors are used to join and connect clauses. They express different things.

#### And

And expresses addition. When we use it, we add something to the previous clause.

#### But

But expresses contrast. When we use it we are opposing two ideas.

#### Because

Because expresses cause. When we use it we are presenting a reason.

#### So

So expresses the result of something stated on the previous clause.

A) Now join the two pairs of the sentences written below that illustrate the pictures on the left by using and, but, because or so.

John took a bath early in the morning.  
He had to go to the doctor.

1





## Learning new vocabulary



4



5



6



The family had dinner very quickly.  
They wanted to go to the museum.

2

Bella took off her slippers.  
She went to bed afterwards.

3

Ben lost the boxing challenge. He didn't care  
because he is a plus at martial arts.

4

Greg didn't want to forget His meeting with Mr.  
Harris. He put a reminder on his finger.

5

George got an A+ at English.  
He felt really happy.

6





Well, you have seen some vocabulary about dates and connectors to describe past events. Now it is time to see the structure or grammar you also need.

Follow this Power Point link to see the explanation and do some activities:



[Video:](#) Past Simple Tense



## GRAMMAR

### SIMPLE PAST TENSE

The simple past tense is used to talk about a **completed action** in a time **before now**. The simple past is the basic form of past tense in English. The time of the action can be in the recent past or the distant past and action duration is not important.

#### EXAMPLES

John Cabot **sailed** to America in 1498.

My father **died** last year.

He **lived** in Fiji in 1976.

We **crossed** the Channel yesterday.

You always use the simple past when you say **when** something happened, so it is associated with certain past time expressions:

**frequency:** *often, sometimes, always*

I sometimes **walked** home at lunchtime.

I often **brought** my lunch to school.

**a definite point in time:** *last week, when I was a child, yesterday, six weeks ago*

We **saw** a good film *last week*.

*Yesterday*, I **arrived** in Geneva.

She **finished** her work *at seven o'clock*

I **went** to the theatre *last night*

**an indefinite point in time:** *the other day, ages ago, a long time ago*

People **lived** in caves *a long time ago*.

She **played** the piano *when she was a child*.

**Note:** the word *ago* is a useful way of expressing the distance into the past. It is placed **after** the period of time: *a week ago, three years ago, a minute ago*.

Be Careful: The simple past in English may look like a tense in your own language, but the meaning may be different.





## FORMING THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE

## PATTERNS OF SIMPLE PAST TENSE FOR REGULAR VERBS

Affirmative		
Subject	+ verb + ed	
I	skipped.	
Negative		
Subject	+ did not	+ infinitive without to
They	didn't	go.
Interrogative		
Did	+ subject	+ infinitive without to
Did	she	arrive?
Interrogative negative		
Did not	+ subject	+ infinitive without to
Didn't	you	play?

## TO WALK

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I walked	I didn't walk	Did I walk?
You walked	You didn't walk	Did you walk?
He walked	He didn't walk	Did he walk?
We walked	We didn't walk	Did we walk?
They walked	They didn't walk	Did they walk?

## SIMPLE PAST TENSE OF TO BE, TO HAVE, TO DO

Subject	Verb		
	Be	Have	Do
I	was	had	did
You	were	had	did
He/She/It	was	had	did
We	were	had	did
You	were	had	did
They	were	had	did







## NOTES ON AFFIRMATIVE, NEGATIVE, & INTERROGATIVE FORMS

### AFFIRMATIVE

The affirmative of the simple past tense is simple.

I **was** in Japan last year

She **had** a headache yesterday.

We **did** our homework last night.

### NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE

For the negative and interrogative simple past form of *"to do"* as an ordinary verb, use the auxiliary *"did"*, e.g. We **didn't do** our homework last night.

The negative of *"have"* in the simple past is usually formed using the auxiliary *"did"*, but sometimes by simply adding *not* or the contraction *"n't"*.

The interrogative form of *"have"* in the simple past normally uses the auxiliary *"did"*.

### EXAMPLES

They **weren't** in Rio last summer.

We **didn't have** any money.

We **didn't have** time to visit the Eiffel Tower.

We **didn't do** our exercises this morning.

**Were** they in Iceland last January?

**Did you have** a bicycle when you were young?

**Did you do** much climbing in Switzerland?

**Note:** For the negative and interrogative form of **all** verbs in the simple past, always use the auxiliary *'did'*.





### SIMPLE PAST, IRREGULAR VERBS

Some verbs are irregular in the simple past. Here are the most common ones.

#### TO GO

He **went** to a club last night.

**Did he go** to the cinema last night?

He **didn't go** to bed early last night.

#### TO GIVE

We **gave** her a doll for her birthday.

They **didn't give** John their new address.

**Did Barry give** you my passport?

#### TO COME

My parents **came** to visit me last July.

We **didn't come** because it was raining.

**Did he come** to your party last week?

We advise you watch these USEFUL theoretical-practical videos of the past tense



#### *Past simple tense*

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xLA58CSif3M>

This video shows how to form a past simple tense and when to use it.



#### *Past simple tense activities*

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\\_uvxU7shktc](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_uvxU7shktc)





## CONSIGNAS

### WAS & WERE.

First, fill in the gaps with the verb BE in the past: WAS – WERE.

Then choose the correct option and finally rewrite the sentence into the past tense. Remember the answers are at the end.

**1** Fill in the gaps with was or were.

- He ..... a good student.
- Dick ..... at the bank yesterday.
- Peter and David ..... very sleepy last night.
- The cat ..... in the garden.
- He ..... at the church yesterday.
- Mary ..... ill last week.
- My aunt Lucy ..... at the shopping centre last night.
- Uncle Thomas ..... at home the whole weekend.
- You ..... very noisy in class yesterday.
- My family ..... in Madrid on holidays last Summer.
- They ..... at school yesterday.
- Sara ..... at the hospital yesterday afternoon.
- I ..... at the station last night.
- My daughter ..... born in August.
- The pencils ..... on the table.

**2** Choose the correct option.

- They was / were at the beach yesterday.
- You was / were with my British friends.
- I was / were very attentive in the classroom.
- Henry and Todd was / were very absent-minded yesterday.
- The teacher was / were very mad.
- The weather was / were fine yesterday.
- The house was / were extremely cosy.
- This was / were a very mild Summer.
- These was / were my toys.
- The History test was / were very difficult.
- My parents was / were very sad yesterday.
- The television was / were on the whole night.
- Pat and Samantha was / were very busy.
- That was / were my sisters' favourite doll.
- Those was / were Ann's best friends.





## REGULAR PAST VERBS.

First, fill in the chart with the verbs in the past, then give short answers to the questions, after that fill in the blanks with the verbs in the past and finally turn the sentences into negative or questions. Remember the answers are at the end.

### A) Write the Past Simple form of the verbs

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1) Play     | 13) Warn     |
| 2) Walk     | 14) Wash     |
| 3) Watch    | 15) Try      |
| 4) Listen   | 16) Turn     |
| 5) Wait     | 17) Question |
| 6) Check    | 18) Observe  |
| 7) Ask      | 19) Need     |
| 8) Want     | 20) Live     |
| 9) Call     | 21) Laugh    |
| 10) Deliver | 22) Kill     |
| 11) Decide  | 23) Kiss     |
| 12) Work    | 24) Invite   |

### C) Fill in the blanks with Simple Past Tense.

- My uncle ----- ( visit ) us this weekend.
- I ----- ( listen ) to music with my friends.
- We ----- ( study ) hard for the exam. So, we ----- ( answer ) all the questions.
- "----- you ( finish ) your homework?" "No, I -----."
- I ----- ( wait ) for the school bus but it ----- ( not-come ).
- Karen ----- ( ask ) for help to finish her homework.
- you ----- ( invite ) them to your party last week.
- Yesterday night, somebody ----- ( knock ) at the door. But I ----- ( not-open ) it.
- The students ----- ( walk ) down the street with their teachers.
- Something strange ----- ( happen ) last night.
- Tom ----- ( check ) his answers.
- The postman ----- ( deliver ) the letters.
- We ----- ( live ) in Madrid three years ago.
- Helen ----- ( not-study ) for the exam and she ----- ( fail ).

### B) Give short answers to the questions.

- Did you close the door?  
( + ) -----  
( - ) -----
- Did your father wash his car?  
( + ) -----  
( - ) -----
- Did Marta tidy her room?  
( + ) -----  
( - ) -----
- Did your mother prepare the dinner?  
( + ) -----  
( - ) -----
- Did the cleaner finish cleaning?  
( + ) -----  
( - ) -----

### D) Turn the sentences into negative or question.

- Clare played tennis this weekend. ( - ) -----
- David washed his car on Saturday. ( - ) -----
- Kate finished her homework. ( ? ) -----
- All the students answered the questions. ( - ) -----
- Marta waited for the bus. ( - ) -----
- Elisa called Sue to go out. ( ? ) -----
- John watched TV all the day. ( ? ) -----
- Alex washed the dishes. ( ? ) -----
- Dorothy invited me to her birthday party.  
( - ) -----
- Julia cleaned the entire house this morning.  
( ? ) -----





## REGULAR & IRREGULAR PAST VERBS.

Complete the biography with the verbs in the past simple tense.

### George Michael – Short biography



George also \_\_\_\_\_  
(12**contribute**) to the Band Aid Single 'Do They Know  
It's Christmas' (1984), and \_\_\_\_\_  
(13**score**) two further solo number one hits with  
'Careless Whisper' and 'A Different Corner'.

Following the break-up of Wham!, George  
\_\_\_\_\_ (14**go**) on to have a hugely successful career as a solo artist,  
his debut album 'Faith' (1987) - and the single of the same name. The  
album and the single both \_\_\_\_\_ (15**achieve**) instant and  
international success. The album has since been certified Diamond.

Over the last four decades George \_\_\_\_\_ (16**make**) 8  
number one albums and 13 number one singles in the UK. In the U.S.  
there \_\_\_\_\_ (17**be**) 2 number one albums and 10 number one singles.  
But he \_\_\_\_\_ (18**make**) numerous other number one hits  
throughout the rest of the world.

He \_\_\_\_\_  
(19**perform**) duets with artists  
including Aretha Franklin, Elton John,  
Queen, and Whitney Huston. He also  
actively \_\_\_\_\_  
(20**participate**) in charitable causes,  
Live Aid and the Freddie Mercury  
concert for AIDS.



According to a BBC documentary, George  
\_\_\_\_\_ (21**donate**) more than five  
million pounds to various charities. While he  
\_\_\_\_\_ (22**be**) still with Wham!, he  
\_\_\_\_\_ (23**donate**) all the money  
of 'Last Christmas' (1984) to charity.

George \_\_\_\_\_ (24**release**) the  
single 'December Song' in 2008 as a free  
download: his hope \_\_\_\_\_ (25**be**) that  
people would donate money to charity.

He \_\_\_\_\_ (26**remain**) in contact with his Wham! partner and  
long-time friend Andrew Ridgeley until his sudden death 25 December  
2016. He \_\_\_\_\_ (27**be**) only 53 years old.



Una vez finalizadas las actividades, controle el trabajo realizado con la Grilla de Autocorrección que se encuentra a continuación. También comparta en el Foro las dudas e inquietudes que hayan surgido durante la autocorrección de esta actividad.





Now you are going to contextualize everything you have learnt so far. To acquire a language, practicing its skills (reading, listening, speaking and writing) is essential. First, you are going to **read** William Shakespeare's and Frida Kahlo's biographies. You will reflect on them and learn the typical expressions to **write** a biography afterwards. It would be great to **share your biography** with the group! Finally, in order to practice the **listening** and **speaking** skills you will listen to a Beatles' song where the past tense will be put into practice. *Hope you have fun working with these skills!* Shall we start?

1. Read about Shakespeare. Have a look at the highlighted expressions. They are typical key expressions necessary when writing biographies: your final goal.

### William Shakespeare

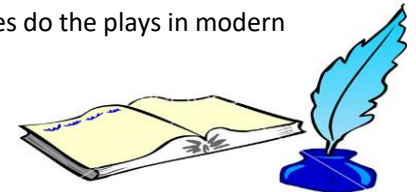


**William Shakespeare was** the greatest writer in the English language. **He was born** in 1564 in Stratford-upon-Avon. **At the age of eighteen**, he married Anne Hathaway, who was eight years older than himself. **A few years later** he moved to London, where he worked as an actor and playwright. Shakespeare wrote thirty-seven plays and 154 sonnets.

His most famous plays are the four great tragedies- *Othello*, *Macbeth*, *Hamlet* and *King Lear*. He also wrote several historical plays. Eight of these plays were about English kings, including Richard II, Henry V and Richard III. Others dealt with Roman history and included *Julius Caesar* and *Anthony and Cleopatra*. But not all of Shakespeare's plays were serious. He also wrote comedies, such as *A Midsummer Night's Dream* and *The Twelfth Night*.

**Shakespeare died** in Stratford-upon-Avon on 23 April 1616, but his plays are still very popular today. They have been translated into several different languages, and many of them have been made into films, both in English and other languages. Shakespeare's plays are about the great issues of love, life, jealousy, power, ambitions, death and so on. So, his plays are just as relevant today as they were in the sixteenth century.

To show this, modern directors sometimes do the plays in modern dress, and one of Shakespeare's plays has even been turned into a modern musical. his romantic tragedy, *Romeo and Juliet*, was the basis for the musical West Side Story.







## 2. Are these sentences T (true) or F (false)?

William Shakespeare was born in 1954 in Stratford-upon-Avon. \_\_\_\_\_

At the age of 20 he married Anne Hathaway. \_\_\_\_\_

A few years later he moved to Briton. \_\_\_\_\_

Shakespeare wrote 37 plays and 154 sonnets. \_\_\_\_\_

His most famous plays are the four great tragedies- Othello, Macbeth, Hamlet, King Lear. \_\_\_\_\_

He also wrote comedies. \_\_\_\_\_

His plays have been translated into several different languages. \_\_\_\_\_

Modern directors always do the plays in modern dress. \_\_\_\_\_

Romeo and Juliet was the basis for the musical West Side Story. \_\_\_\_\_

past tense will be put into practice. *Hope you have fun working with these skills!* Shall we start?



## 3. Now circle the correct answer.

1. Who was William Shakespeare?

Actor b) writer c) painter d) poet

2. When and where was he born?

a) In 1564 in London b) in 1600 in Manchester c) in 1564 in Stratford-upon-Avon d) in 1598 in London

3. At what age did he married?

a) 20 b) 30 c) 18 d) 25

4. Who was his wife?

a) Mary Brown b) Helen White c) Anne Hathaway d) Linda Scott

5. Where did he move a few years later?

a) America b) Scotland c) London d) Paris

6. What was his job?

a) an actor b) an actor and playwright c) a poet d) a director

7. Did William Shakespeare write any comedies?

a) never b) yes c) only one d) he wrote only comedies

8. When and where did he die?

a) in 1616 in London b) in 1616 in Stratford c) in 1667 in Paris d) in 1620 in Stratford

9. Are his plays just as relevant today as they were in the 16th century?

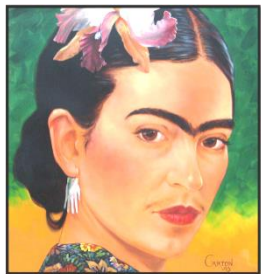
a) yes b) no c) some of them d) only comedies





## Frida Kahlo: her biography

1. Read the biography. Complete the passage with the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets. What expressions mentioned here can be used in other biographies?



Frida Kahlo 1) was (be) a Mexican painter. She 2) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) born in Mexico City in 1907. She 3) \_\_\_\_\_ (paint) many self-portraits and paintings of Mexican folklore. Frida 4) \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the prestigious Escuela Preparatoria in Mexico City in 1922.

At that time, there 5) \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) many girls at this school. In 1925, at the age of eighteen, Frida 6) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a terrible traffic accident. She 7) \_\_\_\_\_ (not can) walk for a long time, so she 8) \_\_\_\_\_ (start) painting.

In 1929 she 9) \_\_\_\_\_ (marry) the painter Diego Rivera. The next year they 10) \_\_\_\_\_ (move) to New York, but Frida 11) \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) happy there. They 12) \_\_\_\_\_ (return) to Mexico in 1935.

Frida 13) \_\_\_\_\_ (win) a national art prize in 1946, and she 14) \_\_\_\_\_ (become) famous in Mexico. She 15) \_\_\_\_\_ (die) in 1954, when she 16) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) only 47 years old.

## 2. Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.

- 1) When was Frida Kahlo born?
- 2) Where did she go to school?
- 3) What happened to Frida in 1925?
- 4) Did Frida enjoy her time in New York?
- 5) When did Frida win a national prize?

## 3. Now write a biography of Federico García Lorca.

Use the notes to help you

*Born* Fuente Vaqueros, Granada  
*5th June 1898*  
*Job* Writer and poet  
*Education* University of Granada, 1914  
*Career* Wrote Romancero Gitano (1928)  
 Visited New York  
 Wrote Bodas de Sangre  
*Died* near Granada, 19th August 1936





### La pronunciación


Tal como se lo anticipamos en la introducción, el desarrollo de competencias comunicativas para la expresión oral en el idioma inglés forma parte de las finalidades de este curso. Varias propuestas de trabajo se orientarán en este sentido, por ello tenga en cuenta lo que le recomendamos a continuación para favorecer los aprendizajes esperados.

- Es conveniente que lea las lecciones y los trabajos prácticos en voz alta ya que realizar el esfuerzo de vocalización y escuchar la pronunciación es esencial en el estudio de un idioma.
- En este sentido, escuchar canciones siguiendo la letra es un ejercicio a tener en cuenta para mejorar nuestra pronunciación.



¡Pruebe con este [ejemplo](#)!

Now it is time to have fun with the past simple. Complete the text, **LISTEN to the song check your answers and SING!!!**





## I saw her standing there

### by The Beatles

Fill in the blanks with the Simple Past form of the verb in brackets

<p>One, Two, Three, Four</p> <p>Well, she was just 17</p> <p>You know what I mean</p> <p>And the way she _____ (look)</p> <p>was way beyond compare</p> <p>So how could I dance with another</p> <p>Oh, When I _____ (see) her standing there</p> <p>Well she _____ (look) at me,</p> <p>and I, I _____ (can) see</p> <p>That before too long I'd fall in love with her</p> <p>She wouldn't dance with another</p> <p>When I _____ (see) her standing there</p> <p>Well, my heart _____ (go) "boom"</p> <p>When I _____ (cross) that room</p> <p>And I _____ (hold) her hand in mine...</p> <p>Whoah, we _____ (dance) through</p> <p>the night</p> <p>And we _____ (hold) each other tight</p> <p>And before too long I _____ (fall) in love</p> <p>with her</p> <p>Now I'll never dance with another (Whoah)</p> <p>When I _____ (see) her standing there</p> <p>Well, my heart _____ (go) "boom"</p> <p>When I _____ (cross) that room</p> <p>And I _____ (hold) her hand in mine...</p>	<p>Whoah, we _____ (dance) through the night</p> <p>And we _____ (hold) each other tight</p> <p>And before too long I _____ (fall) in love with her</p> <p>Now I'll never dance with another (Whoah)</p> <p>Since I _____ (see) her standing there</p>
---	--









Estamos llegando al cierre de la unidad y tal como le hemos propuesto al inicio, el objetivo es que usted logre integrar las nuevas estructuras y vocabulario para producir nuevos mensajes, comunicaciones e interacciones.

En esta ocasión, le proponemos como desafío que pueda construir una biografía de Federico García Lorca u otra persona relevante en su vida.

Para el logro de la habilidad de escritura muchas veces podemos seguir modelos. En esta unidad, más arriba, hay algunas biografías que pueden resultarle de utilidad para sacar ideas o frases y así lograr el objetivo de la unidad: escribir una biografía de una persona.

¿Qué le parece? ¡Éxitos con la tarea!

**Composition: Write a biography (about 100 words). Don't forget to include the following information:**

- ✓ Birth
- ✓ Job
- ✓ Education
- ✓ Career
- ✓ Death



COMPARTA EN EL FORO LA PRODUCCIÓN QUE HA REALIZADO. ESTO LE AYUDARÁ A SEGUIR MEJORANDO YA QUE PODRÁ VER LAS CONTRIBUCIONES DE SUS COMPAÑEROS. EN CONJUNTO APRENDEMOS MÁS.





## LEARNING NEW VOCABULARY

### DATES.

Complete the chart with dates.

Remember that the solution is at the end

2) 01/05/1998

3) The ninth of April, twenty ten

4) 05/08/1732

5) The twelfth of October, eighteen fifty seven

6) 30/ 03/2016

# Write the Dates

Write these dates in full. Follow the example.

1	2	3	4
<i>The seventeenth of June</i>	<i>The eighth of January</i>	<i>The twenty-fifth of December</i>	<i>The fifteenth of March</i>
5	6	7	8
<i>The fourteenth of October</i>	<i>The third of August</i>	<i>The first of January</i>	<i>The twelfth of September</i>





9		10		11		12	
	The twenty-fourth of March		The sixteenth of June		The thirty-first of December		The fourth of August
13		14		15		16	
	The twenty-sixth of April		The twenty-eighth of November		The eighteenth of June		The fifteenth of July







**CONNECTORS** are necessary to join ideas. Use them to join the pair of sentences written on the right. They illustrate the pictures on the left.

- 1) John took a bath early in the morning **BECAUSE** he had to go to the doctor.
- 2) The family had dinner very quickly **BECAUSE** they wanted to go to the museum.
- 3) Bella took off her slippers **AND** she went to bed afterwards.
- 4) Ben lost the boxing challenge **BUT** he didn't care because he is a plus at martial arts.
- 5) Greg didn't want to forget his meeting with Mr Harris **SO** he put a reminder on his finger.
- 6) George got an A+ at English **AND/SO** he felt really happy.

**WAS & WERE.** First, fill in the gaps with the verb **BE** in the past: **WAS – WERE.** Then choose the correct option and finally rewrite the sentence into the past tense. Remember the answers are at the end.

1. Fill in the gaps with was – were

- 1) was
- 2) was
- 3) were
- 4) was
- 5) was
- 6) was
- 7) was
- 8) was
- 9) were
- 10) was/were
- 11) were
- 12) was
- 13) was
- 14) was
- 15) were





## 2. Choose the correct option

- |         |         |          |
|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. were | 6. was  | 11. were |
| 2. were | 7. was  | 12. was  |
| 3. was  | 8. was  | 13. were |
| 4. were | 9. were | 14. was  |
| 5. Was  | 10. Was | 15. were |

## 3. Rewrite the sentences below by changing the verb to be into the past simple

- |                              |                                     |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. I was tires               | 6. The door was open.               |
| 2. Everything was all right. | 7. This was my house.               |
| 3. Betty was in bed.         | 8. We were good pupils.             |
| 4. Mary was too young.       | 9. Betsy and Martha were at school. |
| 5. You were in Canada.       | 10. These were my teachers.         |

## REGULAR PAST VERBS.

### A)

- |             |               |                |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Played   | 9. Called     | 17. Questioned |
| 2. Walked   | 10. Delivered | 18. Observed   |
| 3. Watched  | 11. Decided   | 19. Needed     |
| 4. Listened | 12. Worked    | 20. Lived      |
| 5. Waited   | 13. Warned    | 21. Laughed    |
| 6. Checked  | 14. Washed    | 22. Killed     |
| 7. Asked    | 15. Tried     | 23. Kissed     |
| 8. Wanted   | 16. Turned    | 24. Invited    |

### B)

- |                                 |                           |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. visited                      | 8. knocked/didn't open    |
| 2. listened                     | 9. walked                 |
| 3. studied/answered             | 10. happened              |
| 4. did you finish/ No, I didn't | 11. checked               |
| 5. waited/didn't come           | 12. delivered             |
| 6. asked                        | 13. lived                 |
| 7. did you invite               | 14. didn't study / failed |





C)

1. Clare didn't play tennis this weekend.
2. David didn't wash his car on Saturday.
3. Did Kate finish her homework?
4. All the students didn't answer the questions.
5. Marta didn't wait for the bus.
6. Did Elisa call Sue to go out?
7. Did John watch TV all the day?
8. Did Alex wash the dishes?
9. Dorothy didn't invite me to her birthday party.
10. Did Julia clean the entire house this morning?

**REGULAR & IRREGULAR PAST VERBS.****Complete the biography with the verbs in the past simple tense.**

- |               |                 |                  |
|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. was        | 10. survived    | 19. performed    |
| 2. was        | 11. made        | 20. participated |
| 3. were       | 12. contributed | 21. donated      |
| 4. were       | 13. scored      | 22. was          |
| 5. was        | 14. went        | 23. donated      |
| 6. was        | 15. achieved    | 24. released     |
| 7. discovered | 16. made        | 25. was          |
| 8. formed     | 17. were        | 26. remained     |
| 9. Came       | 18. Made        | 27. was          |

**Contextualization time!****2. Are these sentences T (true) or F (false)?****William Shakespeare**

- |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|
| 1. F | 4. T | 7. T |
| 2. F | 5. T | 8. F |
| 3. F | 6. T | 9. T |

**3. Now circle the correct answer**

- |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 4. C | 7. B |
| 2. C | 5. C | 8. B |
| 3. C | 6. B | 9. A |







## Frida Kahlo

1. Read the biography. Complete the passage with the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets. What expressions mentioned here can be used in other biographies?

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. was      | 9. married   |
| 2. was      | 10. moved    |
| 3. painted  | 11. wasn't   |
| 4. went     | 12. returned |
| 5. weren't  | 13. won      |
| 6. had      | 14. became   |
| 7. couldn't | 15. died     |
| 8. Started  | 16. was      |

2. Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.

1. Frida Kahlo was born in 1907.
2. She went to Escuela Preparatoria.
3. In 1925 she had a traffic accident.
4. No, she didn't.
5. She won a national prize in 1946.

### Key expressions:

- *Frida Kahlo was a Mexican painter...*
- *She was born...*
- *At that time, she...*
- *At the age of eighteen, she...*
- *She won/painted/became...*
- *In 1929 she married XX*
- *She died in...when she was...*

