

Bienvenidos a esta nueva modalidad de aprendizaje. Vamos a comenzar con un repaso general que hicimos la clase pasada en forma oral.

En el siguiente texto, las oraciones tienen una característica, 1. ¿cuál es?, 2. ¿Podés subrayar ejemplos?, 3. ¿Cuál es el tiempo verbal que se usa en este texto?

Guess the job!

Reporter Amanda Moreno is spending the day with nineteen-year-old Ricardo Dos Santos. He's a university student from Brazil.

A It's 6.00 a.m. and I'm having breakfast with Ricardo – nickname Ricky – on Corcovado Mountain in Rio de Janeiro. It's December, so the weather is great at the moment. The students aren't studying – they're on holiday. Today, I'm taking photos of Ricky for our **Guess the job!** competition.

B Ricky's first activity today is mountain biking. He isn't riding down the road – he's riding up the road. It isn't easy!

C It's 11.00 a.m. Now we're hiking up the mountain for Ricky's next activities. I'm not enjoying it, but Ricky likes walking and climbing. Now we're at the top. Ricky is rollerblading and skateboarding. He's having fun!

D Now it's 4.00 p.m. We aren't on the mountain, we're on Copacabana beach. Ricky is swimming and surfing. Surfing is a popular sport here and Ricky is very good at it. But why is he doing all these activities? Can you **guess the job**?






Is Ricky ...

- a a professional sportsperson?
- b a stuntman in a film?
- c a holiday camp instructor?

Email your answers to:
guessthejob@smart.com

➔ EL PRESENTE CONTINUO

¿Cuándo utilizamos este tiempo verbal? _____

Comencemos con la formación de la característica principal del verbo, que es agregar: ING a la acción (verbo) para expresar la continuidad de una acción al momento de hablar. En castellano, usamos la forma llamada GERUNDIO, por ejemplo: caminar (infinitivo) → caminando, comiendo, partiendo(gerundio).

Acá tenés la regla para formarlo de acuerdo al verbo.

Reglas para añadir -ing al verbo principal		
Regla general (la mayoría de los verbos)	Añaden: -ing	wear ⇒ wearing drink ⇒ drinking play ⇒ playing
Los verbos terminados en: -e	Se quita la -e y se añade: -ing	dance ⇒ dancing have ⇒ having make ⇒ making
Los verbos terminados en: consonante + vocal + consonante	Doblan la última consonante y se añade: -ing	run ⇒ running sit ⇒ sitting swim ⇒ swimming

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Formá los gerundios de los siguientes verbos y escribirlos en el cuadro de acuerdo a la regla utilizada

live	go	get	wash	drink	wear	sit
have	play	run	live	swim	do	cut
rain	dance	put	write	make	cry	eat

+ <i>-ing</i>	(e) + <i>-ing</i>	Double consonant + <i>-ing</i>
going	driving	getting

Acá tenés cuadros simplificados de cómo formar oraciones afirmativas y negativas:

AFFIRMATIVE		NEGATIVE	
Long form	Short form	Long form	Short form
I am drinking (yo estoy bebiendo)	I'm drinking	I am not drinking (yo no estoy bebiendo)	I'm not drinking
You are singing (tu estás cantando)	You're singing	You are not singing (tu no estás cantando)	You aren't singing
He is dancing (el está bailando)	He's dancing	He is not dancing (el no está bailando)	He isn't dancing
She is running (ella está corriendo)	She's running	She is not running (ella no está corriendo)	She isn't running
It is playing (- está jugando)	It's playing	It is not playing (- no está jugando)	It isn't playing
We are eating (nosotros/-as estamos comiendo)	We're eating	We are not eating (nosotros/-as no estamos comiendo)	We aren't eating
You are jumping (vosotros/-as estáis saltando)	You're jumping	You are not jumping (vosotros/-as no estáis saltando)	You aren't jumping
They are studying (ellos/-as están estudiando)	They're studying	They are not studying (ellos/-as no están estudiando)	They aren't studying

También de la formación de preguntas y respuestas cortas:

INTERROGATIVE		SHORT ANSWERS	
		Affirmative	Negative
Am I drinking ? (¿Estoy yo bebiendo?)		Yes, I am	No, I'm not
Are you singing ? (¿Estás tu cantando?)		Yes, you are	No, you aren't
Is he dancing ? (¿Está el bailando?)		Yes, he is	No, he isn't
Is she running ? (¿Está ella corriendo?)		Yes, she is	No, she isn't
Is it playing ? (¿Está - jugando?)		Yes, it is	No, it isn't
Are we eating ? (¿Estamos nosotros/-as comiendo?)		Yes, we are	No, we aren't
Are you jumping ? (¿Estáis vosotros/-as saltando)		Yes, you are	No, you aren't
Are they studying ? (¿Están ellos/-as estudiando)		Yes, they are	No, they aren't

Mirá la imagen y escribí oraciones sobre lo que está sucediendo



Formá oraciones:



- 1 Bert and Mike are playing football.
- 2 Sheila _____
- 3 Susan and Kevin _____
- 4 Mary _____
- 5 Harry _____
- 6 Diane _____
- 7 Peter _____
- 8 Anthony _____

Formá oraciones con la información dada en B, y luego, escribí la respuesta

- 1 Bert and Mike / watch TV? Are Bert and Mike watching TV? No, they aren't. They're playing football.
- 2 Sheila / read? _____
- 3 Susan and Kevin / sing? _____
- 4 Mary / drive? _____
- 5 Harry / play chess? _____
- 6 Diane / cook? _____
- 7 Peter / listen to music? _____
- 8 Anthony / run? _____

SIMPLE PRESENT

¿Cuándo utilizamos este tiempo? ¿ En qué se diferencia del tiempo anterior?

Y, aquí tenés cuadros con resúmenes de lo visto en clases y un poco más.

Affirmative	Negative	Questions	Short answers
I run fast.	I don't run fast.	Do I run fast?	Yes, I do . / No, I don't .
You run fast.	You don't run fast.	Do you run fast?	Yes, you do . / No, you don't .
He runs fast.	He doesn't run fast.	Does he run fast?	Yes, he does . / No, he doesn't .
She runs fast.	She doesn't run fast.	Does she run fast?	Yes, she does . / No, she doesn't .
It runs fast.	It doesn't run fast.	Does it run fast?	Yes, it does . / No, it doesn't .
We run fast.	We don't run fast.	Do we run fast?	Yes, we do . / No, we don't .
They run fast.	They don't run fast.	Do they run fast?	Yes, they do . / No, they don't .

Acá tienen la regla de formación de verbos en 3ra persona del singular, cuando agregan "s", "es" o "ies". ATENCION: Esto es sólo al verbo cuando lo usamos en la 3ra persona del singular.

Most verbs	Verbs ending in -s, -x, -sh or -ch	Verbs go and do	Verbs ending in a consonant + -y
verb + -s	verb + -es	verb + -es	change -y to -i + -es
play plays	kiss kisses	do does	carry carries
chat chats	watch watches	go goes	hurry hurries

Las siguientes expresiones las usamos en este tiempo



Expressions used with the Present Simple

Frequency adverbs: always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, never
(they are placed before the main verb)

Time expressions: every day / week / Friday...
on Mondays / Sundays...
at the weekend...
in the morning / afternoon...
in winter / spring...
once a day / week...

Marcar con un círculo la expresión correcta

1. Doctor Moffett **love** / **loves** his job.
2. He **study** / **studies** ants.
3. A salesperson **sell** / **sells** products for a company.
4. You and Anita **work** / **works** on weekends.
5. Nurses **help** / **helps** people.
6. We **write** / **writes** science books.
7. Our office **close** / **closes** at 7:00 p.m.
8. She **take** / **takes** classes at the business school.
9. You **walk** / **walks** to work every day.
10. I **start** / **starts** work at 8:00 a.m. every morning.

Completa el siguiente texto usando el PRESENTE SIMPLE con la forma correcta.

Meg is a very active person and she's really fit. She's mad about tennis. She (practise) a lot and she's a fantastic player! I (not play) because I'm terrible at sport, but I (love) to see her play tennis. I (go) to the tennis club to watch her. I'm lazy, so I (not exercise) a lot. Meg is a very friendly person and people (think) that she's great. She's always with someone -she (not like) to be alone. We (go) to a lot of parties, sometimes two or three a week! Everyone is her friend and she (speak) to everyone. People (tell) her their problems. She (know) everything about everyone!

Adverbios:

En la oración el adverbio de frecuencia se ubica ANTES del verbo, a excepción de cuando usamos el verbo TO BE que en ese tipo de oración se ubica DESPUÉS del verbo TO BE.

Y también hay expresiones de tiempo y se ubican regularmente al final, y ocasionalmente adelante del SUJETO.

never 0% ← sometimes often usually → 100% always

Adverbs of frequency usually come before the main verb, unless the verb is to be.

I often go to the cinema.

He is usually late for work.

Time expressions such as every day, every week, once a week, on Mondays, etc usually go at the beginning or the end of a sentence.

He walks to work every day.

On Mondays she plays basketball.

Ordená las palabras para formar oraciones en PRESENTE SIMPLE:



Eg she / basketball / plays / often

She often plays basketball.

1 late / they / for dinner / never / are

2 Tom / wears / usually / jeans

3 take us / our parents / sometimes / to school / by car

4 wear / that silly hat / you / do / always / ?

5 Fiona / for tea / often / cakes / makes

6 usually / I / not / have / at this time / breakfast / do

7 busy / the doctor / always / is / ?

8 not / our parents / go swimming / do / often

PASADO SIMPLE DEL VERBO TO BE

I	was	
You	were	
He	was	
She	was	busy.
It	was	
We	were	
They	were	

I	wasn't	
You	weren't	
He	wasn't	
She	wasn't	busy.
It	wasn't	
We	weren't	
They	weren't	

wasn't = was not
weren't = were not

Was	I	
Were	you	
Was	he	
Was	she	busy?
Was	it	
Were	we	
Were	they	

Yes,		No,	
I	was.	I	wasn't.
you	were.	you	weren't.
he	was.	he	wasn't.
she	was.	she	wasn't.
it	was.	it	wasn't.
we	were.	we	weren't.
they	were.	they	weren't.

Completá las oraciones

- A: Were you at home yesterday? B: Yes, I was.
- They _____ really happy after they won the football game.
- My sister _____ a college student last year.
- Thomas _____ on the train at three-thirty yesterday afternoon.
- A: _____ Jennifer tired after she finished work? B: No, she _____.
- My car broke down, so I _____ late for my appointment.
- A: _____ Laura and Susan surprised? B: No, they _____.
- The cookies _____ delicious, so I ate three of them.
- A: _____ you at the library yesterday? B: No, I _____.
- Many dinosaurs _____ really huge.
- I _____ born in 1996. When _____ you born?
- The movie we saw last night _____ very funny.
- I _____ a waiter last year, but I changed my job in September.
- My favorite program _____ on TV at eight o'clock last night.
- My classmates _____ in class. They were outside.

SIMPLE PAST :

Hay muchas maneras de hablar del pasado en inglés, pero el pasado simple es la forma más común. El pasado simple en inglés es equivalente al pretérito imperfecto y pretérito indefinido del español. Usamos el pasado simple para acciones completas en el pasado. El período de tiempo de estas acciones no es importante como en el español.

SIMPLE PAST TENSE

El tiempo pasado simple sirve para expresar hechos y actividades terminadas en el pasado. Para hacer oraciones con el Simple Past Tense necesitamos usar el pasados de los verbos. En inglés hay 2 grupos de verbos: **Los verbos regulares** y **los verbos irregulares**. En esta lección nos concentraremos en estudiar solamente los verbos regulares. Mira el recuadro y compara las oraciones de ambas columnas para establecer las diferencias en su forma y significado de cada verbo empleado.

Present tense

I **visit** my grandparents every month.

Yo visito a mis abuelos todos los meses.

My father **works** for a French company.

Mi papá trabaja para una compañía francesa.

We **go** to the cinema on Sunday.

Nosotros vamos al cine los domingos.

He **buys** a CD every week.

Él compra un CD todas las semanas.

Past tense

I **visited** my parents last month.

Yo visité a mis abuelos el mes pasado.

My father **worked** for a French company.

Mi papá trabajó para una compañía francesa.

We **went** to the cinema last Sunday.

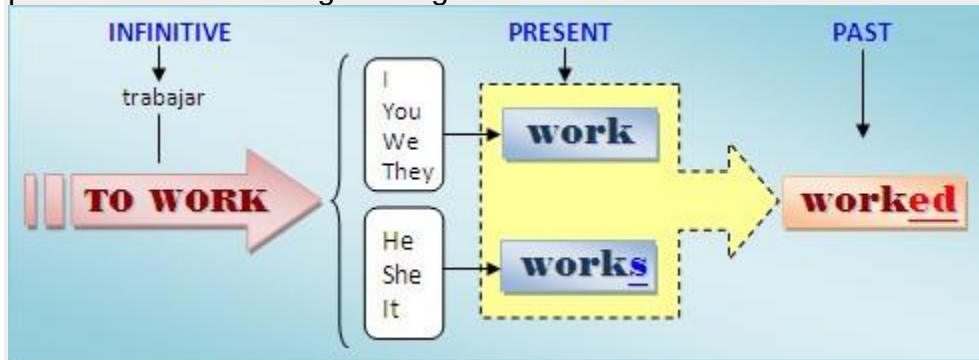
Nosotros fuimos al cine el domingo pasado.

He **bought** a CD last week.

Él compró un CD la semana pasada.

- Todas las oraciones de la primera columna están en **tiempo presente**.
- Las oraciones de la segunda columna expresan **tiempo pasado**.
- El tiempo pasado del verbo **visit** es **visited**; se le añadió la terminación "**ed**" para formar el pasado porque es un verbo regular.
- Otro verbo regular de los ejemplos es **work** y su pasado sería **worked**, agregándolo "**ed**."
- El pasado de **go** (ir) es **went**; y el pasado de **buy** es **bought**. Estos verbos son irregulares porque no tienen una forma exacta en el tiempo pasado.
- A los verbos irregulares **nunca** se les agrega la terminación **ed**. Para saber el pasado de un verbo irregular debemos acudir al diccionario y aprenderlo de memoria.
- El pasado simple de un verbo se utiliza con todos los sujetos o pronombres: *you, we, they, he, she, it*.
- Todo oración en pasado simple expresa una acción o evento terminado, y es común emplear expresiones de tiempo como *yesterday* (ayer) *last month* (el mes pasado), etc.

PAST TENSE Se les llama verbos regulares porque se les agrega la terminación "**ed**" para formar el pasado. Observa el siguiente gráfico:



Reglas ortográficas para añadir la terminación "**ED**" a un verbo regular

- **Añadir "ED"** a la mayoría de verbos regulares:
Ejemplos: *work* → **worked** | *play* → **played** | *visit* → **visited** | *clean* → **cleaned**.
- **Añadir solo "D"** a los verbos regulares que terminan en la letra "**e**".
Ejemplos: *live* → **lived** | *like* → **liked** | *invite* → **invited**.

- **Añadir solo “IED”** a los verbos regulares que terminan en una consonante seguido de la letra “y”, deber omitirse la letra “y” antes de agregar “IED”.
Ejemplos: *study* → *studied* | *carry* → *carried* | *copy* → *copied*.
- **Duplicar la última consonante y luego añadir “ED”** en algunos verbos regulares.
Ejemplos: *stop* → *stopped* | *plan* → *planned* | *prefer* → *preferred*.

Lista de verbos regulares:

SPANISH	REGULAR VERBS	
	INFINITIVE	PAST
<i>llegar</i>	01 arrive	arrived
<i>llevar</i>	02 carry	carried
<i>limpiar</i>	03 clean	cleaned
<i>desaparecer</i>	04 disappear	disappeared
<i>vaciar</i>	05 empty	emptied
<i>terminar</i>	06 finish	finished
<i>ayudar</i>	07 help	helped
<i>invitar</i>	08 invite	invited
<i>gustar</i>	09 like	liked
<i>escuchar</i>	10 listen	listened
<i>vivir</i>	11 live	lived
<i>jugar, tocar</i>	12 play	played
<i>comenzar</i>	13 start	started
<i>detener(se)</i>	14 stop	stopped
<i>estudiar</i>	15 study	studied
<i>visitar</i>	16 visit	visited
<i>querer</i>	17 want	wanted
<i>lavar</i>	18 wash	washed
<i>mirar</i>	19 watch	watched
<i>trabajar</i>	20 work	worked

SIMPLE PAST TENSE: Positive, Negative, Question: Observa cómo se construye oraciones positivas, negativas y preguntas.

SIMPLE PAST TENSE: REGULAR VERBS					
POSITIVE		NEGATIVE		QUESTION	
I		I		I	
You		You		you	
We		We		we	
They	worked.	They	didn't work.	Did	they work?
He		He			he
She		She			she
It		It			it

QUESTIONS

AND

SHORT

ANSWERS:

Questions: Para hacer una pregunta en tiempo pasado debemos usar el verbo auxiliar “**DID**” seguido del sujeto de la pregunta + el infinitivo, es decir, el verbo en forma simple (**NO** en tiempo pasado): **Did you clean your room?** = ¿Limpiaste tu habitación? El verbo auxiliar **did** convierte al infinitivo en pasado, por lo tanto no es necesario poner la forma en pasado: **Did you cleaned clean your room?**

Short Answers: para dar una respuesta corta afirmativa se debe seguir esta estructura: **Yes**, + pronombre + **did**. Para la forma negativa se hace del modo siguiente: **No**, pronombre + **didn't**.

Ejemplos: **Did you clean your room yesterday?** → + **Yes, I did.** – **No, I didn't.** = ¿Limpiaste tu habitación ayer? → + **Sí.** – **No.**



En el siguiente link tenés explicación de cómo formamos el tiempo PASADO SIMPLE:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=moYDA4jbPy4>

ACTIVIDAD:

Ir al siguiente link escuchá la canción: <https://www.curso-ingles.com/practicar/canciones/celine-dion/because-you-loved-me>

Copíala letra de la canción y marcá con círculo los verbos que identifiques en pasado simple. Te envío otro link para que accedas a la letra directamente <https://www.azlyrics.com/lyrics/celinedion/becauseyoulovedme.html>

Si querés practicar escuchar un texto buscá el siguiente link:

<https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/grammar/beginner-grammar/past-simple-regular-verbs>

