

GUÍA DE INGLÉS 2 PLAN 2018

- Imprime la guía, contéstala y entrégala el día de tu examen. (solo si el examen se aplica presencialmente)
- Los ejercicios en línea son para practicar no es necesario imprimirlos
- Dudas a través de los mensajes de la página de Facebook o en el cubículo.

NOMBRE: _____
GRUPO: _____ FECHA DE ENTREGA: _____

El pasado simple del verbo "To be" (**ser o estar**) se forma cambiando las formas "am" e "is" por "was" y la forma "are" por "were".

Por lo demás, para formar la negativa y la interrogativa la forma es la misma que en el presente simple. A continuación, veremos las formas afirmativa, negativa en interrogativa del verbo "to be" en pasado:

Afirmativa:

I was: yo era o yo estaba.
You were: tú eras o tú estabas.
He was: él era o él estaba.

Negativa:

I was not: yo no era o yo no estaba.
You were not: tú no eras o tú no estabas.
He was not: él no era o él no estaba.

Interrogativa:

Was I?: ¿era yo? o ¿estaba yo?
Were you?: ¿eras tú? o ¿estabas tú?
Was he?: ¿era él? o ¿estaba él?

PRACTICA EL VERBO TO BE, ESCRIBE LA CONJUGACIÓN DE CADA PRONOMBRE

POSITIVE				NEGATIVE				INTERROGATIVE			
I	was		famous.	I	wasn't		famous.	Was	I		
You	were			You	weren't			Were	you		
He / She / It	was			He / She / It	wasn't			Was	he / she / it		famous?
We	were			We	weren't			Were	we		
You	were			You	weren't			Were	you		
They	were			They	weren't			Were	they		

Complete with WAS or WERE

AFIRMATIVE

I	<u>was</u>	In London	
You	_____	In Zurich	last night / Tuesday / week /
He	_____	In Paris	month / year.
She	_____	In Milan	yesterday.
We	_____	In Brussels	at the weekend.
They	_____	In Moscow	

1 Correct the sentences. Use the words in brackets.

e.g. I was with my aunt. (dad)

No, I wasn't with my aunt. I was with my dad.

1. The kids were in the garden. (park)

2. Carol was shy. (frightened)

3. You were late. (in time)

4. I was Paula's best friend. (Linda's)

5. The book was on the shelf. (on the bed)

6. It was warm. (cool)

7. Frank was from Scotland. (Ireland)

2 Complete with *was, were, wasn't* or *weren't*.



Hello! My name is Rebecca. Last summer _____ very special for me. My brother and I _____ at the summer camp in the south of Spain. It _____ the first camp for my brother because he went to one two years ago. We _____ both very happy.

There _____ any other children from my school, but we made friends quickly. The weather _____ lovely. It _____ was sunny and warm. We had a great time.

Check (✓) the correct answer.

Were the boys at the beach last summer?

YES, THEY WAS

NO, THEY WASN'T

YES, THEY WERE

YES, THE BOYS WERE



Was the science lesson good yesterday?

YES, THE LESSON WAS

NO, HE WASN'T

YES, IT WAS

NO, IT WASN'T



Was the maths homework difficult for Ana?

YES, IT WAS

YES, SHE WAS

YES, IT WERE

NO, IT WASN'T



Was Mía happy at the P.E. lesson?

NO, IT WASN'T

YES, SHE WAS

YES, IT WAS

NO, SHE WAS



Was Tomás at home last night?

YES, HE WERE

NO, HE WASN'T

YES, HE WAS

NO, HE WAS



- *Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. Use the words in the above boxes.*

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

Ejercicios en línea

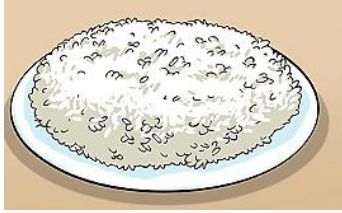
<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/to-be/past-simple-affirmative-negative-interrogative>

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/to-be/past-simple-test-1>

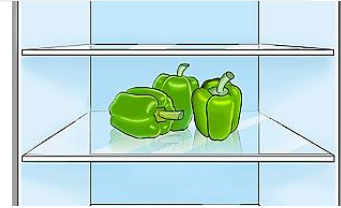
REVISA TUS RESPUESTAS

There was-There were

There was y **there were** son dos estructuras del verbo *haber* en tiempo pasado: *había/hubo*



There was a lot of rice on this plate.
Había mucho arroz en este plato.



There were three peppers in my fridge.
Había tres pimientos en mi nevera.

There was se utiliza con sustantivos contables en singular introducidos por los artículos indeterminados *a/an* o el número *one* y con sustantivos incontables. **There were** se utiliza solo con sustantivos contables en plural.

	STRUCTURE	EXAMPLES
AFFIRMATIVE	Singular There was	There was a car accident the other day. <i>El otro día hubo un accidente de coche.</i>
	Plural There were	There were a lot of people at the art exhibition. <i>Había</i> mucha gente en la exposición de arte.
NEGATIVE	Singular There wasn't	There wasn't any milk this morning. <i>No había nada de leche esta mañana.</i>
	Plural There weren't	There weren't any computers three hundred years ago. <i>Hace trescientos años no había ordenadores.</i>
INTERROGATIVE	Singular Was there...?	Was there rubbish on the floor? Yes, there was. <i>¿Había</i> basura en el suelo? Sí.
	Plural Were there...?	Were there any shops near here? No, there weren't. <i>¿Había</i> tiendas cerca de aquí? No.

Exercises: there was - there were

✓ affirmative, ✗ negative, ? question



✓ a giraffe.

✗ a zebra.

? a lion?



✓ a lot of fish.

✗ a shark

? any children?



✓ many flowers

✗ any trees.

? insects?



✓ a mermaid

✗ any boats.

? any water?

Ejercicios en línea

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/grammar/there-is-there-are/there-was-there-were-test-1>

<https://www.englishblocks.com/grammar/exercises/there-is-there-are/there-was-there-were-positive-negative-and-question/>

REVISAR TUS RESPUESTAS

SIMPLE PAST TENSE

El "simple past" se utiliza para hablar de una acción que concluyó en un tiempo anterior al actual. La duración no es relevante. El tiempo en que se sitúa la acción puede ser el pasado reciente o un pasado lejano.

EJEMPLOS:

John Cabot sailed to America in 1498 John Cabot navegó a America en 1498

My father died last year Mi papá murió el año pasado

He lived in Fiji in 1976- El vivió en Fiji en 1976

Antes de pasar a escribir oraciones debemos aprender que los verbos en pasado se dividen en **REGULARES** e **IRREGULARES**.

REGULARES

Son los que en general forman el pasado y el participio pasado añadiendo la terminación '-ed'

Ej: I **work** / Yo trabajo I **worked** / Yo trabajé o trabajaba

En su mayoría solo se les agregará "ed" sin hacer ningún cambio como el verbo **WORK**.

1- Si el verbo **termina en "e"**, se le añade una "d":

Ej: **absolve / absolved**

Dance / danced

2- Si el verbo termina en **consonante + "y"** por "i" y se le añade "-ed".

Ej: **study / studied**

try / tried

3- Si el verbo está formado por una sola sílaba con la forma "**consonante-vocal- consonante**", se dobla la consonante y se añade "ed".

Ej: **plan / planned**

IRREGULARES

Los verbos **irregulares no siguen ninguna regla** como los regulares, algunos son similares, pero **no hay** una característica en específico que nos diga cómo será la conjugación en pasado

La manera más efectiva de saber el pasado de los verbos regulares es **MEMORIZANDOLOS**.

La lista de verbos irregulares se debe estudiar y memorizar, ya que, existen muchas características diferentes y no tienen una regla específica de conjugación

El verbo **To Be** es especial tiene 2 conjugaciones y depende del sujeto que se esté hablando, **COMO LO VIMOS ANTERIORMENTE**.

I	was	
You	were	
He / She / It	was	famous.
We	were	
You	were	
They	were	

Estas es la lista de verbos que se estudiaran para el examen extraordinario (Investiga su significado y anótalo)

Present	Past
Drink	Drank
Visit	Visited
Go	Went
Jump	Jumped
Want	Wanted
Study	Studied
Get	Got
Walk	Walked
Fall off	Fell off
Buy	Bought
See	Saw
Eat	Ate
Break	Broke
Live	Lived
Start	Started
Die	Died
Paint	Painted

Present	Past
play	played
practice	practiced
put	put
read	read
remember	remembered
ride	rode
run	ran
save	saved
say	said
see	saw
send	sent
shop	shopped
sing	sang
sit	sat
sleep	slept
speak	spoke
spend	spent
stay	stayed
swim	swam
take	took
talk	talked
tell	told
touch	touched
travel	traveled
understand	understood
win	won
write	wrote

Present	Past
admire	admired
arrive	arrived
be	was, were
become	became
begin	began
blow	blew
borrow	borrowed
break	broke
bring	brought
buy	bought
call	called
catch	caught
change	changed
clean	cleaned
come	came
cut	cut
dance	danced
decide	decided
do	did
draw	drew
drink	drank
drive	drove
eat	ate
end	ended

Present	Past
fall	fell
find	found
fix	fixed
fly	flew
follow	followed
forget	forgot
get	got
give	gave
go	went
grow	grew
hate	hated
have	had
hear	heard
help	helped
hit	hit
ignore	ignored
improve	improved
jog	jogged
kiss	kissed
know	knew
let	let
like	liked
lose	lost
make	made
meet	met
miss	missed
open	opened
paint	painting

EJERCICIOS EN LINEA PARA PRÁCTICAR

<https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/simple-past/exercises?03> ---- VERBO TO BE EN PASADO
<http://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/irregular-verbs-exercise-2.html>

PASADO SIMPLE ORACIONES

Usamos el pasado simple para acciones completas en el pasado. El período de tiempo de estas acciones no es importante como en el español. En el pasado simple hay verbos regulares y verbos irregulares.

He **studied** all night – Él estudió toda la noche

Oración afirmativa

He **didn't study** all night – Él no estudió toda la noche

Oración negativa

Did He study all night? – Estudió él toda la noche?

Oración interrogativa

ORACIONES AFIRMATIVAS

Solo necesitamos un Sujeto y un verbo en pasado

Sujeto + Verbo en pasado

Ejemplos:

She was a doctor. (Ella era doctora.) ----- **el verbo to be es especial**

I wanted to dance. (Quería bailar.)

They learned English. (Aprendieron inglés.)

I bought a blue car. (Compré un coche azul.)

ORACIONES NEGATIVAS

Para las oraciones negativas necesitamos un **AUXILIAR** que es **DID + NOT**.

Al usar el **AUXILIAR DIDN'T** para escribir una oración negativa el verbo que utilizemos debe estar en **PRESENTE**.

Esto sucede porque **DID** ya está en pasado, por lo tanto, no es necesario que el verbo también lo esté.

Ejemplo.

You didn't do your homework tú no hiciste tu tarea.

El verbo que usamos es **DO** (hacer) y lo escribimos en presente porque **did** ya está en pasado

DID NOT = DIDN'T

Este auxiliar expresa que la acción es **negativa**.

Hay una excepción con el **VERBO TO BE** este tiene su propia conjugación en negativo e interrogativo.

ORACIONES INTERROGATIVAS

Para estas oraciones también vamos a necesitar el auxiliar **DID** y vamos a escribirlo al inicio de las oraciones, de nuevo el verbo lo escribiremos en **PRESENTE** porque **DID** ya está escrito en pasado.

DID + sujeto + Verbo en presente + complemento ?

DID YOU PLAY SOCCER?

short answers

Yes,	I	did.	No,	I	didn't.
	you			you	
	he			he	
	she			she	
	it			it	
	we			we	
they	they				

WRITE sentences in **PAST SIMPLE**:

1. Affirmative

2. Negative

3. Interrogative (Yes / No questions)

2.

A) He / phone / a friend / an hour ago.

1-

2-

3-

B) My father / buy / a jeep / last week.

1-

2-

3-

C) The girls / wear / skirts / to the party

1-

2-

3-

D) I / wash / my hair / last night

1-

2-

3-

E) We / visit / our friends / yesterday

1-

2-

3-

F) The film / end / very late / last weekend

1-

2-

3-

G) They / go / to bed / at midnight

1-

2-

3-

H) The children / play / tennis and basketball
/at the sports center.

1-

2-

3-

I) You / do / your homework / last weekend.

1-

2-

3-

J) My friend / learn / French / last year.

1-

2-

3-

K) I / get up / at seven / last Sunday morning

1-

2-

3-

L) She / have lunch / in an Italian restaurant

1-

2-

3-

M) They / watch / TV / in the living room

1-

2-

3-

N) He / drink / orange juice / for breakfast

1-

2-

3-

WH-QUESTION WORDS.

Las **WH-Question Words** son palabras que utilizamos al inicio de cada pregunta para solicitar determinada información. Suelen causar cierta confusión ya que se escriben de manera muy similar [empiezan con wh- (*who, where*) o contienen wh (*How*)]. Algunas de éstas son:

WHO > Se utiliza para preguntar por alguien y significa "quién" o "quienes".

Who did you see yesterday? (¿A quién viste ayer?)

WHAT > se utiliza para preguntar por algo y significa "qué", "cual" o "cuales".

What did you say? (¿Qué has dicho?)

What colour are her eyes? (¿De qué color son sus ojos?)

WHERE > se utiliza para preguntar por un lugar y significa "dónde" o "adónde".

Where did you go? (¿A dónde fuiste?)

WHEN > significa "cuándo".

When is your birthday? (¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?)

When did she arrive? (¿Cuándo llegó?)

HOW > Se utiliza cuando queremos preguntar "cómo"

How are you? (¿Cómo estás?)

How was the party? (¿Cómo estuvo la fiesta?)

VARIANTES DE HOW:

How much > "¿Cuánto? (incontables)

How much is this t-shirt? (¿Cuánto cuesta esta camiseta?)

How much water do you drink? (¿Cuánta agua bebes?)

How many > "¿Cuánto? (contables)

How many friends do you have? (¿Cuántos amigos tienes?)

How many books have you read? (¿Cuántos libros has leído?)

Escribe **Wh- questions** basandote en las palabras subrayadas el ejercicio anterior, observa el ejemplo:

WHERE

WHAT TIME

WHEN

WHAT

HOW MANY

WHO

A) - **Who** did you **phone** an hour ago? A friend

B) -

C) -

D) -

E) -

F) -

G) -

H) -

I) -

J) -

K) -

L) -

M) -

N) -

Modal verb used to

Used to es un verbo modal que se utiliza para referirnos a acciones pasadas que ya no suceden en el presente. En español equivale a *solía*.



I **used to** sing in a choir when I was young.
Solía cantar en un coro cuando era joven



I **didn't use to** like gardening.
A mí no solía gustarme la jardinería.

Estructura

	STRUCTURE	EXAMPLES
AFFIRMATIVE	Subject + USED TO + infinitive	Samuel used to play basketball when he was at school <i>Samuel solía jugar al baloncesto cuando estaba en la escuela</i>
NEGATIVE	Subject + DIDN'T + USE TO + infinitive	He didn't use to study before an exam but now he does <i>No solía estudiar antes de un examen pero ahora sí</i>
INTERROGATIVE	DID + subject + USE TO + infinitive...?	Did you use to go to pubs when you were in London? <i>(tú) ¿Solías ir a pubs cuando estabas en Londres?</i>

short answers

Yes,	I	did.	No,	I	didn't.
	you			you	
	he			he	
	she			she	
	it			it	
	we			we	
they	they				



Recuerda que **used to** es un verbo modal que siempre se utiliza en **past simple**.

EJERCICIOS EN LINEA

<https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/used-to-exercise-1.html>-----

REVISAR TUS RESPUESTAS

<https://test-english.com/grammar-points/a2/used-to/>-----

REVISAR TUS RESPUESTAS

1 PRACTICE Fill in the blanks with use(d) to and the base verb given.

Example:

I used to play [play] baseball every summer. I didn't use to like [not like] mushrooms on my pizza.

1. I [live] in an apartment.
2. You [love] chocolate as a child.
3. They [not smoke].
4. The dog [like] walks but now he's old.
5. Mr. Smith [coach] the tennis team at school.
6. He [speak] French every day.
7. We [have] short hair.
8. My neighbours [visit] once a week.
9. She [study] Swedish.
10. It [get] warmer in the summer.
11. My family [not practice] grammar together.
12. The school bus [pick] us up at 7:30 am.
13. The students [not enjoy] the same games.
14. My cousins [come] to my house every summer.
15. I [go] to my grandparents once a year.

2 PRACTICE Rewrite the questions in the correct order. (include proper capitalization and punctuation)

1. to the beach every summer? / Did / you / go / use to

2. Did / use to / you / golf every weekend? / play

3. Robert / play / use to / Didn't / in a band?

CONJUNCIONES AND, SO, BUT

Las conjunciones se usan para conectar dos frases formando una frase larga.

AND

Se usa para añadir elementos a una lista:
Ex. She bought apples **and** bananas.

SO

Da el resultado de algo:
Peter didn't study, **so** he failed his exams.

BUT

Se usa para mostrar ideas contrarias:
I speak French **but** I don't speak Italian

Put and, so, but or because into the sentences.

1. My friend plays tennis _____ football.
2. I am studying English _____ I love languages
3. He went to the shops _____ he didn't buy anything.
4. He doesn't play the guitar _____ he plays the drums.
5. She can paint well, _____ she can't cook.

Put and, so, but or because into the sentences.

6. I like fish _____ chips.
7. I was thirsty _____ I drank a glass of water.
8. I was late _____ my car didn't start.
9. My watch stopped _____ I missed the bus.

PARA REVISAR TUS RESPUESTAS
ACUDE AL CUBICULO DE INGLÉS

UNE LAS COLUMNAS

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Henry Ford wanted to make more cars _____ | A. and they sent it to the space in 1957. |
| 2. Wright Brothers invented the plane _____ | B. ,so they were really expensive in the 40's |
| 3. Alexander Graham Bell created the telephone
in XIX century _____ | C. ,so he designed the mass production. |
| 4. Computers were very big, _____ | D. but it was only black and white. |
| 5. In 1925 the TV was invented _____ | E. and flew for the first time in 1903. |
| 6. The Soviet Union created the Sputnik _____ | F. but the phone network was possible in XX century |

FOOD

Write the name of the food



__ i __ _ _ _



__ a __ _ _ _



__ h __ _ _ _



F __ _ _ _



__ i __ _ _ _



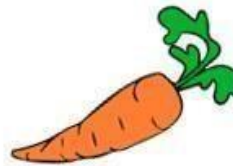
__ i __ _ _ _



__ m __ _ _ _



__ t t __ _ _ _



C __ _ _ _ _



b __ _ _ _ _



G __ p __ _ _ _



__ a __ _ _ _



__ _ _ _ _ _



B __ d __ _ _ _



__ g __ _ _ _



__ n __ _ _ _



__ k __ _ _ _



__ f e __ _ _ _



B __ t __ _ _ _



__ a __ _ _ _

COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE

Los nombres o sustantivos contables son aquellos que se pueden contar CON NUMEROS, es decir **UN CARRO, DOS CARROS, TRES CARROS**.

Los nombres o sustantivos incontables son aquellos que no los podemos delimitar individualmente (no podemos contarlos con números), sino que forman parte de un todo. Son tratados como singulares (no se pueden hacer plurales añadiendo "-s"). Con estos sustantivos por lo regular utilizamos las palabras **MUCHO, POCO, NADA, ETC**. Por ejemplo, el CALOR decimos que hace mucho o poco calor, PERO NO 1 CALOR, 2 CALOR, por lo tanto, es NO CONTABLE.

Otro ejemplo es el DINERO, la palabra DINERO es **UNCOUNTABLE** porque **decimos MUCHO DINERO o POCO DINERO**, no decimos 1 DINERO, 2 DINERO, 3 DINERO. En cambio, los PESOS, DOLARES, EUROS, ETC sí se pueden contar.

Escribe C para COUNTABLES y U para los UNCOUNTABLES

1. sugar	___
2. pencil	___
3. biscuit	___
4. rice	___
5. cup	___

6. flower	___
7. jam	___
8. juice	___
9. slice	___
10. paper	___

11. tiger	___
12. bread	___
13. butter	___
14. plate	___
15. chair	___

CLASIFICALOS EN CONTABLES Y NO CONTABLES

Milk	Bread	Cream	Water
Pollution	Coffee	Apple	Money
Bean	Plant	Butter	Pen
Avocado	Onion	Box	Cheese
Tea	Tomato	Eye	Watermelon

countable nouns	uncountable nouns
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Algunos artículos se pueden contar dependiendo del empaque o envase que lo contiene como se mostrará a continuación.

CONTAINERS

BUSCA EL SIGNIFICADO DEL VOCABULARIO Y COLOCALO EN LA IMAGEN QUE LO REPRESENTA

- a roll of
- a slice of
- a bottle of
- a bucket of
- a glass of

- a bar of
- a spoon of
- a jug of
- a cup of
- a head of

- a box of
- a piece of
- a carton of
- a loaf of
- a bunch of

- a bowl of
- a can of
- a bag of
- a jar of
- a tube of



_____ chocolate



_____ water



_____ cereal



_____ cabbage



_____ pizza



_____ bread



_____ syrup



_____ toilet paper



_____ paint



_____ milk



_____ soup



_____ milk



_____ coke



_____ toothpaste



_____ grapes



_____ jam



_____ coffee



_____ popcorn



_____ cake



_____ orange juice

BUSCA EL SIGNIFICADO DEL VOCABULARIO SI ES NECESARIO

How much y How many

- Estas dos expresiones se usan casi siempre para hacer preguntas sobre cantidades

How much

Significado: ¿Cuánto? O ¿Cuánta? Sustantivos incontables

How much sugar did you buy?
¿Cuánta azúcar compraste?

How many

Significado: ¿Cuántos? O ¿Cuántas? Sustantivos contables

How many calls did you make?
¿Cuántas llamadas hiciste?

Explicación: Much, Many & A lot of

Significados: Mucho(a) y Muchos (as)

Much

Se usa con sustantivos incontables con oraciones negativas e interrogativas. Significa: Mucho(a)

- ⊖ I won't need much water for the training
No necesitaré mucha agua para el entrenamiento
- ⊕ ? Does he have much paperwork to do?
¿Tiene mucho papeleo que hacer?



Many

Se usa con sustantivos contables con oraciones negativas e interrogativas. Significa: Mucho(a)

- ⊖ There aren't many bulbs in my house
No hay muchos focos en mi casa
- ⊕ ? Are there many beds at the beach house?
¿Hay muchas camas en la casa de la playa?



A lot of

Se utiliza con sustantivos contables y no contables en oraciones afirmativas, negativas y preguntas.

- ⊕ She has a lot of pencils in her backpack
Ella tiene muchos lápices en su mochila
- ⊖ There aren't a lot of pencils
No hay muchos lápices
- ⊕ ? Do you buy a lot of pencils?
¿Compras muchos lápices?



Many, much, a lot of

Write the most common forms.



How owls are there?



We didn't see rats.



I met friends.



How money do you need?



There isn't rice.



I have too problems.



He bought tea.



They asked questions.



Are there mountains?



Pamela drinks too .

Grammar in Action Circle the correct word to complete each sentence or question.

1. How (much / many) protein foods do you eat every day?
2. My mom gives us (a lot of / many) fruit.
3. There isn't (a lot of / many) milk. Can you buy some more?
4. There isn't (much / many) bread. Do we need more?
5. Do you eat (much / many) nuts in your diet? They are very good for you.

Complete each sentence or question with *a lot of*, *much* or *many*. Sometimes more than one option is possible.

1. How _____ food groups are there?
2. Do you drink _____ milk?
3. We need _____ tuna for the tuna salad.
4. You don't need to put _____ salt in the salad.
5. How _____ sugar do you have in your coffee?
6. There aren't _____ tomatoes for the salsa.

SOME ANY

Some y any son palabras que (para los aficionados de la gramática) se llaman determinantes. Es decir, se usan para determinar de qué parte o de qué cantidad de algo estamos hablando.

Muchas frases comunes usan **some y any** delante de un sustantivo plural o incontable

SOME ---- ALGO, ALGUN, ALGUNOS...

En inglés, se usa **some** para frases afirmativas y para ofrecer o pedir algo. Se habla de una cantidad o un número, no importa si es contable (y plural) o incontable:

EJEMPLOS oraciones afirmativas

- There are some new people in my English class. (plural contable)
- I bought some new shoes. (plural contable)
- There is some milk in the fridge. (incontable)

SOME también se usa para **OFRECER** algo.

- Would you like some wine?
- Do you want some soup?

También se usa **some** para **PEDIR** algo. Específicamente, algo incontable o plural.

- Can I borrow some money? (incontable)
- Could you give me some books to read on vacation? (plural)

ANY----- ALGO, ALGUN?, NINGUNO

Any se usa en negaciones para incontable y contable plural, y también para preguntas que no son ni ofertas ni pedidos sino para saber la existencia de algo.

Oraciones negativas ---- no hay

Puede ser un artículo plural o singular

- There isn't any beer in the fridge. (Negación con there is y algo incontable.)
- There aren't any good films on TV. (Negación en plural.)

Preguntar existencia

- Are there any good restaurants near here? (Pregunta en plural.)
- Do you have any children? (Pregunta en plural.)

- **Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. Use 'some' or 'any'.**

1. I don't need any money because I'm going to bring my lunch to school.
2. He doesn't have _____ pens, but I have _____ pens.
3. Our teacher didn't give us _____ homework yesterday.
4. I'm tired. Do we have _____ time to take a nap?
5. A: Do they have _____ library cards? B: No, they don't have _____.
6. Paul wants to buy _____ new shoes.
7. Excuse me, I need _____ information about the flight to Boston.
8. I don't have _____ paper, but Mary has _____.
9. Mr. Smith has _____ questions that he wants to ask you.
10. They have _____ apples, but they don't have _____ bananas.
11. I'm sorry, but we don't have _____ more tickets.
12. Thomas read _____ interesting books last month.
13. I bought _____ milk and _____ sugar at the supermarket.
14. A: Do you have _____ coins for the bus? B: No, I don't have _____.
15. I need _____ help with my homework.

RESPUESTAS 1. any 2. any / some 3. any 4. any 5. any / any 6. some 7. some 8. any / some 9. some 10. some / any 11. any 12. some 13. some / some 14. any / any 15. some

EJERCICIOS EN LINEA

https://www.english-hilfen.de/en/exercises/confusing_words/some_any.htm ---- REVISAR TUS RESPUESTAS

https://www.english-hilfen.de/en/exercises/confusing_words/some_any2.htm ----- REVISAR TUS RESPUESTAS

A few / A little

A few (unos pocos, unas pocas). Se utiliza con **cantidades contables**. Da una **idea negativa**, de que la **cantidad podría ser escasa** e insuficiente.

Ejemplos:

- *I have **a few** friends that are very special.* (Tengo unos pocos amigos que son muy especiales.)
- *She has **a few** ideas for our holidays.* (Ella tiene algunas ideas para nuestras vacaciones.)
Few (pocos, pocas),
- *You have **few** friends. You should hang out with us more often.* (Tienes pocos amigos. Deberías salir con nosotros con mayor frecuencia.)

A little (un poco) se utiliza con **cantidades incontables** y tiene una **connotación positiva**.

Ejemplos:

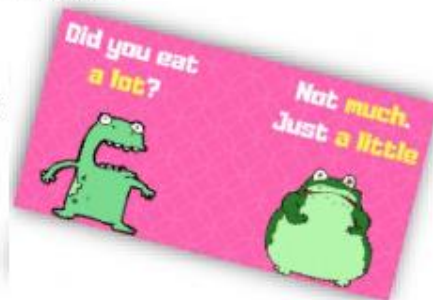
- *I still have **a little** milk in the fridge.* (Aún tengo algo de leche en la nevera.)
- *I am going to sleep **a little** bit.* (Voy a dormir un rato.)

1.- Decide whether you have to use a little or a few.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. _____ apples | 11. _____ bread |
| 2. _____ rice | 12. _____ ideas |
| 3. _____ bicycles | 13. _____ water |
| 4. _____ trees | 14. _____ luck |
| 5. _____ boys | 15. _____ friends |
| 6. _____ money | 16. _____ chairs |
| 7. _____ dogs | 17. _____ coffee |
| 8. _____ time | 18. _____ children |
| 9. _____ sugar | 19. _____ work |
| 10. _____ cups | 20. _____ men |

2.- Decide whether you have to use a little or a few.

1. Could I have _____ **sugar** for my tea, please?
2. If you want to make pancakes, you need _____ **eggs** and _____ **flour**.
3. Have you got _____ **minutes**? I need to talk to you.
4. When I am on holidays, I always write _____ **lines** home.
5. I have _____ **headache**.
6. Jane has invited _____ **boys** to her party.
7. They sang _____ **songs**.
8. Would you like _____ more **rice**?



SUBJECT AND OBJECT PRONOUNS

✚ What is subject?

El sujeto de una oración es la persona o cosa que realiza la acción del verbo. Ex: The man reads a book. (El hombre lee un libro)

✚ What is object?

El objeto es la persona o cosa que recibe la acción del sujeto. Ex: He played football. (El jugó futbol)

Subject and Object Pronouns (Pronombre en función de sujeto y objeto)

Subject Pronouns	I	You	He	She	It	We	They
Object Pronouns	me	you	him	her	it	us	them

Se usa el **subject pronouns** cuando el pronombre es un **sujeto**. (se coloca antes del verbo)

Ex: **She** goes home. **We** say goodbye.
They tell a story. **He** speaks slowly.

Se usa el **object pronouns** cuando el pronombre es un **objeto del verbo**. (Se coloca a continuación del verbo al que complementa)

Ex: -I meet **him**. -We see **her**.
 -She gives **me** a book. -I want to tell **you**.

Se usa a continuación de las preposiciones: *in, on, at, with, under, before, after, near*.

Ex: -I talk with her. -He sits near them.



Write the OBJECT PRONOUN that substitutes the underlined nouns / expressions.

E.g: He works with <u>Joe</u> . = <u>him</u>	They told <u>Martha</u> . = <u> </u>	We play with <u>the dogs</u> . = <u> </u>
Lucy likes <u>pizza</u> . = <u> </u>	John loves <u>his wife</u> . = <u> </u>	He lives with <u>Joe and I</u> . = <u> </u>
She visits <u>her mother</u> . = <u> </u>	Put <u>the apple</u> there. = <u> </u>	That car hit <u>some trees</u> . = <u> </u>

• Write the right pronoun in each gap:

1. (*She / Her*) often drinks milk.



2. Please give (*I / me*) a pen.

3. John takes (*she / her*) to school.



4. (*They / Them*) are my friends.

5. Ann is our grandma. She really loves (*we / us*).

6. (*I / Me*) usually ride a bike with my mum.



7. He goes to the cinema with (*they / them*).

8. Lisa is a student. (*She / Her*) is 14 years old.

9. Mark is Lucy's little brother. Lucy plays card games with

(*he / him*) in the afternoon.



10. Their dad buys (*they / them*) ice cream every

Friday.



Ejercicios en línea

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/grammar/pronouns/object-1>

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/grammar/pronouns/subject-object-test-1>

REVISA TUS RESPUESTAS

El "past progressive or continuous" describe acciones o eventos situados EN EL PASADO.

Expresa:

1. Una acción en progreso que duró un tiempo en el pasado.
2. Una acción incompleta en el pasado.

AFFIRMATIVE
I was playing football.
You were playing football.
He was playing football.



NEGATIVE
I wasn't playing football.
You weren't playing football.
He wasn't playing football.



INTERROGATIVE
Was I playing football?
Were You playing football?
Was He playing football.



Short answers

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

Completa las oraciones con WAS y WERE

I	<i>was</i>	using my mobile phone
You		listening to music
He		eating a sandwich
She		laughing
We		watching TV
They		swimming

Escribe las mismas oraciones, pero en NEGATIVO

Escribe la pregunta para cada oración.

I wasn't using my mobile phone _____

Was I using my mobile phone _____ ?

Past Continuous

Positive Sentences (✓)

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

Negative Sentences (X)

I	was not wasn't	eating.
He		
She		
It		
We	were not weren't	eating.
You		
They		

Questions (?)

Was	I	eating?
	He	
	She	
	It	
Were	We	eating?
	You	
	They	

Look at the pictures and make sentences according to the signs. Use the following verbs: play, fish, sit, read, celebrate, drink, eat, watch, work, teach, shine, do, blow, write, dance, water

 <p>1-He _____ tennis.</p>	 <p>2-I _____</p>	 <p>3- He _____ in the garden.</p>	 <p>4-You _____ a book .</p>
 <p>5- _____ they _____ the 14th of July?</p>	 <p>6- She _____ water.</p>	 <p>7-We _____ watermelon.</p>	 <p>8-She _____ the birds.</p>

 <p>9- You _____ _____ on the farm.</p>	 <p>10-He _____ Biology.</p>	 <p>11-The sun _____ _____.</p>	 <p>12-You _____ some exercise.</p>
 <p>13-The wind _____ _____.</p>	 <p>14-_____ you _____ a letter to Santa?</p>	 <p>15-We _____ _____.</p>	 <p>16-_____ she _____ _____ the flowers?</p>

EJERCICIOS EN LINEA

<https://www.montsemorales.com/gramatica/PastContinAffnegSw2-6.htm> --- REVISA TUS RESPUESTAS

https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/tenses/past_progressive_statements2.htm ----- REVISA TUS RESPUESTAS

http://mrbrownslearningspace.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Past_Progressive_1.htm

Interrupted actions

Utilizamos el past simple y past progressive cuando una acción es interrumpida por otra acción en el pasado. Existen dos partes de estas oraciones:

1. Cuando hablamos de una acción que se encuentra en progreso en el pasado, utilizamos el “pasado continuo o progresivo”

-He **was having** a shower (Él se estaba bañando)

2. La acción que interrumpe utiliza siempre el “pasado simple”:

-**when** the phone **rang** (Cuando el teléfono sonó)



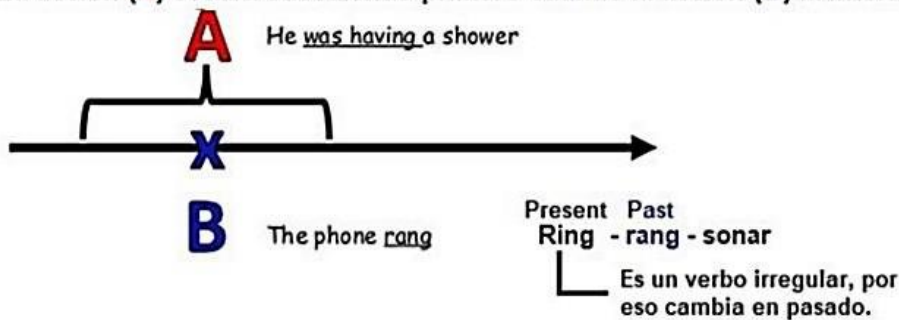
WHILE he was having a shower, the phone rang

Mientras él se estaba bañando, el teléfono sonó.

He was having a shower, **WHEN** the the phone rang

Él estaba bañándose, cuando el teléfono sonó

La acción (A) estaba sucediendo primero cuando la acción (B) la interrumpió.



Otros ejemplos:

-Tim **was cooking** **when** his wife got home. (Tim estaba cocinando cuando su esposa llegó a casa)

-What were you going **when** the accident happened?
(¿Qué estabas haciendo cuando el accidente ocurrió?)

-They **weren't doing** anything **when** I called them.
(Ellos no estaban haciendo nada cuando los llamé)

-Someone broke into my house **while** I was sleeping.
(Alguien asaltó mi casa mientras yo dormía)

When/ while

Son dos partículas que van con el pasado simple y el pasado continuo

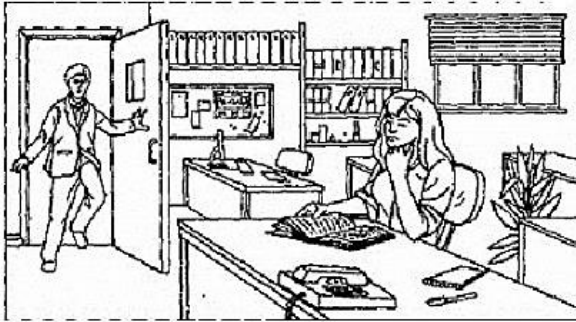
When- cuando. A menudo acompaña al verbo que va en pasado

While- mientras. A menudo va con el verbo que está en pasado continuo

What were you doing **when** I phoned?

While they were playing football it started to rain

Interrupted Actions in the Past



Complete the sentences with **the past continuous** or **simple past**.

Example:

While she (read) **was reading** a magazine in her office, her colleague (come) **came** into the door.

She (read) **was reading** a magazine in her office **when** her colleague (come) **came** into the door.



1. **While** the girls (study) _____ the bell _____ (ring).



2. Tom and Mary (talk) _____ **when** the accident _____ (happen).



3. **While** the little boy (swing) _____ on the rocking-horse, his mum _____ (come) home.



4. **While** she (watch) _____ TV, her mum _____ (open) the door.



5. A spider _____ (appear) **while** she (read) _____ a book.



6. He (climb) _____ up to the tree, **when** he _____ (fall) off .

Ejercicios en línea

<https://www.montsemorales.com/gramatica/PastSimpContSw2-6.htm>

https://www.english-hilfen.de/en/exercises/tenses/simple_past_progressive.htm

REVISA TUS RESPUESTAS