

TAREA PARA 2º FPB, INGLÉS

1. Copia en la libreta en el apartado VOCABULARY las siguientes palabras. Estúdialas.

AROUND THE HOUSE

ENGLISH	SPANISH	ENGLISH	SPANISH
1. BED	CAMA	11. CARPET	ALFOMBRA
2. WINDOW	VENTANA	12. WALL	PARED
3. TABLE	MESA	13. KITCHEN	COCINA
4. CURTAINS	CORTINAS	14. BATHROOM	CUARTO DE BAÑO
5. FRIDGE	NEVERA	15. BEDROOM	DORMITORIO
6. BATH	BAÑERA	16. HALL	ENTRADITA
7. SINK	LAVABO/FREGADERO	17. TOILET	CUARTO ASEO
8. MICROWAVE	MICROONDAS	18. LIVING ROOM	SALÓN
9. FLOOR	SUELO	19. SITTING ROOM	SALITA
10. FIREPLACE	CHIMENEA	20. DINING ROOM	COMEDOR

2. Copia en la libreta el siguiente cuadro, en el apartado GRAMMAR. Estúdialo.

*** También puedes estudiarlo en las siguientes páginas webs y hacer ejercicios online para practicar.**

<https://trucoslondres.com/aprender-ingles/gramatica/pasado-simple-ingles/>

<https://www.aprenderinglesrapidoysencillo.com/2013/06/03/estructura-del-pasado-simple-en-ingles-con-ejemplos-explicacion-y-ejercicios/>

PAST SIMPLE

USOS

1. El pasado simple se utiliza para hablar de una **acción concreta que comenzó y acabó** en el pasado, que suele equivaler al pretérito indefinido español. Lo usamos con adverbios de tiempo como "*last year*", "*yesterday*", "*last night*"...

Ej.: **Did** you meet your boss last Monday? (¿Te encontraste con tu jefe el lunes pasado?)

Ej.: I **needed** to buy that delicious chocolate cake. (Yo necesitaba comprar esa deliciosa torta de chocolate).

Ej.: Loren **checked** her notes in school. (Loren chequeó sus notas en la escuela).

2. Se usa el pasado simple para un **conjunto de acciones** llevadas a cabo en el pasado.

Ej.: We **started** our homework on time and then we **asked** for an ice cream (Comenzamos nuestra tarea a tiempo y luego preguntamos por un helado).

Ej.: You **visited** your friends right after your mom told you not to go outside today. (Visitaste tus amigos justo después que tu madre te dijo que no podías salir hoy)

3. Igualmente, es común usarlo para **acciones repetidas o cotidianas** en el pasado, similar al pretérito imperfecto español.

Ej.: He **talked** to his mom for hours every night. (Él hablaba con su madre durante horas cada noche)

Ej.: Occasionally, they **played** soccer in a field near home. (De vez en cuando ellos jugaban fútbol en un campo cercano a casa)

FORMA

1. Para formar oraciones afirmativas en pasado simple de manera correcta debes conocer si el verbo es **regular** o **irregular**.

1.1 Oraciones afirmativas con verbos regulares.

sólo **agregamos -d o -ed** al verbo. El verbo se utiliza de la misma forma para todos los pronombres.

- I washed the car yesterday. (Lavé el carro ayer)
- You washed the car yesterday. (Lavó /lavaste/ lavaron el carro ayer)
- She / He / It washed the car yesterday. (Lavó el carro ayer)
- We washed the car yesterday. (Lavamos el carro ayer)
- They washed the car yesterday. (Lavarón el carro ayer)

1.2. Oraciones afirmativas con verbos irregulares:

Debemos conocer de memoria la forma de pasado simple de los verbos irregulares. Los siguientes ejemplos se relacionan con el verbo irregular "eat" (comer).

- I ate hamburger every day. (Yo comía hamburguesa todos los días)
- You ate hamburger every day. (Comía, comías, comían hamburguesa todos los días)
- She / He / It ate hamburger every day. (Comía hamburguesa todos los días)
- We ate hamburger every day. (Comíamos hamburguesa todos los días)

2. Negativa:

Utilizamos el auxiliar negativo "**did not**" (o su contracción **didn't**) y no nos debe interesar si la frase contiene verbos regulares o irregulares porque para el negativo utilizamos la forma base de los verbos (por ejemplo, "**Wash**" o "**Eat**").

En los siguientes ejemplos utilizaré la forma "**Didn't**" ya que es la más usada en las conversaciones en inglés.

- I didn't wash the car yesterday. (No lavé el carro ayer)
- You didn't eat hamburger every day. (No comía, comías, comían hamburguesa todos los días)
- He / She / It didn't wash the car yesterday. (No lavó el carro ayer)
- We didn't eat hamburger every day. (No comíamos hamburguesa todos los días)
- They didn't wash the car yesterday. (Lavarón el carro ayer)

3. Interrogativa :

Utilizamos obligatoriamente el auxiliar "**did**" para formar las preguntas. Observa la estructura:

- **Did I eat hamburger every day?**
- **Did you wash the car yesterday?**
- **Did He / She / It eat hamburger every day?**
- **Did we wash the car yesterday?**

Para responder a las preguntas utilizamos la siguiente estructura. No es necesario repetir el verbo de la pregunta, sólo debemos utilizar "**did**" o "**didn't**".

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|
| • Yes, I did | / | No I didn't. |
| • Yes, she did | / | No, she didn't |

3. Realiza los siguientes ejercicios en la libreta, en el apartado

WRITING.

a. Completa las siguientes frases con el PASADO SIMPLE de los verbos entre paréntesis.

b. 1. Yesterday my father (go) to work by car.

c. 2. This morning I (have) a shower.

d. 3. My sister (not clean) her room on Saturday.

e. 4. The birds (fly) over our heads.

f. 5. Last week my family (not buy) a new table for the dining room.

g. 6. The other day, I (lose) my math's book.

h. 7. I (tell) my mother a lie.

i. 8. We (hear) a terrible sound outside last night.

j. 9. (you see) the football match Tuesday night?

k. 10. Paul (drink) a litre of Coke for lunch yesterday.



b. Completa las siguientes frases con el PASADO SIMPLE de los verbos entre paréntesis

1. Sam ____ (stop) the car to take a picture.

2. I ____ (study) for the exam for three hours.

3. They ____ (be) happy to be home.

4. Sally ____ (be) disappointed she ____ (miss) the party.

Sally (be) disappointed she (miss) the party.

5. When I was young, we always ____ (go) to Florida for the summer.

6. Dan ____ (not/work) last week.

7. ____ you ____ (wash) the dishes?

you (wash) the dishes

8. I ____ (dream) I could fly last night.

9. We ____ (meet) them at the restaurant.

10. ____ you ____ (find) your book?



4. Lee los siguientes textos y luego copia y realiza las actividades en el cuaderno en el apartado READING.

1. READING

1. Read the text. Then tick (✓) the sentences T (true) or F (false).

A

John Clark is from Oxford, England. He is 13 years old and his birthday is in September. He lives with his mother and his father and one brother, Larry. His brother is three years old. John has got two dogs.

B

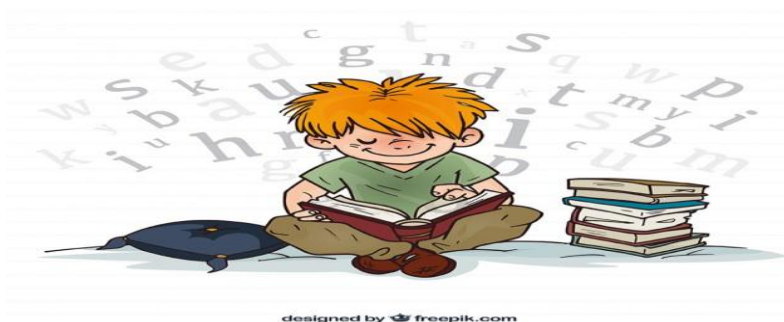
Debra Saint is 12 years old. She lives in Los Angeles with her mother and her two sisters, Mandy and Petra. Mandy is ten years old and Petra is six years old today. They have got a dog and two cats.

1. There are four people in the Clark family.
2. John has got a big brother.
3. Petra and Mandy are sisters.
4. The Saint family has got two cats.
5. Mrs Saint has got two children.

T	F
✓	
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.....	
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.....	

2 Choose the correct answers.

1. John is from Los Angeles / Oxford.
2. Larry is a **boy** / cat.
3. Debra is **twelve** / thirteen years old.
4. Debra lives in **England** / the USA.
5. It is **Petra's** / Mandy's birthday today.



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2. READING

1. Read the text. Then tick (✓) the sentences T (true), F (false) or DS (doesn't say).

Zainebu and Hannatu are from Niger in Africa. Zainebu is twelve and she's in Year 6 at school. Hannatu is nine and she's in Year 4. They're half ($\frac{1}{2}$) sisters because they've got the same father but they've got different mothers. Their family is very big. It's got eight children – six boys and two girls. Zainebu and Hannatu are the only sisters, so they're good friends.

Many Nigerien families have got two houses or more. The family home of Zainebu and Hannatu has got four houses! Their father has got a house and each mother has got a house with her children.

1. Zainebu and Hannatu are students at the same school.
2. Hannatu is the big sister.
3. Zainebu and Hannatu have got six brothers.
4. All the brothers have got the same mother.
5. Zainebu and Hannatu have got different houses.

T	F	DS
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		

2 Complete the sentences with words from the text. (10 points)

1. Zainebu and Hannatu haven't got the same
2. Zainebu and Hannatu are good friends because they haven't got other
3. Some family homes in Niger have got two or more
4. The nationality of people from Niger is
5. The family of Zainebu and Hannatu has got mothers.



3. READING

1 Read the text. Then match A to B to make sentences. (10 points)

It's 11.00 am, but David Oh and his family are still in bed. David works for a NASA exploration mission of the planet Mars. So, he's on Mars time. This summer, his family are on Mars time, too!

On Mars, a day is 24 hours, 39 minutes and 35 seconds. So the Oh family add about 40 minutes to each day. Their routines become extraordinary. One day, for example, they get up at 3.00 pm, have lunch at 8.00 pm and dinner at 2.30 am. Then they go to bed at 5.00 am.

Mars time has got benefits. The Oh children, Braden, Ashlyn and Devyn, ride bikes at night and go on night excursions. They have incredible experiences.

A

1. NASA has got
2. David is
3. The Oh family are
4. Mars has got
5. David has got

B

- a. long days.
- b. an exploration mission of Mars.
- c. three children.
- d. on Mars time for the summer.
- e. on Mars time for work.

2 Correct the sentences. Change the words in bold. (10 points)

1. The Oh family are still in bed at 11.00 am because they are on **the planet Mars**.

.....

2. Each day has got about **35 additional seconds** for the Oh family.

.....

3. Routines on Mars time are **normal**.

.....

4. One day starts at 3.00 pm and ends at **2.30 am**.

.....

5. At night, the Oh children go **to school**.

.....



4. READING

1 Read the text. Then tick (✓) the sentences T (true) or F (false) and correct the false sentences. (10 points)

Cats, monkeys and even some frogs love playing games on iPads. But some animals also use iPads to communicate.

Jack Kassewitz, of SpeakDolphin, works with Merlin, a very intelligent dolphin. Merlin knows how to touch pictures on an iPad with his nose and match them to objects.

At a zoo in Miami, Florida, USA, some orangutans communicate with iPads. For example, they choose their food for lunch with an iPad. The old orangutans don't love the iPads, but the young ones are very enthusiastic. They always want to use the iPad first. There is only one problem. The orangutan's gigantic hands and teeth can destroy an iPad. So they don't use it without help from a human.

1. Cats, monkeys and frogs communicate with iPads.

.....

2. Jack Kassewitz studies orangutans.

.....

3. Merlin controls the iPad with his tail.

.....

4. The old orangutans are not very interested in iPads.

.....

5. People help orangutans use iPads.

.....

T F

2 Complete the sentences with words from the text. (10 points)

1. Orangutans and dolphins communicate with

2. Merlin is the name of a

3. Orangutans at one zoo use an iPad to

4. The young orangutans all want

5. An orangutan can destroy an iPad with its

5. Copia y realiza los siguientes ejercicios en tu cuaderno en el apartado WRITING.

1. Write the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1. is / name / your / What / ?

What is your name?

2. aren't / The / black / pencils / .

3. the / Where / teacher / is / ?

4. is / a / cat / Fluffy / happy / .

5. at / sisters / are / My / home / .

2. Copy the sentences and add the capital letters.

1. her name is diana. _____
2. No, i'm not from scotland. _____
3. The party is on monday, 10th january. _____
4. daryll and steve are my brothers. _____
5. My favourite languages are english and french. _____

3.. Copy the sentences. Add the missing punctuation.

1. Have you got a pet

2. That's fantastic

3. Snakes don't live in Ireland

4. What do you know about elephants

5. Look at that shark
