

TO CHOOSE = ESCOGER
 TO COME = VENIR
 TO COST = COSTAR
 TO DRAW = DIBUJAR
 TO DRINK = BEBER
 TO DRIVE = MANEJAR
 TO FALL = CAER
 TO FIGHT = PELEAR
 TO FIND = ENCONTRAR
 TO FLY = VOLAR
 TO FORGET = OLVIDAR
 TO FORGIVE = PERDONAR
 TO GET = OBTENER, RECIBIR, ETC.
 TO GIVE = DAR
 TO GROW = CRECER
 TO HANG = COLGAR
 TO HAVE = TENER, HABER
 TO HOLD = SOSTENER, DETENER
 TO KNOW = SABER, CONOCER
 TO MAKE = HACER
 TO MEET = ENCONTRAR, CONOCER
 TO RIDE = MONTAR
 TO READ = LEER
 TO RING = TIMBRAR
 TO RUN = CORRER
 TO SEE = VER
 TO SEND = ENVIAR
 TO SING = CANTAR
 TO SIT = SENTARSE

CHOSE = escogió
 CAME = vino
 COST = costó
 DREW = dibujó
 DRANK = bebió
 DROVE = manejó
 FELL = cayó
 FOUGHT = peleó
 FOUND = encontró
 FLEW = voló
 FORGOT = olvidó
 FORGAVE = perdonó
 GOT = obtuvo
 GAVE = dió
 GREW = creció
 HUNG = colgó
 HAD = tuvo, hubo
 HELD = sostuvo
 KNEW = supo
 MADE = hizo
 MET = conoció
 RODE = montó
 READ = leyó
 RANG = timbró
 RAN = corrió
 SAW = vió
 SENT = envió
 SANG = cantó
 SAT = se sentó

TO SPEND = GASTAR SPENT = gastó
 TO STEAL = ROBAR STOLE = robó
 TO SWIM = NADAR SWAM = nadó
 TO TEACH = ENSEÑAR TAUGHT = enseñó
 TO UNDERSTAND = ENTENDER UNDERSTOOD = entendió
 TO WEAR = USAR WORE = usó
 TO WIN = GANAR WON = ganó
 TO WRITE = ESCRIBIR WROTE = escribió

*NOTA: La traducción del pasado aparece en tercera persona pero equivale a TODAS.

B. Conjugación.

Para conjugar un verbo en tiempo pasado, debes recordar la forma verbal del pasado y la puedes aplicar a cualquier sujeto.

Observa:

PAST TENSE		TIEMPO PASADO	
VERBO REGULAR: FOLLOW-SEGUIR		VERBO IRREGULAR: SPEAK=SPOKE = HABLAR	
(Seguí)	I	(Hablé)	I
(Seguiste)	YOU	(Hablaste)	YOU
(Seguíó)	HE	(Habló)	HE
(Seguíó)	SHE	(Habló)	SHE
(Seguíó)	IT	(Habló)	IT
(Seguimos)	WE	(Hablamos)	WE
(Siguieron)	THEY	(Hablaron)	THEY
	FOLLOWED*		SPOKE*

*Seguí, Seguías, Seguía Etc.

*Hablabas, Hablabas, Hablaba etc.

Examples. (Ejemplos):

The students DREW the Saddle Mountain.
 Maria GAVE Daniel a present.
 I UNDERSTOOD the lesson perfectly.

= Los alumnos DIBUJARON El Cerro de la Silla.
 = María le DIO a Daniel un regalo.
 = (Yo) ENTENDI la lección perfectamente.

EXPRESIONES DE TIEMPO PARA FRASES CUYO VERBO ESTA EN PASADO.

LAST + EXPRESION DE TIEMPO:	LA EXPRESION "AGO" DESPUES DE UNA PALABRA DE TIEMPO:
LAST YEAR = año pasado	TWO DAYS AGO = Hace dos días.
LAST WEEK = semana pasada	TEN YEARS AGO = Hace diez años.
LAST NIGHT = anoche	A WEEK AGO = Hace una semana.

YESTERDAY = AYER

PRACTICAS.

1.4.1. WRITE THE PAST TENSE IN ENGLISH AND TRANSLATE TO SPANISH THE FOLLOWING VERBS. (Escribe el pasado los siguientes verbos y su traducción):

INFINITIVO:	PASADO:	TRADUCCION:
1. To begin	_____	_____
2. To blow	_____	_____
3. To choose	_____	_____
4. To come	_____	_____
5. To draw	_____	_____
6. To drink	_____	_____
7. To drive	_____	_____
8. To fall	_____	_____
9. To forget	_____	_____
10. To get	_____	_____
11. To forgive	_____	_____
12. To give	_____	_____
13. To grow	_____	_____
14. To hang	_____	_____
15. To hold	_____	_____
16. To know	_____	_____

17. To ring _____
18. To understand _____
19. To run _____
20. To see _____
21. To sing _____
22. To sit _____
23. To swim _____
24. To win _____
25. To fight _____
26. To find _____
27. To fly _____
28. To meet _____
29. To read _____
30. To send _____
31. To steal _____
32. To spend _____
33. To teach _____
34. To wear _____
35. To write _____
36. To build _____
37. To cost _____
38. To make _____

1.4.2. WRITE THE PAST FORM. (Escribe la forma del pasado simple):

1. We _____ a steak last night. (TO EAT).
2. Susan _____ to the congressmen. (TO SPEAK).
3. The thief _____ a lot of money. (TO STEAL).
4. Liz Taylor _____ a mink coat. (TO WEAR).

5. The new car _____ ten thousand dollars. (TO COST).
6. Carmen _____ all her salary. (TO SPEND).
7. Miss Stacy _____ a new home. (TO BUILD).
8. Yesterday, we _____ many visitors. (TO HAVE).
9. I _____ a delicious cake. (TO MAKE).
10. He _____ a letter last week. (TO SEND).
11. You _____ your sister. (TO FORGIVE)
12. They _____ a good film yesterday. (TO SEE).
13. Last night, she _____ to her mother. (TO WRITE).
14. He _____ a teacher after three years. (TO BECOME)
15. The wind _____ through the trees. (TO BLOW).
16. You _____ him last week. (TO MEET).
17. I _____ fruits and vegetables. (TO GROW).
18. My friends _____ modern songs. (TO SING).
19. Rocky _____ against Ali. (TO FIGHT).
20. Martha _____ the exercise. (TO UNDERSTAND).

1.4.3. CONJUGATE THE VERB TO WEAR IN PAST TENSE. (Conjuga el verbo TO WEAR = USAR en pasado).

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. I _____ | 4. She _____ | 7. They _____ |
| 2. You _____ | 5. It _____ | |
| 3. He _____ | 6. We _____ | |

1.4.4. CONJUGATE THE VERB TO FORGIVE IN PAST TENSE. (Conjuga el verbo TO FORGIVE = PERDONAR en pasado).

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. I _____ | 4. She _____ | 7. They _____ |
| 2. You _____ | 5. It _____ | |
| 3. He _____ | 6. We _____ | |

1.4.5. CONJUGATE THE VERB TO TEACH IN PAST TENSE. (Conjuga el verbo TO TEACH = ENSEÑAR en pasado).

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. I _____ | 4. She _____ | 7. They _____ |
| 2. You _____ | 5. It _____ | |
| 3. He _____ | 6. We _____ | |

1.4.6. TRANSLATE. (Traduce):

1. Frank Sinatra sang "Everybody loves Somebody". _____
2. I met Dr. Scott last week. _____
3. He taught the students to smile. _____
4. Ana gave us her telephone number. _____
5. We received many letters. _____
6. Alan became an engineer. _____
7. Hellen forgot to bring the books. _____
8. Finally, they found their toys. _____
9. The baby grew a lot. _____
10. We understood the new words. _____

1.5. PRONOMBRES DE COMPLEMENTO.

OBJETIVO. El alumno conocerá el uso y significado de los pronombres de complemento en inglés.

A. Significado.

Los pronombres personales representan al sujeto de la oración (en inglés siempre van antes del verbo). Los pronombres de complemento reciben la acción del verbo y van siempre DESPUES DEL VERBO, ya sea inmediatamente o no. Los complementos son elementos de la oración que reciben la acción del verbo directa o indirectamente.

PRONOUNS		OBJECT = COMPLEMENTO:	
SUBJECT = SUJETO			
I	= yo	ME	= me, a mí
YOU	= tú	YOU	= te, lo, a ti, a Ud.
HE	= él	HIM	= lo, a él, le.
SHE	= ella	HER	= la, a ella, le.
IT	= (no se traduce)	IT	= lo, la.
WE	= nosotros-as	US	= nos, a nosotros-as.
YOU	= ustedes	YOU	= les, a ustedes.
THEY	= ellos-as	THEM	= los, las, les, a ellos-as.

B. Uso.

Los pronombres de complemento en inglés casi siempre van inmediatamente después del verbo, pero algunas veces pueden ir al final de la oración con la partícula TO o FOR. Observa algunos ejemplos:

- Erika saw MARY at the airport. = Erika vió a MARY en el aeropuerto. Alex chose a poem FOR ME. Alex ME escogió un poema.
 Erika saw HER at the airport. = Erika LA vió en el aeropuerto.
- Sharks attack MEN. = Los tiburones atacan a los HOMBRES. John sang a song FOR HER. John LE cantó (a ella) una canción.
 Sharks attack THEM. = Los tiburones LOS atacan.
- I won the FIRST PRIZE. = Yo gané EL PRIMER PREMIO. Ann read the letter TO ME. Ana ME leyó la carta.
 I won IT. = Yo LO gané.

Lo que debes recordar principalmente es el significado de los pronombres para que puedas comprender la idea de las oraciones.

PRACTICAS.

1.5.1. TRANSLATE THE PRONOUNS. (Traduce los pronombres):

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. I <u>yo</u> | 5. He <u>él</u> | 9. Us _____ |
| 2. She <u>ella</u> | 6. They _____ | 10. We _____ |
| 3. Me _____ | 7. Him _____ | 11. It _____ |
| 4. Her _____ | 8. Them _____ | 12. You _____ |

1.5.2. CHANGE NOUNS TO PRONOUNS. (Cambia las palabras subrayadas por pronombres):

- Peter met Dr. Todd yesterday. _____
- John and I answered the questions. _____
- He sent Ann a letter. _____
- Margaret bought a new house. _____
- We understood the units. _____
- I received beautiful flowers. _____
- A shark ate the man. _____
- He uses his brain. _____
- Alan works for those men. _____
- Ana drew the Saddle Mountain. _____

1.5.3. CHANGE NOUNS TO PRONOUNS. (Cambia lo subrayado por pronombres, usa personales y de complemento):

- Rocky ate six eggs. _____
- The students understood the word. _____
- John and I learned the lessons. _____
- Monterrey is near Laredo. _____
- Katia talked to Eli. _____
- Professor González taught the students to smile. _____
- Elizabeth, Maxi and you ate a stake. _____
- Lorena gave Veronica a present. _____
- You and you failed the exam. _____
- Julie cooked a good dinner for her friends. _____

1.5.4. TRANSLATE. (Traduce):

- She is writing me a letter. _____

2. We read a note to her.
3. She asked us where we live.
4. He drove it 100 miles an hour.
5. I chose you.
6. Please, give it to me.
7. He found them.
8. She drew it perfectly.
9. You spoke to him.
10. Please, forgive me.
11. You sent it.
12. They wrote to him.
13. I forgot it.
14. It cost me a fortune.
15. We saw them.
16. Alex flew it.
17. You met him.
18. We had them here.
19. We sat close to you.
20. The children came with me.

1.6. PARENTESCO.

OBJETIVO: El alumno conocerá el significado de las palabras de parentesco en inglés.

El vocabulario para designar los miembros de una familia te será de gran utilidad. Aprende los siguientes sustantivos:

FATHER	=	PADRE
MOTHER	=	MADRE
SON	=	HIJO
DAUGHTER	=	HIJA
HUSBAND	=	ESPOSO
WIFE	=	ESPOSA
BROTHER	=	HERMANO
SISTER	=	HERMANA
UNCLE	=	TIO
AUNT	=	TIA
COUSIN	=	PRIMO
NEPHEW	=	SOBRINO
NIECE	=	SOBRINA

GRANDFATHER	=	ABUELO
GRANDMOTHER	=	ABUELA
GRANDSON	=	NIETO
GRANDDAUGHTER	=	NIETA
GRANDCHILDREN	=	NIETOS

FATHER IN LAW *	=	SUEGRO
MOTHER IN LAW	=	SUEGRA
SON IN LAW	=	VERNO
DAUGHTER IN LAW	=	NUERA
BROTHER IN LAW	=	CUNADO
SISTER IN LAW	=	CUNADA

* El sustantivo LAW significa LEY. - En estos casos se refiere a un parentesco 'por ley' es decir político.

