



UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN  
PREPARATORIA No. 3 (NOCTURNA PARA TRABAJADORES)  
DEPARTAMENTO DE EDUCACION ABIERTA



PREPARATORIA  
ABIERTA

# 1 INGLÉS ENGLISH INGLES ENGLISH SEGUNDO SEMESTRE

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LIC. ROBERTA GARZA GUERRA  
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Monterrey, N.L. 1984





ALERE FLAMMA  
VERITATIS

UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE NUEVO LEON

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El contenido académico de este texto cumple con los requerimientos de la Comisión Académica del H. Consejo Universitario con respecto al programa correspondiente al plan de estudio de las escuelas Preparatorias de la Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León.

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INGLES

OBJETIVO TERMINAL

El alumno aplicará los conocimientos adquiridos del idioma inglés en sus niveles morfosintactico y lexicológico para la comprensión de textos técnico - científico.

OBJETIVO GENERAL

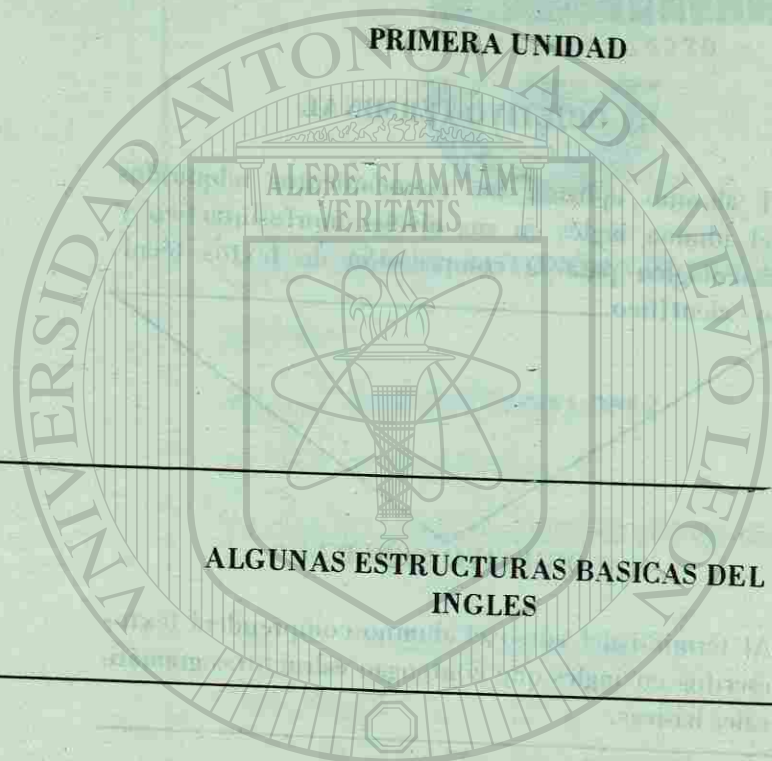
Al término del curso el alumno comprenderá textos escritos en inglés que contengan estructuras gramaticales básicas.

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PRIMERA UNIDAD



ALGUNAS ESTRUCTURAS BASICAS DEL  
INGLES

CONTENIDO

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

PRIMERA UNIDAD  
TIEMPO PASADO DE VERBOS REGULARES E IRREGULARES

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II. PASADO IRREGULAR.

A. Enunciados afirmativos.

B. Enunciados negativos.

C. Forma interrogativa y respuestas cortas.

LECTURA: "THE ORIGIN OF HALLOWEEN".

RESUMEN

GLOSARIO

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AUTOEVALUACION

### Introducción

En esta primera unidad el tema central gira alrededor de la construcción de enunciados en tiempo PASADO con verbos regulares e irregulares. Se ha dividido a los verbos en dos clases, de acuerdo a las modificaciones que sufren al cambiar al pasado. Los regulares se identifican por la terminación -ED y los irregulares por las modificaciones en su escritura. La formación de preguntas y enunciados negativos requieren del auxiliar de tiempo pasado DID; al adentrarte en la unidad aprenderás más detalladamente su uso.

Realizando los diferentes ejercicios que aparecen después de cada tema obtendrás mayor habilidad en la comprensión de textos escritos en inglés.

## PRIMERA UNIDAD

### TIEMPO PASADO DE VERBOS REGULARES E IRREGULARES

#### OBJETIVO DE UNIDAD:

El alumno, al terminar la unidad, en el tema:

#### I. PASADO REGULAR.

1. Comprenderá la formación de enunciados afirmativos, negativos e interrogativos en pasado con verbos regulares.

#### OBJETIVOS DE APRENDIZAJE:

El alumno, por escrito en su cuaderno y sin error, en el tema:

#### I. PASADO REGULAR.

- 1.1 Señalará las indicaciones que marcan cuándo utilizar las terminaciones -ED y -D en verbos regulares.
- 1.2 Explicará el uso de DID como auxiliar en la construcción de enunciados interrogativos en tiempo pasado con verbos regulares.
- 1.3 Indicará la estructura de enunciados afirmativos, negativos e interrogativos y la respuesta corta (afirmativa y negativa) en pasado con verbos regulares.
- 1.4 Cambiará a tiempo pasado verbos regulares.
- 1.5 Estructurará con verbos regulares en tiempo pasado enunciados afirmativos.
- 1.6 Completará con la estructura DID + SUJETO + VERBO EN INFINITIVO enunciados interrogativos en pasado con verbos regulares.

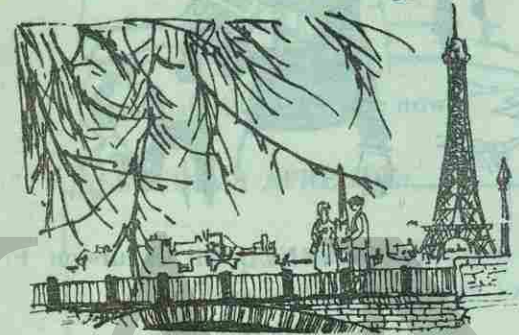
- 1.7 Utilizará la estructura **DID + NOT + VERBO EN INFINITIVO** en enunciados negativos en pasado con verbos regulares.
- 1.8 Convertirá al pasado enunciados afirmativos con verbos regulares.
- 1.9 Cambiará oraciones afirmativas en pasado al interrogativo y negativo con verbos regulares.
- 1.10 Responderá en forma corta a enunciados interrogativos en tiempo pasado con verbos regulares.
- 1.11 Formará oraciones simples en pasado a partir de un verbo regular dado.
- 1.12 Traducirá al español enunciados en pasado con verbos regulares.

**I. PASADO REGULAR.**

**A. Enunciados afirmativos.**

**OBSERVA:**

TO VISIT



Sandra and María visit Paris.



They **VISITED** Rome last year.

TO STUDY



Marcos studies History today.



He **STUDIED** English yesterday.

TO PLAN



Pepe and I plan a trip to Mérida.

We **PLANNED** an excursion to Las Vegas last month.

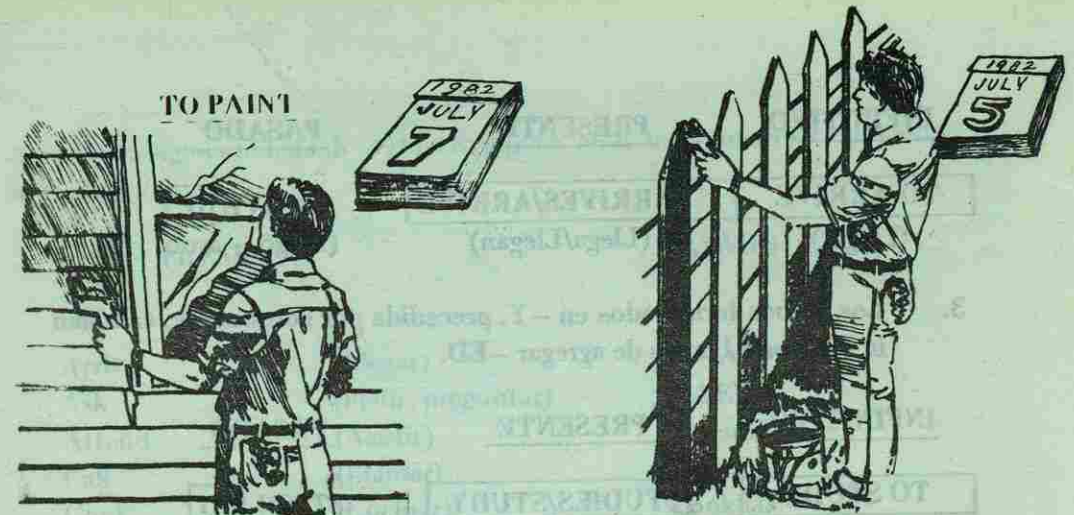
TO TALK



The teacher talks to the class now.

She **TALKED** to Mr. González an hour ago.

TO PAINT



I am painting the house now.

I **PAINTED** the fence two days ago.

ESTUDIA Y APRENDE:

El tiempo pasado indica que una acción ha concluido o se ha completado. Los verbos Regulares forman su pasado agregando la terminación **-ED** o **D** al verbo.

Agregarás la terminación **-ED** o **D** según las siguientes reglas:

1. Todos los verbos que terminen en **CUALQUIER CONSONANTE** llevarán **-ED** para formar el pasado.

<u>INFINITIVO</u>	<u>PRESENTE</u>	<u>PASADO</u>
<b>TO WORK</b> (Trabajar)	<b>WORKS/WORK</b> (Trabaja/Trabajan)	<b>WORK ED</b> (Trabajó, -aron, ...)
<b>TO WAIT</b> (Esperar)	<b>WAITS/WAIT</b> (Espera/Esperan)	<b>WAIT ED</b> (Esperó, -aron, ...)

2. Agregarás **-D** a los verbos que terminen en vocal **-E**.

<u>INFINITIVO</u>	<u>PRESENTE</u>	<u>PASADO</u>
<b>TO INVITE</b> (Invitar)	<b>INVITES/INVITE</b> (Invita/Invitan)	<b>INVITE D</b> (Invitó, -aron, ...)



**INFINITIVO**

**PRESENTE**

**PASADO**

<b>TO ARRIVE</b> (Llegar)	<b>ARRIVES/ARRIVE</b> (Llega/Llegan)	<b>ARRIVE D</b> (Llegó, -aron, ...)
------------------------------	---	--

3. Los verbos terminados en -Y, precedida por consonante, cambian la -Y por -I antes de agregar -ED.

**INFINITIVO**

**PRESENTE**

**PASADO**

<b>TO STUDY</b> (Estudiar)	<b>STUDIES/STUDY</b> (estudia/estudian)	<b>STUDI ED</b> (Estudió, -aron, ...)
-------------------------------	--	--

<b>TO CARRY</b> (Llevar)	<b>CARRIES/CARRY</b> (Lleva/Llevan)	<b>CARRI ED</b> (Llevó, -aron, ...)
-----------------------------	--	--

4. En algunos casos, los verbos terminados en: -T, -P, -R, y -N, duplican esta última consonante del verbo, antes de agregar -ED.

**INFINITIVO**

**PRESENTE**

**PASADO**

To omit	omits/omit	<b>OMITT ED</b>
To stop	stops/stop	<b>STOPP ED</b>
To occur	occurs/occur	<b>OCCURR ED</b>
To plan	plans/plan	<b>PLANN ED</b>

5. Agregarás la terminación -ED o D a todos los verbos llamados Regulares para formar su pasado con **TODOS LOS SUJETOS**.

I	<b>CALLLED</b>	Juan last night.
You		<b>WALKED</b> two blocks yesterday.
We		<b>PLAYED</b> chess last week.
They		
He	<b>STUDIED</b>	Biology a year ago.
She		
It		

Aprende la siguiente lista de verbos Regulares en tiempo presente y pasado y su traducción.

**PRESENTE**

**PASADO**

Arrive	(Llegar)	ArriveD
Ask	(Pedir, preguntar)	AskED
Attend	(Asistir)	AttendED
Call	(Llamar)	Called
Cook	(Cocinar)	CookED
Enjoy	(Disfrutar)	EnjoyED
Fail	(Reprobar)	Failed
Finish	(Terminar, finalizar)	Finished
Follow	(Seguir)	FollowED
Invite	(Invitar)	InviteD
Jump	(Saltar)	JumpED
Learn	(Aprender)	LearnED
Listen	(Escuchar)	ListenED
Omit	(Omitir)	Omitted
Open	(Abrir)	OpenED
Organize	(Organizar)	OrganizeD
Plan	(Planear)	Planned
Play	(Jugar, tocar un instrumento)	PlayED
Practice	(Practicar)	Practiced
Study	(Estudiar)	StudiED
Travel	(Viajar)	TravelED
Talk	(Hablar)	TalkED
Visit	(Visitar)	VisitED
Walk	(Caminar)	WalkED
Work	(Trabajar)	WorkED

**APRENDE:**

La estructura de un enunciado afirmativo con un verbo regular en tiempo pasado es:

SUJETO + VERBO + COMPLEMENTO

Gerardo (Gerardo)	play <sup>ED</sup> jugó	tennis last week. tenis la semana pasada).
They (Ellos (ellas))	play <sup>ED</sup> jugaron	baseball yesterday. beisbol ayer).
She (Ella)	studi <sup>ED</sup> estudió	History last semester. historia el semestre pasado).
Paty and Bob (Paty y Bob)	studi <sup>ED</sup> estudiaron	Chemistry an hour ago. Química hace una hora).

**ESTUDIA:**

1. Para enfatizar el tiempo de la oración utilizarás expresiones que indiquen tiempo pasado.
2. Las expresiones de tiempo pueden aparecer al principio (antes del sujeto) o al final de la oración .

APRENDE las siguientes expresiones de tiempo:

-YESTERDAY (Ayer)

-LAST (Indica pasado) Con frecuencia aparece formando frases como:

LAST night	(Anoche)
LAST week	(La semana PASADA)
LAST month	(El mes PASADO)
LAST year	(El año PASADO)
LAST summer	(El verano PASADO)
LAST two days, etc.	(Los ULTIMOS dos días, etc.)

-AGO (al igual que LAST, forma frases que indican tiempo pasado).

a week	AGO	(HACE una semana)
a year	AGO	(HACE un año)
a month	AGO	(HACE un mes)
two days, weeks, etc.	AGO	(HACE dos días, semanas, etc.)

**OBSERVA:**

**YESTERDAY** , Laura visited the museum.

Laura visited the museum **YESTERDAY** .

**LAST WEEK** , Pepe and Juan painted the house.

Pepe and Juan painted the house **LAST WEEK** .

**AN HOUR AGO** , I called Susan.

I called Susan **AN HOUR AGO** .

### EXERCISE I-1

Change the following verbs to Past Tense. (Cambia los siguientes verbos a Tiempo Pasado).

- a) To close \_\_\_\_\_
- b) To learn \_\_\_\_\_
- c) To talk \_\_\_\_\_
- d) To organize \_\_\_\_\_
- e) To work \_\_\_\_\_
- f) To study \_\_\_\_\_
- g) To remember \_\_\_\_\_
- h) To invite \_\_\_\_\_
- i) To play \_\_\_\_\_
- j) To omit \_\_\_\_\_
- k) To plan \_\_\_\_\_

### EXERCISE I-2

Complete the following sentences with the Past Tense form of the verb in parenthesis. (Completa las siguientes oraciones con la forma en Tiempo Pasado del verbo en paréntesis).

- a) The thief \_\_\_\_\_ the fence. (to jump)
- b) The team \_\_\_\_\_ hard last summer. (to work)
- c) John and Marcos \_\_\_\_\_ the ceremony last night. (to attend)
- d) I \_\_\_\_\_ the lady the name of that street. (to ask)
- e) The bus driver \_\_\_\_\_ the door quickly. (to close)
- f) Mr. and Mrs. Durán \_\_\_\_\_ the pyramids last summer. (to visit)
- g) She \_\_\_\_\_ a typewriter yesterday morning. (to need)
- h) "Tigres" \_\_\_\_\_ a hard game last saturday. (to play)
- i) We \_\_\_\_\_ Bob's birthday party a week ago. (to enjoy)
- j) You \_\_\_\_\_ Mathematics and Biology last semester. (to fail)
- k) The children \_\_\_\_\_ together along the avenue. (to walk)
- l) Frank \_\_\_\_\_ me last night at 9:00 o'clock. (to call)

EXERCISE I-3

Change the following sentences to Past Tense. (Cambia las siguientes oraciones a Tiempo Pasado).

a) Eric and Daniel travel to school by bus.

b) Dr. Mitchell omits many opinions.

c) Man learns to use the computers.

d) The President works too hard.

e) I study all the formulas for the exam.

f) The dog jumps the rope easily.

g) The committee plans new rules for the students.

h) Only eleven boys attend the lecture on Monday.

i) She invites the girls to the museum.

j) Terry's mother walks from Zaragoza Street to Cuauhtémoc Ave.

k) Pamela visits her parents in Los Angeles.

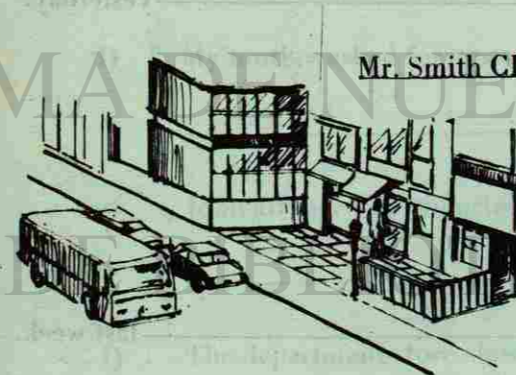
l) The Director suggests some new ideas during the meeting.

EXERCISE I-4

From the given verbs, write simple sentences in past tense. Look at the pictures. (A partir de los verbos proporcionados, escribe oraciones simples en tiempo pasado. Observa los dibujos).

Example:

To close



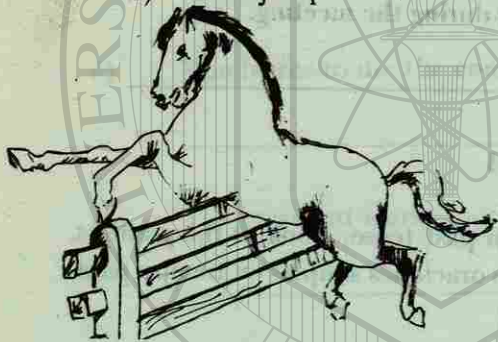
Mr. Smith CLOSED the store an hour ago.

a) To learn



\_\_\_\_\_ last year.

b) To jump



\_\_\_\_\_ ten minutes ago.

c) To play



\_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.

d) To visit



\_\_\_\_\_ last week.

e) To omit



EXERCISE I-5

Translate the following sentences to Spanish. (Traduce las siguientes oraciones al Español).

a) Susan and I visited Cuernavaca and Acapulco last year.

b) The team planned new techniques.

c) Some students organized the welcome party last Saturday.

d) My mother asked for a new picture yesterday.

e) John attended an important lecture last night.

f) The department store closed at 6:30 last Friday.

g) Betty learned to swim some years ago.

h) Lulu cooked a delicious dinner last night.

i) Some friends and I traveled to New York last June.

B. Enunciados negativos.

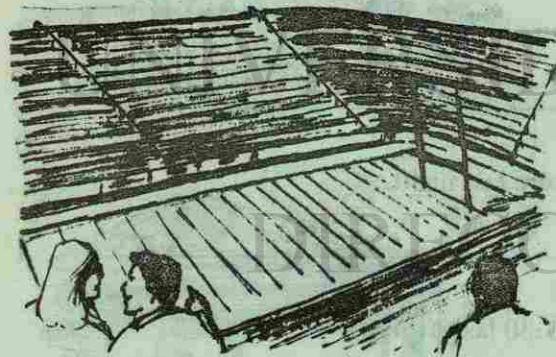
OBSERVA:



John **PLAYED** tennis yesterday.



John **DIDN'T PLAY** soccer yesterday.



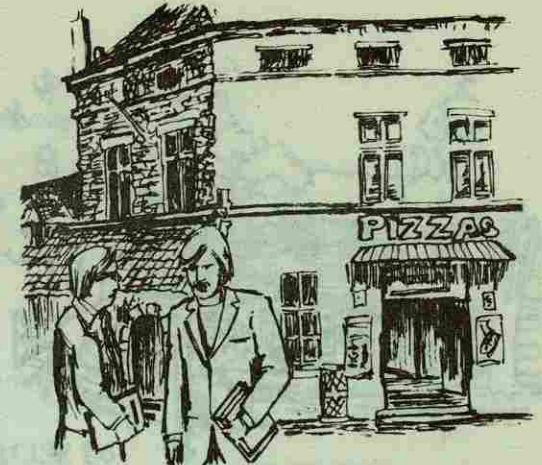
We **VISITED** the new stadium.



We **DID NOT VISIT** the museum



Alex and Paul **STUDIED** in London last year.



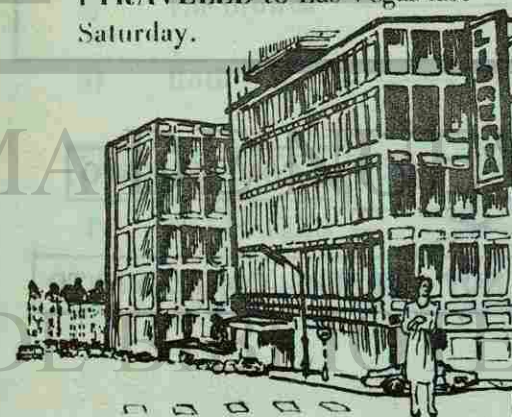
They **DIDN'T STUDY** in Italy last year.



I **TRAVELED** to Las Vegas last Saturday.



She **DID NOT TRAVEL** to Acapulco last Saturday.



You **WALKED** three blocks to the book store.



You **DIDN'T WALK** ten miles to the book store.



The dog **JUMPED** the fence a minute ago.



The dog **DID NOT JUMP** the car a minute ago.

**APRENDE:**

1. Utilizarás la expresión **DID NOT** o su contracción **DIDN'T** seguidas del verbo en forma **SIMPLE**, para formar enunciados **NEGATIVOS EN PASADO** con verbos regulares.
2. El verbo aparece en forma simple, debido a que el auxiliar **DID** expresa el tiempo pasado, haciéndose innecesario agregar la terminación **-ED** o **-D** al verbo.
3. La traducción de la forma **DIDN'T** o **DID NOT** es simplemente **"NO"**.

**OBSERVA:**

**AFIRMATIVO** : SUJETO + VERBO **-ED/-D** + COMPLEMENTO

**NEGATIVO** : SUJETO + **DID** NOT + VERBO + COMPLEMENTO

The girls listenED to the teacher carefully

The girls **DID NOT** listen to the teacher carefully.

Julia waitED for me an hour.

Julia **DIDN'T** wait for me an hour.

**EXERCISE 1-6**

Complete the following statements with **DID NOT** or **DIDN'T** + Simple Verb. (Completa las siguientes oraciones con la frase **DID NOT** o **DIDN'T** + Verbo en forma Simple).

Example:

Jane **DIDN'T** invite her friends to her house. (to invite)

a) They \_\_\_\_\_ the wall last week. (to paint - pintar)

b) The plane \_\_\_\_\_ on time yesterday night. (to arrive)

c) The Browns \_\_\_\_\_ to Houston by car last Sunday. (to travel)

d) Ruth \_\_\_\_\_ at several schools in London. (to look)

e) We \_\_\_\_\_ Arthur's car yesterday. (to crash)

f) The two girls \_\_\_\_\_ to the bus station. (to walk)

g) That tall lady \_\_\_\_\_ the child a question. (to ask)

- h) I \_\_\_\_\_ my grandmother last weekend. (to visit)
- i) Miss Darren \_\_\_\_\_ you to the audience. (to introduce – presentar)
- j) The company \_\_\_\_\_ better products last season. (to produce)

**EXERCISE I-7**

Change the following sentences to negative. (Cambia al negativo las siguientes oraciones).

- a) Ann arrived to Mexico before twelve o'clock.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- b) Mrs. Peters controlled the people at the station.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- c) Paul asked for his breakfast early this morning.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- d) All the stores opened on time on Saturday morning.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- e) The police closed that building a month ago.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- f) Yesterday, I called Joe to San Antonio.  
\_\_\_\_\_

- g) The school organized a football game last Saturday.  
\_\_\_\_\_

- h) The children finished the work on time.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- i) Oralia's mother cooked a delicious meal last time.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- j) Bernard and Frank traveled to Acapulco a week ago.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**EXERCISE I-8**

Translate the following sentences. (Traduce las siguientes oraciones).

- a) The bad weather didn't end yesterday.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- b) The children did not play on the beach all day long.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- c) We didn't look for a simple sweater two days ago.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- d) I did not talk to Simón ten minutes ago.  
\_\_\_\_\_



e) Pat and Tom didn't visit the García Caves last time.

f) The engineers did not plan the transport system.

g) A year ago, we didn't celebrate Halloween with a small party.

h) She didn't ask for money for her new pair of boots.

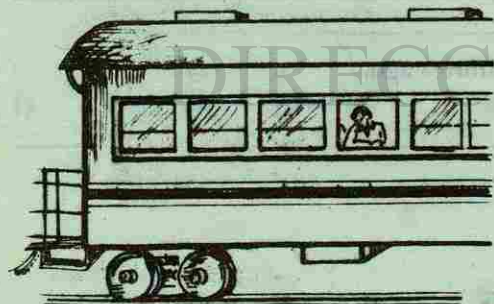
i) Arthur did not arrive from Canada last Monday.

j) They didn't work for Alfa Industrias last month.

C. Interrogativo y respuestas cortas.

OBSERVA:

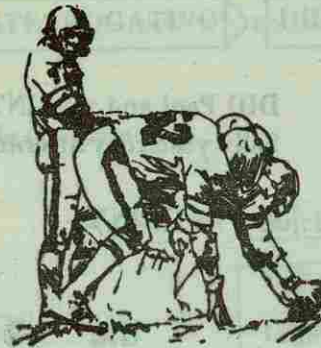
Mike TRAVELED by train.



DID Mike TRAVEL by train?

Yes, he DID.

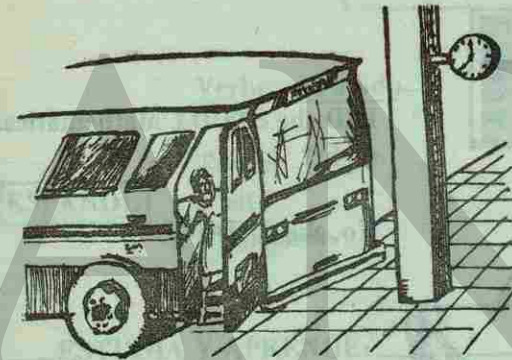
The boys PLAYED football yesterday.



DID the boys PLAY tennis yesterday?

No, they DIDN'T.

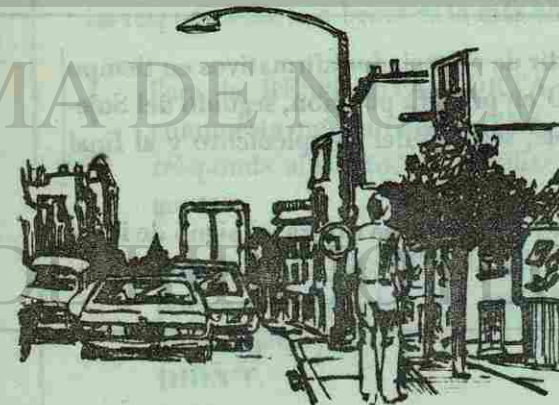
Martha ARRIVED at 8:00 o'clock this morning.



DID Martha ARRIVE at 8:00 o'clock this morning?

Yes, she DID.

I WALKED to the school.



DID you WALK to the school?

Yes, I DID.

Paul and you **INTRODUCED** Sally yesterday afternoon.



**DID** Paul and you **INTRODUCE** Sally yesterday afternoon?

No, we **DIDN'T**.

He **STUDIED** the English unit last night.



**DID** she **STUDY** Mathematics last night?

No, she **DIDN'T**.

**APRENDE:**

Para formar **PREGUNTAS** a partir de enunciados afirmativos en tiempo pasado, utilizarás el auxiliar **DID** en primera posición, seguido del **Sujeto** más el **Verbo** en forma simple, seguido del complemento y al final el signo de interrogación.

A diferencia del español, en Inglés solamente se utiliza un signo de interrogación y aparece al final.

**AFIRMATIVO** : **SUJETO + VERBO + ED/-D + COMPLEMENTO**

**INTERROGATIVO** : **DID + SUJETO + VERBO + COMPLEMENTO** ?

Observa la comparación:

	<u>Auxiliar</u>	<u>Sujeto</u>	<u>Verbo Simple</u>	<u>Complemento</u>
<b>INGLES</b>	<b>DID</b>	I Lidia They	<b>PLAY</b> <b>VISIT</b> <b>WORK</b>	the piano her parents very hard. ?

	<u>Verbo en Pasado</u>	<u>Sujeto</u>	<u>Complemento</u>
<b>ESPAÑOL</b>	Toqué Visitó Trabajaron	(yo) Lidia (ellos, ellas)	el piano a sus padres ? muy duro

**ESTUDIA Y APRENDE:**

Toda pregunta amerita una respuesta que puede ser afirmativa o negativa. La respuesta corta o breve es la más común en inglés.

1. Para la **RESPUESTA CORTA AFIRMATIVA** utilizarás la frase compuesta por la palabra **YES**, seguida del **PRONOMBRE** que corresponde al sujeto, y el auxiliar **DID** que indica el tiempo de la pregunta.
2. Para la **RESPUESTA CORTA NEGATIVA** utilizarás la frase compuesta por la palabra **NO**, seguida del **PRONOMBRE** que corresponde al sujeto y el auxiliar con la negación **DID NOT** o su contracción **DIDN'T**.

**AFIRMATIVA**

**NEGATIVA**

**YES, + PRONOMBRE + DID**

**NO, + PRONOMBRE + DIDN'T**

**DID John TRAVEL to Europe last year?**

**¿Viajó John a Europa el año pasado?**

**YES, he DID.**

**Sí, si lo hizo.**

**NO, he DIDN'T.**

**No, no lo hizo.**

**DID Lucas and you ORGANIZE the party?**

**¿Organizaron Lucas y tú la fiesta?**

**YES, we DID.**

**Sí, si lo hicimos.**

**\*Sí, si la organizamos.**

**NO, we DIDN'T.**

**No, no lo hicimos.**

**\*No, no la organizamos.**

**DID they CALL their friends yesterday?**

**¿Llamaron ellos a sus amigos ayer?**

**YES, they DID.**

**Sí, si lo hicieron.**

**\*Sí, si los llamaron.**

**NO, they DIDN'T.**

**No, no lo hicieron.**

**\*No, no los llamaron.**

**\*NOTA:** En muchas ocasiones la traducción de la respuesta corta no es literal, por lo que se debe utilizar la misma forma que se sigue en español (si lo hice, hizo, hicieron. . .)

**EXERCISE I-9**

Fill in the blanks with: **DID + SUBJECT + SIMPLE VERB** to form questions. (Llena los espacios en blanco con: **DID + SUJETO + VERBO SIMPLE**, para formar preguntas).

Example: Did he omit some statements to the president?

(Omitió él)

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ on time Friday night?  
(Llegó el tren)
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ Math and Biology yesterday?  
(Estudiaron ellos)
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ Johanna's sister an hour ago?  
(Llamó Aurora)
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ the trip to Europe last year?  
(Planeamos nosotros)
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ Mérida and Cancún last month?  
(Visitaste tú)
- f) \_\_\_\_\_ hard during the last ten days?  
(Trabajaron Carlos y David)
- g) \_\_\_\_\_ to Las Vegas a year ago?  
(Viajó ella)
- h) \_\_\_\_\_ the exercise on time?  
(Terminaron ellos)
- i) \_\_\_\_\_ on Mike's car yesterday?  
(Saltó el gato)

- j) \_\_\_\_\_ ten blocks to Abney Hall?  
(Caminaron ustedes)

### EXERCISE I-10

Answer the following questions with Affirmative Short Answers.  
(Responde las siguientes preguntas con Respuestas Cortas Afirmativas)

- a) Did the boys play all day yesterday?  
Yes, \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Did Laura visit her relatives in México?  
Yes, \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Did you travel to Louisiana last year?  
Yes, \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Did he open the store on time last Monday?  
Yes, \_\_\_\_\_
- e) Did Bob and Joe talk to Mr. Sánchez yesterday?  
Yes, \_\_\_\_\_
- f) Did your mother work hard this morning?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- g) Did the Sepúlveda family invite the Smiths to the party?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- h) Did Louis and you remember the right answer?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- i) Did the plane arrive on time last night?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- j) Did the girl walk along Morelos Ave. yesterday?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### EXERCISE I-11

Answer the following questions with Negative Short Answers. (Responde a las siguientes preguntas con Respuestas Cortas Negativas).

- a) Did the children attend their piano lessons yesterday?  
No, \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Did Paty call you Sunday morning?  
No, \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Did I ask you to call Mary yesterday?  
No, \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Did Peter, Teresa and you study the new project?  
No, \_\_\_\_\_
- e) Did Dr. Faulkner add extra information to the report last time?  
No, \_\_\_\_\_ (to add – agregar)
- f) Did the team use some techniques last game?  
No, \_\_\_\_\_ (to use – usar, utilizar)
- g) Did you fail the first semester at school?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- h) Did the school prepare some events last summer? (to prepare – preparar)  
\_\_\_\_\_

EXERCISE I-12

Change the following sentences to Questions and answer Yes or No, to each one.  
(Cambia las siguientes oraciones a Preguntas y contesta Sí o No, a cada una).

Example: John visited Morelia last summer.  
Did John visit Morelia last summer?  
Yes, he did. or No, he didn't.

a) The boys traveled to San Antonio last Saturday.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

b) Carolina prepared a delicious cake yesterday.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

c) Peter and you arrived at 9 o'clock this morning.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

d) Mr. Peters asked some questions about the lesson.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

e) Teresa answered the telephone yesterday afternoon.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

f) The team used some of the material in the laboratory.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

g) We omitted some questions for the exam.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

h) Mark walked for an hour in the park yesterday.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

i) I waited for the children outside of the classroom.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

j) They worked with the teacher all day.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

EXERCISE I-13

Translate the following questions to Spanish. (Traduce las siguientes preguntas al Español).

a) Did Benny play soccer at school?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

b) Did the boys study all the units last week?

\_\_\_\_\_

c) Did the old lady visit the museum yesterday?

\_\_\_\_\_

d) Did Joe and you paint the fence last month?

\_\_\_\_\_

e) Did the plane arrive on time Wednesday night?

\_\_\_\_\_

f) Did you travel to Miami by bus last time?

\_\_\_\_\_

g) Did Tim and Carol walk along the river?

\_\_\_\_\_

h) Did Molly ask the right questions last class?

\_\_\_\_\_

i) Did Andrea and I plan to visit Montreal?

\_\_\_\_\_

j) Did the clock work last week?

\_\_\_\_\_

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

## PRIMERA UNIDAD TIEMPO PASADO DE VERBOS REGULARES E IRREGULARES

### OBJETIVO DE UNIDAD:

El alumno, al terminar la unidad, en el tema:

### II. PASADO IRREGULAR.

2. Comprenderá la formación de enunciados afirmativos, negativos e interrogativos en pasado con verbos irregulares.

### OBJETIVOS DE APRENDIZAJE:

El alumno, por escrito en su cuaderno y sin error, en el tema:

### II. PASADO IRREGULAR.

- 2.1 Señalará el pasado de los verbos irregulares en inglés.
- 2.2 Indicará el uso de DID como auxiliar en la construcción de enunciados interrogativos en tiempo pasado con verbos irregulares.
- 2.3 Identificará la estructura de enunciados afirmativos, negativos e interrogativos y la respuesta corta (afirmativa y negativa) en tiempo pasado con verbos irregulares.
- 2.4 Cambiará verbos irregulares al tiempo pasado.
- 2.5 Utilizará verbos irregulares en tiempo pasado en enunciados afirmativos.
- 2.6 Completará con la estructura DID + SUJETO + VERBO EN INFINITIVO enunciados interrogativos en tiempo pasado con verbos irregulares.
- 2.7 Utilizará la estructura DID + NOT (DIDN'T) + VERBO EN INFINITIVO en enunciados negativos en pasado con verbos irregulares.

2.8 Convertirá al pasado enunciados afirmativos con verbos irregulares.

2.9 Cambiará al interrogativo y negativo enunciados afirmativos en pasado con verbos irregulares.

2.10 Responderá en forma corta a enunciados afirmativos en tiempo pasado con verbos irregulares.

2.11 Formará oraciones simples en tiempo pasado a partir de un verbo irregular dado.

2.12 Traducirá al español enunciados en pasado con verbos irregulares.

## II. PASADO IRREGULAR.

### A. Enunciados Afirmativos.

OBSERVA:

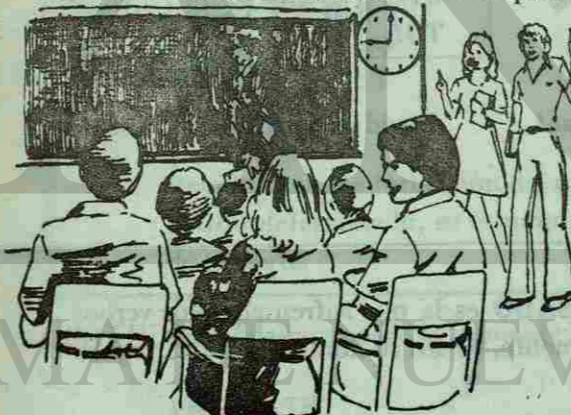
TO BUY



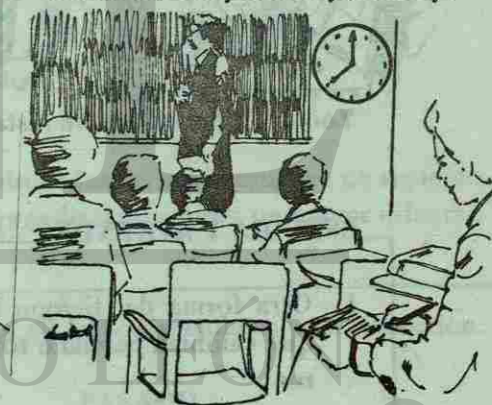
Lorena **BUYS** tickets for the opera.



I **BOUGHT** my ticket yesterday.



Paty and Carlos **BEGIN** their exam now.



Mark **BEGAN** his an hour ago.



We **HAVE** a new car.

We **HAD** an old Ford last year.



You **PAY** the bill at the restaurant.



David and Pat **PAID** it last week.

**ESTUDIA Y APRENDE:**

1. Otra forma del tiempo **PASADO** es la que sufren aquellos verbos que cambian parcial o totalmente, de ahí su nombre verbos irregulares.

<u>INFINITIVO</u>	<u>PRESENTE</u>	<u>PASADO</u>
<b>TO GIVE</b> (Dar)	<b>GIVES/GIVE</b> (Da/Dan)	<b>GAVE</b> (Dió, dieron...)

INFINITIVO

PRESENTE

PASADO

**TO BUILD**

(Construir)

**BUILDS/BUILD**

(Construye/Construyen)

**BUILT**

(Construyó, -eron...)

**TO GO**

(Ir)

**GOES/GO**

(Va / van)

**WENT**

(Fue, fueron...)

**TO BUY**

(Comprar)

**BUYS/BUY**

(Compra/Compran)

**BOUGHT**

(Compró, -aron...)

2. Utilizarás la forma de los verbos Irregulares en tiempo pasado con **TODOS LOS SUJETOS.**

I  
YOU  
WE  
THEY  
  
HE  
SHE  
IT

**GAVE**  
**PAID**  
**SAW**  
**CUT**

-them the books yesterday.  
-the tickets last week.  
-Linda a few minutes ago.  
-the grass.

3. Debido a que la formación del pasado de los verbos irregulares no sigue un patrón determinado, su estudio y aprendizaje requerirá un mayor esfuerzo de tu parte.

**ESTUDIA** cuidadosamente la siguiente lista de verbos irregulares y su traducción.

PRESENTE

PASADO

- |          |              |                  |
|----------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. BE    | (Ser, estar) | <b>WAS, WERE</b> |
| 2. BEGIN | (Comenzar)   | <b>BEGAN</b>     |
| 3. BLOW  | (Inflar)     | <b>BLEW</b>      |



PRESENTE

- 4. BREAK (Romper, quebrar)
- 5. BRING (Traer)
- 6. BUILD (Construir)
- 7. BUY (Comprar)
- 8. COME (Venir)
- 9. CUT (Cortar)
- 10. EAT (Comer)
- 11. FIND (Encontrar)
- 12. GIVE (Dar, proporcionar)
- 13. GO (Ir)
- 14. HAVE, HAS (Tener)
- 15. MAKE (Hacer)
- 16. PAY (Pagar)
- 17. PUT (Colocar)
- 18. READ (Leer)
- 19. SAY (Decir)
- 20. SEE (Ver)
- 21. SEND (Enviar)
- 22. SING (Cantar)
- 23. SPEAK (Hablar)
- 24. SWIM (Nadar)
- 25. TAKE (Tomar, llevar)
- 26. WIN (Ganar)
- 27. WRITE (Escribir)

PASADO

- BROKE
- BROUGHT
- BUILT
- BOUGHT
- CAME
- CUT
- ATE
- FOUND
- GAVE
- WENT
- HAD
- MADE
- PAID
- PUT
- READ
- SAID
- SAW
- SENT
- SANG
- SPOKE
- SWAM
- TOOK
- WON
- WROTE

Nota: Algunos verbos al cambiar a tiempo pasado no alteran su escritura ni agregan terminación. Esto los hace pertenecer al grupo de verbos Irregulares.

Dentro de los enunciados afirmativos los verbos irregulares aparecen en la siguiente posición:

AFIRMATIVO	SUJETO + VERBO IRREG. + COMPLEMENTO EN PASADO
------------	---

Lupita	<b>WENT</b>	to England last May.
(Lupita	fué	a Inglaterra en Mayo pasado).
We	<b>SOLD</b>	the house a year ago.
(Nosotros	vendimos	la casa hace un año).
Antonio	<b>WROTE</b>	some letters yesterday.
(Antonio	escribió	algunas cartas ayer).
They	<b>READ</b>	"Romeo and Juliet" at school.
(Ellos	leyeron	"Romeo y Julieta" en la escuela).
(ellas)		

**EXERCISE II-1**

Change the following verbs to Past Tense. (Cambia los siguientes verbos al Tiempo Pasado)

- a) Send \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Go \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Begin \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Make \_\_\_\_\_
- e) Break \_\_\_\_\_

f) Win \_\_\_\_\_

g) See \_\_\_\_\_

h) Have, has \_\_\_\_\_

i) Buy \_\_\_\_\_

j) Sing \_\_\_\_\_

k) Cut \_\_\_\_\_

l) Give \_\_\_\_\_

m) Read \_\_\_\_\_

### EXERCISE II-2

Complete the following sentences with the Past Tense form of the verbs in parenthesis. (Completa las siguientes oraciones con la forma del Tiempo Pasado de los verbos entre paréntesis.)

a) They \_\_\_\_\_ all the bills last week. (pay)

b) He \_\_\_\_\_ the boys in the last game. (see)

c) The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ with the class yesterday morning. (sing)

d) Mr. and Mrs. Lozano \_\_\_\_\_ to the pool last weekend. (go)

e) He \_\_\_\_\_ a big lunch yesterday. (have)

f) Bob and Sue \_\_\_\_\_ the last tennis game. (win)

g) We \_\_\_\_\_ the books from the library. (bring)

h) Paul \_\_\_\_\_ to the audience last course. (speak)

i) Joe \_\_\_\_\_ his mother to the hospital an hour ago. (take)

j) Lucila \_\_\_\_\_ her earrings five minutes ago. (find)

k) The engineer \_\_\_\_\_ a modern building. (build)

l) The show \_\_\_\_\_ at 10 p.m. two weeks ago. (begin)

### EXERCISE II-3

Change the following sentences to Paste Tense. (Cambia las siguientes oraciones a Tiempo Pasado).

a) The girls are at the theatre.

b) Susana takes piano lessons.

c) They speak English very well.

d) The boys swim perfectly well.

e) Peter writes some poems.

f) The students understand the lesson.

g) The show begins at 8:30 p.m.

h) The architect builds a new house.

i) Johanna goes to Ixtapa in summer.

j) Alex drives carefully.

k) I buy a new pair of shoes.

#### EXERCISE II-4

Write simple sentences in Past Tense with the following verbs. (Escribe oraciones simples en Tiempo Pasado con los siguientes verbos.)

Example.— **TO GO**

a) **TO BREAK** | Sandra went to México last week.

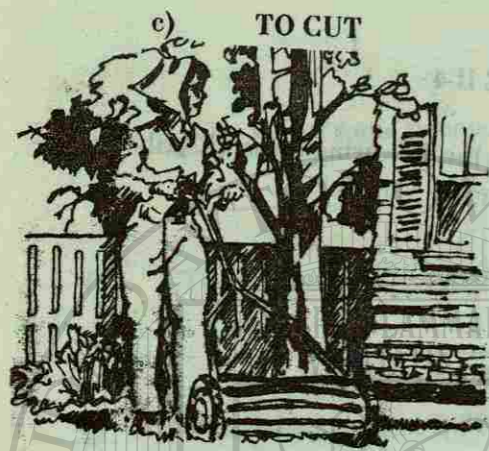


b) **TO GIVE**



\_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.

\_\_\_\_\_ last Monday.



c) TO CUT

\_\_\_\_\_ in the morning.

d) TO FIND



\_\_\_\_\_ a minute ago.

e) TO SEE



\_\_\_\_\_ last weekend.

EXERCISE II-5

Translate the following sentences to Spanish. (Traduce las siguientes oraciones al Español).

a) Mr. Sánchez was a good President.

\_\_\_\_\_

b) The doctor gave Laura the results yesterday.

\_\_\_\_\_

c) Eric came from Detroit last year.

\_\_\_\_\_

d) We swam during two hours Sunday morning.

\_\_\_\_\_

e) Paul and Sue brought sandwiches last party.

\_\_\_\_\_

f) I went to Toronto and New York last summer.

\_\_\_\_\_

g) The children broke the window yesterday morning.

\_\_\_\_\_

h) He took his sister to the hospital yesterday.

i) Myriam wrote a nice poem for the teacher last semester.

j) The group sang beautifully on the Saturday night show.

k) Tom paid the tickets two weeks ago.

l) Oscar and Louis spoke German to their friends.

m) Celia and I bought the presents for Christmas.

n) You found your eyeglasses two days ago.

o) The architect built that nice building.

B. Enunciados Negativos.

OBSERVA:



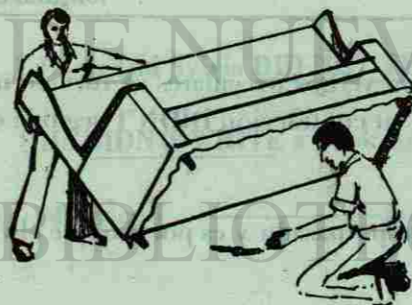
She DIDN'T BUY some skirts.

Laura BOUGHT some dresses.



They DID NOT GIVE their mother a nice horse.

The boys GAVE their mother a nice bowl.



We DIDN'T FIND Peter's watch under the store.

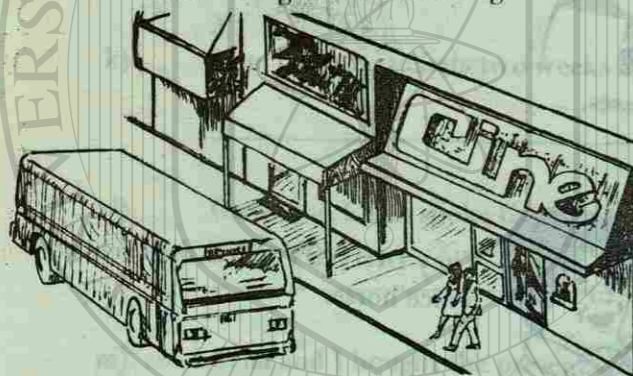
We FOUND Peter's watch under the sofa.

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I DID NOT CUT the grass yesterday afternoon.

I CUT the grass this morning.



Carol and you DIDN'T GO to the park yesterday.

Carol and you WENT to the movies yesterday.

APRENDE:

1. Los enunciados negativos con verbos irregulares se forman utilizando la frase DID NOT o su contracción DIDN'T seguida del verbo en forma simple.
2. El auxiliar DID indica el tiempo pasado y es por eso que el verbo aparece en forma simple.

OBSERVA:

AFIRMATIVO

SUJETO + VERBO IRREG. + COMPLEMENTO EN PASADO

NEGATIVO

SUJETO + DID NOT + VERBO IRREG. + COMPLEMENTO SIMPLE

The students TOOK their exams yesterday.  
(Los estudiantes TOMARON sus exámenes ayer).

The students DID NOT TAKE their exams yesterday.  
(Los estudiantes NO TOMARON sus exámenes ayer).

Fernando FLEW to México City last week.  
(Fernando VOLO a la ciudad de México la semana pasada).

Fernando DIDN'T FLY to México City last week.  
(Fernando NO VOLO a la ciudad de México la semana pasada).

EXERCISE II-6

Complete the following sentences with DID NOT or DIDN'T + Simple Verb.  
(Completa las siguientes oraciones con DID NOT o DIDN'T + Verbo Simple).

Example:

Lucia and Sylvia DID NOT TEACH Mathematics last year. (to teach)

He DIDN'T WRITE a book for children a year ago. (to write)

a) My friend \_\_\_\_\_ me a letter from Perú. (to send)

- b) Mrs. Gartz \_\_\_\_\_ French at school. (to speak)
- c) I \_\_\_\_\_ the bench at the park yesterday. (to put)
- d) Paul and you \_\_\_\_\_ the grass Sunday morning. (to cut)
- e) Linda \_\_\_\_\_ the plane at 7 a week ago. (to take)
- f) We \_\_\_\_\_ the last bill of May. (to pay)
- g) They \_\_\_\_\_ to Cancún by night. (to drive)
- h) The judge \_\_\_\_\_ the documents yesterday. (to find)
- i) You \_\_\_\_\_ "Hamlet" last week. (to read)
- j) Norman \_\_\_\_\_ a new jacket on Monday. (to buy)
- k) Louis and I \_\_\_\_\_ the old car. (to win)
- l) Captain Pagan \_\_\_\_\_ a nice submarine. (to have)

### EXERCISE II-7

Change the following sentences to negative. (Cambia al negativo las siguientes oraciones).

- a) They had twelve hours of sunshine every day.
- \_\_\_\_\_

- b) The children ran at the park.
- \_\_\_\_\_

- c) You went to France last year.
- \_\_\_\_\_

- d) My friend drove a Porche in his last race.
- \_\_\_\_\_

- e) Uncle Jim brought some presents for us.
- \_\_\_\_\_

- f) John won the tennis championship in Toronto.
- \_\_\_\_\_

- g) I ate two pieces of cake ten minutes ago.
- \_\_\_\_\_

- h) The school had two old buildings.
- \_\_\_\_\_

- i) The Rojas Family bought a nice house.
- \_\_\_\_\_

- j) The last picture began at 9: p.m. on Saturday.
- \_\_\_\_\_

EXERCISE II-8

Translate the following sentences to Spanish. (Traduce las siguientes oraciones al Español).

a) Mr. Stanley didn't take his medicines.

\_\_\_\_\_

b) Charles did not cut the ribbon in the ceremony.

\_\_\_\_\_

c) Some people did not drink milk in the morning.

\_\_\_\_\_

d) The teacher didn't give an explanation to that problem.

\_\_\_\_\_

e) The boys did not buy many pictures yesterday.

\_\_\_\_\_

f) Arturo didn't win the first prize on the horse race.

\_\_\_\_\_

g) Mike and I didn't run last week.

\_\_\_\_\_

h) We did not go to the movies yesterday afternoon.

\_\_\_\_\_

i) I did not swim on the beach last vacations.

\_\_\_\_\_

j) The girls didn't write letters to their parents.

\_\_\_\_\_

k) Pavarotti did not sing at the "Olympic Auditorium".

\_\_\_\_\_

C. Forma interrogativa y respuesta corta.

OBSERVA:



DID she HAVE three little cats?  
Yes, she DID.

Laura HAD three little cats.



DID they GO to the museum?  
No, they DIDN'T.

They WENT to the beach.





**DID** Linda and I **BUY** a new dog?  
No, we **DIDN'T**.

Linda and I **BOUGHT** a new cat.



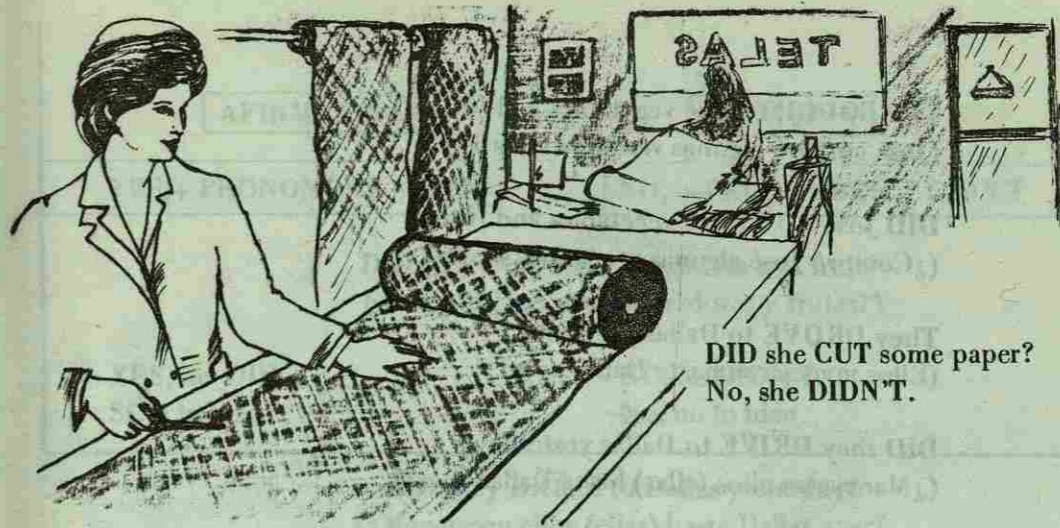
**DID** the horse **WIN** the first prize?  
Yes, it **DID**.

The horse **WON** the first prize.



**DID I FORGET** my books at school?  
Yes, you **DID**.

You **FORGOT** your books at school.



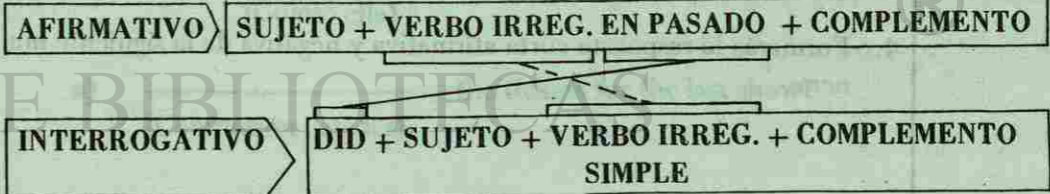
**DID** she **CUT** some paper?  
No, she **DIDN'T**.

She **CUT** some fabric.

**APRENDE:**

1. Utilizarás el auxiliar **DID** para formar preguntas a partir de enunciados afirmativos en tiempo pasado con verbos irregulares.
2. El auxiliar **DID** indica el tiempo pasado de la pregunta, por eso el verbo aparece en forma simple.
3. La estructura de la pregunta es: Auxiliar **DID**, seguido del Sujeto, luego el Verbo en forma simple, luego el complemento y el signo de interrogación al final.

**OBSERVA** el cuadro:



José **BOUGHT** some vegetables and fruits.  
(José compró algunas verduras y frutas).

**DID** José **BUY** some vegetables and fruits?  
(¿Compró José algunas verduras y frutas?)

They **DROVE** to Dallas yesterday.  
(Ellos manejaron hasta Dallas ayer).

**DID** they **DRIVE** to Dallas yesterday?  
(¿Manejaron ellos (ellas) hasta Dallas ayer?)

I **FOUND** my watch last week.  
(Yo) encontré mi reloj la semana pasada)

**DID** you **FIND** your watch last week?  
(¿Encontraste (tú) tu reloj la semana pasada?)

**ESTUDIA:**

1. Las respuestas a las preguntas pueden ser completas o breves, afirmativas o negativas.
2. Lo más común es responder en forma breve (respuesta corta) afirmativa o negativa.
3. La respuesta corta **NO** tiene una traducción literal, por lo que deberás traducirla de la manera más adecuada o de mayor uso en español.
4. Formarás la respuesta corta afirmativa y negativa de la siguiente manera:

**AFIRMATIVA**

**NEGATIVA**

**YES, + PRONOMBRE + DID**

**NO, + PRONOMBRE + DIDN'T**

**DID** José **BUY** some vegetables and fruit?  
(¿Compró José algunas verduras y frutas?)

**YES, he DID.**  
Sí, si lo hizo.

**NO, he DIDN'T.**  
No, no lo hizo.

**DID** they **DRIVE** to Dallas yesterday?  
(¿Manejaron ellos (ellas) hasta Dallas ayer?)

**YES, they DID.**  
Sí, si lo hicieron.

**NO, they DIDN'T.**  
No, no lo hicieron.

**DID** you **FIND** your watch last week?  
(¿Encontraste (tú) tu reloj la semana pasada?)

**YES, I DID.**  
Sí, si lo hice.

**NO, I DIDN'T.**  
No, no lo hice.

**EXERCISE II-9**

Fill in the blanks with the form: **DID + Subject + Simple Verb in English.**  
(Llena los espacios en blanco con la forma: **DID + Sujeto + Verbo Simple en Inglés.**)

Example: **Did she eat** a piece of cake at the cafeteria yesterday ?  
(Comió ella)

a) \_\_\_\_\_ the tickets for the last show?  
(Compraron ustedes)

- b) \_\_\_\_\_ his books from the desk yesterday?  
(Tomó Alex)
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ Claudia's China cup a year ago?  
(Quebré yo)
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ the T. V. set last week?  
(Trajeron ellos)
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ the second semester last February?  
(Comencé yo)
- f) \_\_\_\_\_ the championship last season?  
(Ganó el equipo)
- g) \_\_\_\_\_ the old tree Saturday afternoon?  
(Cortó Karl)
- h) \_\_\_\_\_ the bill at the restaurant last night?  
(Pagaron los muchachos)
- i) \_\_\_\_\_ the last best seller?  
(Leíste tú)
- j) \_\_\_\_\_ the biology report last week?  
(Escribieron ustedes)
- k) \_\_\_\_\_ about the problems during the last meeting?  
(Habló el presidente)
- l) \_\_\_\_\_ some post cards to our friends last winter?  
(Enviamos Luis y yo)
- m) \_\_\_\_\_ a nice song at the Christmas party?  
(Cantó la Sra. Moretti)

## EXERCISE II-10

Answer the following questions with Affirmative Short Answers. (Contesta las siguientes preguntas con Respuestas Cortas Afirmativas).

- a) Did the teacher write the exercise yesterday?  
Yes, \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Did the boys read the lesson for today?  
Yes, \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Did Miss Smith come on time this morning?  
Yes, \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Did you bring your homework last night?  
Yes, \_\_\_\_\_
- e) Did Susan and Alice take the biology exam?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- f) Did Frank and I buy those notebooks last month?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- g) Did he give all the reports on time last week?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- h) Did a car break the wall yesterday afternoon?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- i) Did you begin your investigation a month ago?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- j) Did Mr. Scott find his tools at the garage?  
\_\_\_\_\_

EXERCISE II-11

Answer the following questions with Negative Short Answers. (Contesta las siguientes preguntas con Respuestas Cortas Negativas).

- a) Did the show begin at 9:30 p.m. yesterday?  
No, \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Did the secretary buy some new material?  
No, \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Did they build that beautiful house last year?  
No, \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Did Laura and you have the last reports?  
No, \_\_\_\_\_
- e) Did Benny and I go to Las Vegas last year?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- f) Did the Wilsons buy that big car?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- g) Did Elisa take an aspirine an hour ago?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- h) Did you give the last report to the secretary?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- i) Did the girls eat at Sylvio's Restaurant last night?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- j) Did Eric run to the stadium yesterday afternoon?  
\_\_\_\_\_

EXERCISE II-12

Change the following sentences to Questions and answer Yes or No to each one. (Cambia las siguientes oraciones a Preguntas y contesta Sí o No a cada una).

Example: Julia found some pencils under the table.  
Did Julia find some pencils under the table?  
Yes, she did. or No, she didn't.

- a) Gerardo wrote some letters last night.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- b) You took the baby to the hospital in the morning.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- c) Our team won the football championship two years ago.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- d) My mother bought a nice dress last Friday.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- e) I saw a nice T.V. show Sunday night.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

f) We went to Paula's party last Saturday.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

g) Lourdes wrote the right answers on the exam.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

h) Mandy and I paid the tickets for the show.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

i) Sabine and Kurt came from Germany last year.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

j) Federico and you built a small house a month ago.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

EXERCISE II-13

Translate the following Questions to Spanish. (Traduce las siguientes Preguntas al Español).

a) Did Joe have a party last week?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

b) Did they find their friends two hours ago?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

c) Did Bob and you buy the camera last year?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

d) Did I bring the cake to the classroom last party?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

e) Did Eric read during five hours last night?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

f) Did the course begin in August last semester?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

g) Did Mr. Stuart write a good novel?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

h) Did Rebeca cut the flowers from the garden?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

i) Did you break the window of Sandra's house?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

j) Did Frank and Roger eat pizza at the cafeteria?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

k) Did Monica send some post cards from Mazatlán?

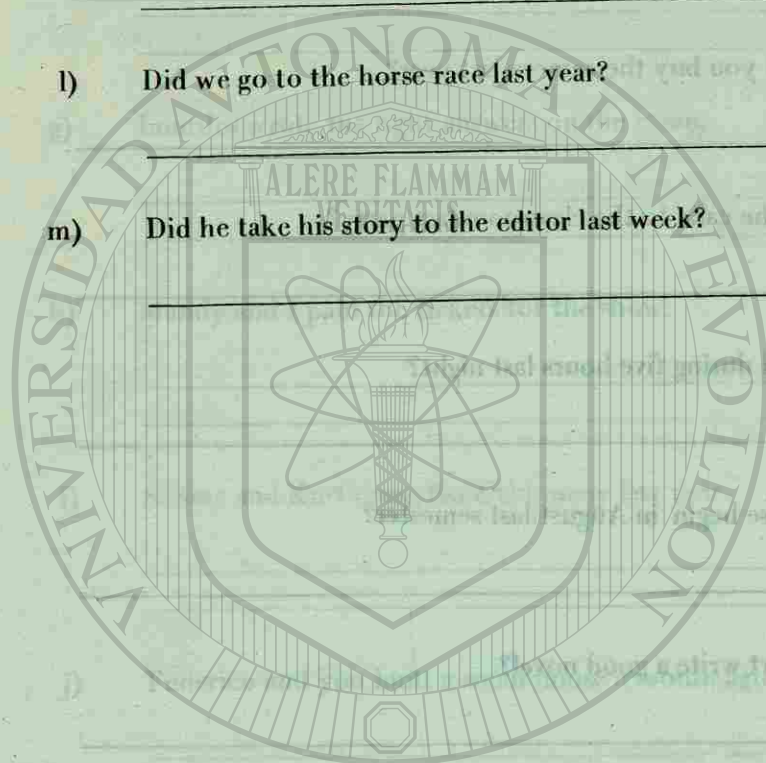
\_\_\_\_\_

l) Did we go to the horse race last year?

\_\_\_\_\_

m) Did he take his story to the editor last week?

\_\_\_\_\_



UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN

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### LECTURA: "THE ORIGIN OF HALLOWEEN"

In 835 A.D., the Roman Catholic Church declared November 1, a church holiday to honor all saints. The name Halloween is a short way of saying All Hallow's Eve, the night before All Saints' Day. Hallow means holly or sacred. Although Halloween gets its name from a Christian festival, its customs are of pagan origin. They come from two different sources: an ancient Celtic festival in honor of Samhain, lord of death, and a Roman festival in honor of Pomona, goddess of gardens and orchards. The Halloween colors, orange and black, suggest both ideas: harvest time and death.

The "spooky" part of Halloween comes from the Celts, who occupied the British Isles and northern France during ancient and medieval times. The Celts adored the gods of nature. They feared the coming of winter and associated it with death and evil spirits. Every year on October 31, the last day of the old pagan calendar, the Druids built huge bonfires to scare away the demons of evil and death. They dressed in ugly and frightening costumes so that the demons would think that they were one of them and do them no harm. On this evening, ghosts arose from their graves and witches rode through the air on brooms or black cats. Also, the souls of dead relatives and friends were expected to return to earth for a visit. The bonfires were on hilltops to guide these spirits back home.

From the Druid religion came the custom of masquerading and the symbols of Halloween: ghosts, skeletons, devils, witches, bats, black cats and owls.

The Irish introduced the "trick - or - treat" custom hundreds of years ago. Groups of farmers went from house to house asking for food for the village. They wished good luck to generous people and threatened those who were stingy.

Today American children go "trick or treating" not only for candy and other goodies, but also to collect money for such charitable organizations as UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund).

The harvest part of the Druid celebration became more significant after 55 B.C., when the Romans invaded England. They brought with them their harvest festival of Pomona. Nuts and fruits, especially apples, became part of the Samhain ceremonies. Today at Halloween time, Americans honor the harvest by displaying pumpkins, eating nuts, autumn fruits and pumpkin pies and by playing games with apples.

Irish immigrants brought their Halloween customs to the United States and it became an important celebration. Halloween began in ancient times as an evening of terror; nowadays, it is an occasion of great merriment for youngsters.

PRACTICA 1: Selecciona la respuesta correcta para completar las siguientes oraciones:

1. All Saints' Day is celebrated from ancient times on \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) October 31.
- b) November 1
- c) November 2
- d) November 20

2. The Celts related death and evil spirits with \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) snow and rain
- b) gods of nature
- c) an ancient festival
- d) the coming of winter

3. Some representatives of Halloween can be: \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) white birds, best wishes and cats.
- b) the celt festival, nuts and apples.
- c) black cats, witches and ghosts.
- d) candies, cats and flowers.

4. The American way to celebrate Halloween is going house to house \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) trick or treating.
- b) collecting pumpkins.
- c) selling nuts and fruits.
- d) asking for costumes.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ brought to the United States the Halloween customs and its celebration.

- a) The celts
- b) The Druids
- c) The Irish
- d) The Romans

PRACTICA 2. Contesta las siguientes preguntas en Español.

1. ¿Cuál es el origen de la celebración de "Halloween"?

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2. ¿Qué actos realizaban los Druidas al finalizar el antiguo calendario pagano?

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3. ¿Qué significaba el "trick or treat" para los Irlandeses?

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4. ¿Cómo celebran los norteamericanos la fiesta de la Cosecha de los Druidas?

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5. ¿Cómo se considera la celebración de "Halloween" hoy en día?

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PRACTICA 3. Traduce la Lectura "The Origin of Halloween", con la ayuda de un diccionario Inglés - Español.

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RESUMEN

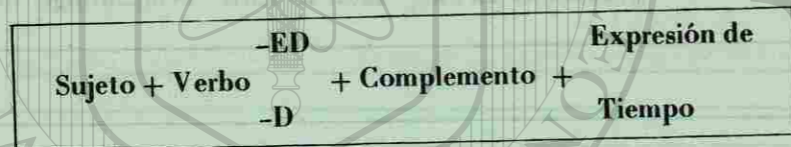
I. PASADO REGULAR.

El pasado de los verbos regulares se forma agregando la terminación -ED o -D a dichos verbos, es decir: utilizarás -ED en todos aquellos verbos que terminen en consonante y -D en los verbos que terminen en vocal -E.

Para dar mayor énfasis al tiempo utilizarás expresiones de tiempo pasado, tales como: yesterday, last night, a year ago, etc.

Estos verbos los utilizarás en enunciados afirmativos, negativos e interrogativos.

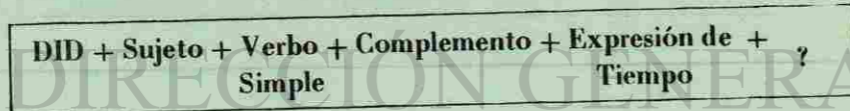
- a) Los enunciados en tiempo pasado en forma afirmativa tienen la siguiente estructura.



- b) Los enunciados en forma negativa en tiempo pasado utilizan el auxiliar DID (que denota el tiempo de la oración) más la negación NOT o su contracción DIDN'T, seguida del verbo en forma simple.



- c) La forma interrogativa empleará el auxiliar DID en primera posición así como el verbo en forma simple. Su estructura será la siguiente:



y la respuesta afirmativa o negativa será como sigue:

- Afirmativa:

Yes, + Pronombre + DID.

- Negativa:

No, + Pronombre +  
DID NOT.  
DIDN'T.

II. PASADO IRREGULAR.

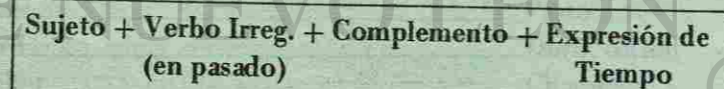
Los verbos irregulares en tiempo pasado tendrán una forma "Irregular"; es decir, que su estructura será parcial o totalmente diferente a la que presentan en tiempo presente.

Ejemplo:

Infinitivo	Presente	Pasado
To buy (comprar)	buy	bought
To write (escribir)	write	wrote
To eat (comer)	eat	ate

Los verbos irregulares aparecerán en estructuras de enunciados afirmativos, negativos y de forma interrogativa.

- a) Forma afirmativa de verbos irregulares en tiempo pasado:



- b) Los enunciados negativos en tiempo pasado utilizan el auxiliar DID + NOT o la contracción DIDN'T y el verbo en forma simple.

Sujeto + DID NOT + Verbo Irreg. + Complemento + Exp. de Tiempo  
DIDN'T Simple

c) Los enunciados interrogativos en tiempo pasado presentan el auxiliar DID (que indica el tiempo pasado) al principio y el verbo irregular en forma simple.

DID + Sujeto + Verbo Irreg. + Complemento + Exp. de Tiempo + ?  
Simple

La estructura para su respuesta ya sea afirmativa o negativa es la siguiente:

- Afirmativa:

Yes, + Pronombre + DID

- Negativa:

No, + Pronombre + DID NOT  
DIDN'T

## GLOSARIO

1.	Along	A lo largo de
2.	All of us	Todos nosotros
3.	Audience	Público
4.	Bench	Banca
5.	Best seller	Best seller (libros de mayor venta)
6.	Birthday	Cumpleaños
7.	Bill	Cuenta, billete
8.	Block	Cuadra
9.	Building	Edificio
10.	Cave	Gruta, cueva
11.	Ceremony	Ceremonia
12.	Committee	Comité
13.	Championship	Campeonato
14.	Chess	Ajedrés
15.	During	Durante
16.	Dinner	Cena
17.	Earing	Arete
18.	Eyeglasses	Lentes, anteojos
19.	Fence	Barda, cerca
20.	Formula	Fórmula
21.	Game	Juego
22.	Governor	Gobernador
23.	Great	Gran
24.	Grass	Pasto
25.	Hard	Duro, difícil
26.	Jacket	Chaqueta
27.	Lady	Dama, señora
28.	Law	Ley
29.	Lecture	Conferencia
30.	Line	Línea
31.	Lunch	Almuerzo, comida
32.	Main	Principal, importante
33.	Meal	Comida

34.	Meeting	Junta, reunión
35.	Mile	Milla
36.	Month	Mes
37.	Museum	Museo
38.	Novel	Novela
39.	Old lady	Anciana, viejecita
40.	Pair	Par
41.	Party	Fiesta
42.	Parents	Padres
43.	Picture	Fotografía, cuadro
44.	Policy	Política
45.	Pollution	Contaminación
46.	Pool	Alberca, piscina
47.	Present	Regalo, presente
48.	Price	Precio
49.	Project	Proyecto
50.	Pyramid	Pirámide
51.	Quickly	Rápidamente
52.	Race	Carrera
53.	Relatives	Parientes
54.	Report	Reporte
55.	Riot	Manifestación
56.	Season	Temporada
57.	Session	Sesión
58.	Show	Espectáculo
59.	Soccer	Soccer (fútbol)
60.	Solutions	Soluciones
61.	Stadium	Estadio
62.	Station	Estación
63.	Store	Tienda
64.	Street	Calle
65.	Suit	Traje
66.	Suitcase	Maleta
67.	Sunshine	Luz del sol
68.	Tale	Cuento, relato
69.	Team	Equipo

70.	Teaching	Enseñanza
71.	Techniques	Técnicas
72.	Thief	Ladrón, ratero
73.	Together	Juntos
74.	Tonight	Esta noche
75.	Trip	Viaje
76.	True	Verdad
77.	Typewriter	Máquina de escribir
78.	Weather	Clima, tiempo
79.	Week	Semana
80.	Weekend	Fin de semana

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AUTOEVALUACION

I. INSTRUCCIONES: Cambia al tiempo Pasado los siguientes verbos:

1. To play \_\_\_\_\_
2. To take \_\_\_\_\_
3. To omit \_\_\_\_\_
4. To go \_\_\_\_\_
5. To buy \_\_\_\_\_

II. INSTRUCCIONES: Cambia a Pasado los siguientes enunciados:

6. They don't invite Juan to the party.  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. Linda brings some cakes today.  
\_\_\_\_\_

8. We attend the meeting now.  
\_\_\_\_\_

9. The team doesn't go to Saltillo.  
\_\_\_\_\_

10. I go to México and Acapulco on summer.  
\_\_\_\_\_

III. INSTRUCCIONES: Cambia al Negativo los siguientes enunciados:

11. José and Sandra talked to the teacher yesterday.

---

12. Susy paid the bill at the restaurant last night.

---

13. I visited the Capitolio in Dallas, Texas last week.

---

14. Peter and you saw a nice picture at the museum.

---

15. The school organization planned new activities.

---

IV. INSTRUCCIONES: Forma la pregunta de las siguientes oraciones.

16. He traveled to Europe last year.

---

17. Mr. and Mrs. Pérez bought a new car last month.

---

18. I enjoyed the party Friday night.

---

19. Sergio found Paty's telephone number yesterday.

---

20. My favorite team won the championship.

---

V. INSTRUCCIONES: Traduce al español las siguientes oraciones:

21. They omitted some names yesterday.

---

22. Alicia took two exams yesterday morning.

---

23. Sylvia's family went to Rome last year.

---

24. We planned some courses about Teaching.

---

25. I studied hard last semester.

---

RESPUESTAS A LA AUTOEVALUACION

1. Played
2. Took
3. Omitted
4. Went
5. Bought
6. They didn't invite Juan to the party.
7. Linda brought some cakes today.
8. We attended the meeting yesterday.
9. The team didn't go to Saltillo.
10. I went to México and Acapulco on summer.
11. José and Sandra didn't talk to the teacher yesterday.
12. Susy didn't pay the bill at the restaurant last night.
13. I didn't visit the Capitolio in Dallas, Texas last week.
14. Peter and you didn't see a nice picture at the museum.
15. The school organization didn't plan new activities.
16. Did he travel to Europe last year?
17. Did Mr. and Mrs. Pérez buy a new car last month?
18. Did you enjoy the party Friday night?
19. Did Sergio find Paty's telephone number yesterday?
20. Did your favorite team win the championship?
21. Ellos omitieron algunos nombres ayer.
22. Alicia tomó dos exámenes ayer en la mañana.
23. La familia de Sylvia fue a Roma el año pasado.
24. Nosotros planeamos algunos cursos acerca de la enseñanza.
25. Estudié duro el semestre pasado.

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