

Adverbio

VOCABULARIO.

hardly: Apenas. } Adverbio de modo:

early: Temprano:

late: TARDE

daily: diariamente. } Adverbios de  
Tiempo.

weekly: Semanalmente.

monthly: mensualmente

yearly: Anualmente.

Adverbios de Frecuencia: } Always siempre  
frequently: frecuentemente.

never nunca.

hardly ever: casi nunca.

occasionally: ocasional.

often:

rarely: raro.

seldom: raramente.

sometimes: algo, un poco.

usually: usualmente.

INTRODUCCION.

En esta unidad de estudio de tu curso de Inglés del 1er. Semestre estudiarás el pasado de los verbos. Recuerda que es la última unidad y por lo tanto es importante que practiques bastante los ejercicios y preguntes a tu maestro las dudas que pudieras tener y así tener buenas opciones para acreditar tus unidades.

OBJETIVOS.

1. Identificar y manejar las formas del tiempo pasado del verbo to be (was, were).
2. Usar el pasado progresivo en forma afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa.
3. Utilizar las formas que correspondan a la forma impersonal de "haber" en tiempo pasado (there was/were) en forma afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa.
4. Manejar el pasado de los verbos regulares en Inglés en forma afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa.
5. Traducir enunciados que contengan los temas vistos en la unidad en forma afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa.

PROCEDIMIENTO.

1. Estudiar y resolver las proposiciones indicadas.
2. Estudiar el material adicional.
3. Resolver y practicar los ejercicios de la unidad.
4. Asistir al Laboratorio de Idiomas.

MATERIAL ADICIONAL.

1. El tiempo pasado del verbo to be es de la siguiente forma:

Singular		Plural	
I	was	we	were
you	were	you	
he	was	they	
she			
it			

La forma negativa es agregando la palabra not al verbo. Wasn't y weren't son los negativos en su forma de contracción.

I was not → I wasn't  
 You were not → You weren't  
 He, she, it was not → He, she, it wasn't

we	were not	we	weren't
you		you	
they		they	

En las preguntas de si-no, el was ó el were viene antes del sujeto de la oración.

Was Columbus a Spaniard? Was the teacher late?

2. Pasado progresivo. Uno de los usos del pasado progresivo es enfatizar un evento que tuvo lugar en algún momento del pasado.

Para formar el pasado progresivo, se utilizan el was y el were como auxiliares y un presente participio sirve como verbo principal. La palabra not entre el auxiliar y el verbo principal forma el negativo del pasado progresivo.

Singular	Plural
I was (not) working	we were (not) working
You were (not) working	you were (not) working
he was (not) working	they were (not) working
she was (not) working	
it was (not) working	

En las preguntas, el sujeto de la oración viene después del auxiliar (verbo was - were).

Was the football team playing yesterday morning?  
 Aux.                    Sujeto                    P.Participio.

3. Las expresiones there was - there were se utilizan en el pasado de la misma manera que there is - there are en el presente, tanto en su forma afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa.

There was a test yesterday. → Presente progresivo  
 Was there a test yesterday? → Pregunta  
 Yes, there was. No, there wasn't. → Respuesta corta.

- 1- were
- 2- was
- 3- was, was.
- 4- was
- 5- was
- 6- were, was, was.
- 7- were.
- 8- was.
- 9- was.
- 10- was, was,
- 11- were, was.

- 10.- The Russian Revolution was an event of great historical importance. It was the beginning of a new era.

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- 11.- Two important men in Cleopatra's life were Julius Caesar and Mark Antony. She was the Queen of Egypt around two thousand years ago.

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- 12.- The Spanish Empire was at its height during the eighteenth century. Its most important colonies were in Latin America.

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- 13.- Christopher Columbus was the discoverer of the New World.

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- 14.- Paul VI was the first Pope of the Roman Catholic Church to visit the Americas.

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- 15.- The Chinese were the first people to use explosives.

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- 16.- Charles Lindbergh was the first person to fly across the Atlantic Ocean. He was called the "long eagle".

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- 17.- Elizabeth I was the Queen of England and Ireland from 1558 to 1603. She was the daughter of Henry VIII.

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18.- Greece was a center of culture in the ancient world.

19.- Once upon a time, there was a young girl named Cinderella.

20.- Latin was the language of the Roman Empire.

II. Completar en forma afirmativa o negativa con el verbo (to) be en tiempo pasado y traducir.

1.- Some people say Columbus wasn't the first European to land in the New World.

2.- We weren't in this room last Sunday.

3.- My parents were not in Russia last year.

4.- It was not easy for the people of the world to understand the assassination of the President.

5.- The war in Vietnam was not a tragedy.

III. Completar con la forma adecuada del verbo (to) be y contestar con respuesta corta. Traducir.

1.- was I correct in my calculations? Yes; you were.

2.- was Helen of Troy a beautiful woman? Yes, she was.

3.- was it cold at the football game? Yes, it was.

4.- were there a few people at the park? Yes, There were.

5.- Was the wine at the dinner party good? Yes, it was.

IV. Cambiar los siguientes enunciados al pasado - progresivo en su forma afirmativa, negativa, interrogativa y respuesta corta.

1.- Our daughter plays the piano.

She was playing  
she wasn't playing  
was she playing ? Yes, she was

2.- My mother takes a nap after lunch.

she was taking a nap after lunch  
she wasn't taking  
was she taking ? No, she wasn't.

3.- We do the exercises in this book.

we were doing the exercises in this book.  
we weren't doing the exercises in this book.  
were we doing the exercises ? Yes, we were

4.- Mr. Owen wears a shirt and tie.

He was wearing a shirt and tie.  
He wasn't wear a shirt and tie.  
was he wearing a shirt and tie ? Yes, He was.

5.- Kay eats breakfast at 7 o'clock.

Kay was eating breakfast at 7 o'clock.  
Kay was not eating breakfast.  
was Kay eating breakfast ? Yes,

6.- We listen to the radio.

we were listening to the radio  
we were not listening.  
were we listening. ? Yes, They were

7.- I use the English book.

I was using the English book.

I was not using the English book.  
were you using \_\_\_\_\_? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_

8.- The wind blows hard. soplar.

The wind was blowing hard.

The wind not was not // // //  
was the wind blow hard? Yes, it was.

9.- Some boys play baseball in the street.

Some boys were playing baseball in the street.

Some boys were not " // // "  
were some boys playing? No, \_\_\_\_\_

10.- It rains every morning.

It was rining every morning.

It was not rining every morning.  
was it rining every morning? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_

Traducir los enunciados del ejercicio IV.

- 1.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 3.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 5.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 6.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 7.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 8.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 9.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 10.- \_\_\_\_\_

Cambiar a su forma (ing) progresiva los siguientes verbos.

bring bringing.

begin beginning.

cut cutting.

plan planning.

rise rising.

take taking.

stay staying.

blow blowing.

stop stopping.

drive driving.

VI Completar con la forma correcta del verbo (to) be en tiempo pasado y traducir.

- 1.- There were many reasons for the fall of the Roman Empire. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.- There was a terrible earthquake in Guatemala in 1976. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3.- There were hundreds of people watching the parade. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.- There were approximately four million people in England during Shakespeare's time. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5.- There was a lot of lightning during the storm last night. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6.- There were two important men in Cleopatra's life. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7.- There was no good reason for the First World War. \_\_\_\_\_

VII. Completar con was there o were there y contestar con respuesta corta. Traducir.

- 1.- was there a game yesterday? Yes, there was
- 2.- was there some coffee after the meeting?  
No, There wasn't
- 3.- Were there any students here? No, There weren't
- 4.- was there a dance at school on Saturday?  
Yes, There was
- 5.- was there a good orchestra? Yes, There was

VIII. Poner en tiempo pasado el enunciado con el verbo que se da, cambiando la estructura a la forma negativa, interrogativa y contestando con respuesta corta.

- 1.- (walk) He walked to the game yesterday.  
*form a negative* → He did not walk to the game yesterday.  
*in interrogative* → Did he walk to the game yesterday? Yes, he did
- 2.- (prefer) She preferred to go in her car.  
She did not prefer to in her car.  
Did she prefer to go in her car? Yes, she did
- 3.- (arrive) Tom arrived fifteen minutes early.  
Tom did not arrive fifteen minutes early.  
Did Tom arrive fifteen minutes <sup>early</sup>? Yes, he did
- 4.- (rain) It rained there on Sunday afternoon.  
It did not rain there on Sunday afternoon.  
Did it rain there on Sunday? No, It didn't
- 5.- (invite) They invited some <sup>afternoon</sup> friends for dinner.  
They did not invite some friend for dinner.  
Did they invite some friends for <sup>dinner</sup>? Yes, they did
- 6.- (learn) I learned many new words.  
I did not learn many new word.  
Did I learn many new words? Yes, I did

- 7.- (wash) Bill was ~~had~~ his car last Saturday.  
Bill did not wash his car last ~~Saturday~~  
Did Bill wash his car last ~~day~~? No, he didn't
- 8.- (start) The game started <sup>Saturday</sup> at three o'clock.  
The game did not start <sup>at three o'clock</sup>  
Did the game start <sup>at three o'clock</sup>? No, it didn't
- 9.- (answer) She answered all his questions.  
She did not answer all his questions  
Did she answer all his <sup>clock</sup> questions? Yes, she did
- 10.- (study) I studied last night.  
I did not study last night.  
Did I study last night? No, I didn't

Traducir los enunciados del ejercicio VIII.

- 1.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 3.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 5.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 6.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 7.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 8.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 9.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 10.- \_\_\_\_\_

VOCABULARIO.