	<div data-bbox="560 222 1245 345"> INSTITUCIÓN EDUCATIVA YERMO Y PARRES </div> <div data-bbox="766 370 1024 407"> Guía virtual 2022 </div>
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AREA: Humanidades **ASIGNATURA:** inglés **GRADO:** 7mo.

NOMBRE DEL PROFESOR: Leonidas Murillo López **FECHA:** Julio 12 **PERÍODO:** 3

SABER CONCEPTUAL

- Simple past tense with verb to be in affirmative, negative and interrogative forms.
- Regular verbs past tense.
- Wh questions with simple past tense.
- Irregular verbs past tenses.
- Prehistoric animals.
- Time expressions for the past.
- Inventions.
- Telling about the past/Biographies.

INDICADORES DE DESEMPEÑO

Identifico verbos regulares en pasado.

Hago oraciones afirmativas y negativas con did – didn't.

Puedo hablar de forma muy breve sobre animales prehistóricos.

Soy capaz de hablar sobre algunos inventos.

1. Simple Past Tense

The simple past tense, sometimes called the preterit, is used to talk about a completed action in a time before now. The simple past is the basic form of past tense in English. The time of the action can be in the recent past or the distant past and action duration is not important.

Examples

John Cabot **sailed** to America in 1498

My father **died** last year

He **began** to study in 1976

We **found** a gold ring yesterday.

You always use the simple past when you say when something happened, so it is associated with certain past time expressions.

- Frequency: **often, sometimes, always**
I sometimes walked home at lunchtime.
I often brought my lunch to school.
- A definite point in time: **last week, when I was a child, yesterday, six weeks ago**
We saw a good film last week.
Yesterday, I arrived in Geneva.
She finished her work at seven o'clock
I went to the theatre last night

- An indefinite point in time: **the other day, ages ago, a long time ago.**
People lived in caves a long time ago.
She played the piano when she was a child.

Note: the word ago is a useful way of expressing the distance into the past. It is placed after the period of time: a week ago, three years ago, a minute ago.

Forming the Simple Past Tense

There are two types of verbs in English: regular and irregular verbs.

Regular verbs are those which add D/ED to the root form of the verb. There are five rules that can only be used in affirmative form.

1. Verbos terminados en k, p, t, d, m, n, r, w, etc, añaden ED
2. A los verbos que acaban en -e, sólo añadimos una -D.
like → liked live → lived
3. A los verbos que acaban en consonante + -y, cambian la "y" por "i" y añaden -ED (= -ied)
study → studied carry → carried try → tried
4. Los verbos que acaban en vocal + -y, añaden -ED.
play → played

Casos especiales

Los verbos que acaban en vocal + consonante (stop, ban, occur, open, offer...)

a) si el acento recae sobre la vocal de la última sílaba, ésta se dobla

Stop → stopped plan → planned ban → banned occur → occurred

Excepto en los verbos que acaban en "y" y "w"

play → played show → showed

b) Si el acento NO recae sobre la vocal de la última sílaba, ésta no se dobla.

offer → offered open → opened

Excepto los verbos que acaban en "l" que doblan la "l" aunque el acento no recaiga sobre la última sílaba.

travel → travelled cancel → cancelled

¡Cuidado!

Los verbos de una sílaba con dos vocales no doblan la consonante.

cook → cooked

Patterns of simple past tense for regular verbs

Affirmative		
Subject	+ verb + ed	+ complement
I	skipped.	

Negative

Subject	+ did not	+ infinitive without <i>to</i>
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They	didn't	go.
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Interrogative

Did	+ subject	+ infinitive without <i>to</i>
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Did	she	arrive?
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Interrogative negative

Did not	+ subject	+ infinitive without <i>to</i>
Didn't	you	play?

Simple past tense of to be, to have, to do

Subject	Verb		
	Be	Have	Do
I	was	had	did
You	were	had	did

Subject	Verb		
He/She/It	was	had	did
We	were	had	did
You	were	had	did
They	were	had	did

Notes on affirmative, negative, & interrogative forms

Affirmative

The affirmative of the simple past tense is simple.

I **was** in Japan last year

She **had** a headache yesterday.

We **did** our homework last night.

Negative and interrogative

For the negative and interrogative simple past form of *"to do"* as an ordinary verb, use the auxiliary *"did"*, e.g. We **didn't do** our homework last night.

The negative of *"have"* in the simple past is usually formed using the auxiliary *"did"*, but sometimes by simply adding *not* or the contraction *"n't"*.

The interrogative form of *"have"* in the simple past normally uses the auxiliary *"did"*.

Examples.

They weren't in Rio last summer

We didn't have any money

We didn't have time to visit the Eiffel Tower

We didn't do exercise this morning.

Were they in Iceland last January?

Did you have a bicycle when you were young?

Did you do much climbing in Switzerland?

Note: For the negative and interrogative form of **all** verbs in the simple past, always use the auxiliary **'did'**.

Simple past, irregular verbs

Some verbs are irregular in the simple past. Here are the most common ones.

To go

He **went** to a club last night.

Did he go to the cinema last night?

He **didn't go** to bed early last night.

To give

We **gave** her a doll for her birthday.

They **didn't give** John their new address.

Did Barry give you my passport?

Before practicing let us watch these videos.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mwh_IWwwN8Y

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g-uW_KheiEc

Let's Practice.

<https://agendaweb.org/verbs/past-simple-regular/index.html>

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/past-simple-regular-d-ed-ied.htm>

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

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/irregular-past-1.htm>

2. Wh Questions with Simple Past.

Wh-Questions are interrogative words that we use to ask questions in English. These are Wh Questions.

What, Where, Who, Which, When, Whom, Why, Whose, How

What: it is used to ask for something. It means **cuál, cuáles.**

Where: it is used to ask for a place. It means **dónde, adónde.**

Who: it is used for asking for someone. It means **Quién, quiénes.**

Which: it is used to ask for choices. It means **cuál, cuáles.**

When: it is used to ask for a specific time. It means **cuándo.**

Whom: it means **a quién.** It is used to ask for an object of a verb or preposition.

Why: it is used to ask for any reason. It means **por qué.**

Whose: It means **de quién.** It is used to ask for belonging.

How: it is used to ask for the way or the method used to do something. It means **cómo, cuál.**

Watch this video explanation. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xuH5t2f6QTI>

Exercises.

http://www.adelescorner.org/grammar/past_tense/past_simple_questions2.html

<https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/past-simple-exercise-6.html>



Taller No. 1.docx

3. Prehistoric Animals.

Prehistoric animals lived more than 5,000 years ago before people could read or write. Some of them looked a lot like the animals we can see today. But others were very different from the ones that live on our Earth now. Great dinosaurs that were up to 40 meters long and big flying reptiles with wingspans of 12 meters were among them.

Scientists have learned a lot about these prehistoric animals by studying **fossils**. They are signs of life that can be found inside an old rock. They may be shells, bones or animal **tracks**. Scientists remove the fossils from the rock and study them. By doing this they can tell where, when and how the animals lived.

Prehistoric animals lived during three main eras of the Earth's history.

- Up to the **Paleozoic** period animals lived mostly in the seas. During this era, which lasted from about 600 million to 240 million years ago, animals started coming out of the water and living on land. Many forms of life **developed** during this time, like insects and small reptiles. Amphibians were creatures that lived on land and in the water.
- The **Mesozoic** era was known as the Age of Reptiles. It lasted from about 240 million to 65 million years ago. At the end of this age the dinosaurs and many other reptiles died out. Scientists do not know for sure why they died out so quickly, but some think it was because of a **sudden** change in climate.
- The **Cenozoic** era is known as the Age of Mammals. It began about 65 million years ago and is the period we now live in. Mammals are animals that feed their babies with their mother's milk. The most famous mammal was the **mammoth**.

- **develop** = grow
- **fossil** = the bones of an animal or plant that lived thousands of years ago; it has been preserved in rock
- **mammoth** = a hairy large elephant that lived on our Earth thousands of years ago
- **prehistoric**= the time in history before anything was written down
- **reptile**= animal like a snake whose body temperature always changes; it lays eggs to have babies
- **sudden** = quickly
- **track** = prints in the ground

Taken from: <https://www.english-online.at/science/prehistoric-animals/prehistoric-animals.htm>

Animal Names: Types of Animals with List & Pictures



Activity.

1. Classify the animals above according to the group they belong to.

Birds

Mollusks

Mammals

Reptiles

Amphibians

Fish

Insects

2. Make groups with the animals above according what they are.

Domestic Animals (pet animals).

Wild Animals.

Click on the link and you will find a very interesting activity.

https://www.eslprintables.com/vocabulary_worksheets/the_animals/describing_animals/Tell_me_the_truth_animal_desc_192422/

Adjectives for Describing Animals

furry=

ferocious=

dangerous=

poisonous=

tame=

agile=

clever=

aggressive=

tiny=

domestic=

wild=

herbivorous=

carnivorous=

Animals Parts

fur=

mane=

snout=

paw=

hoof=

tail=

whiskers=

claw=

beak=



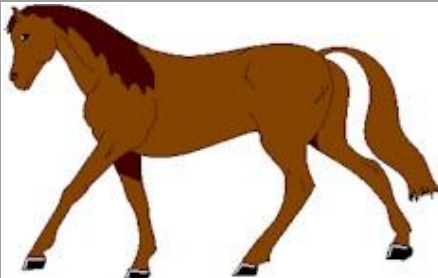
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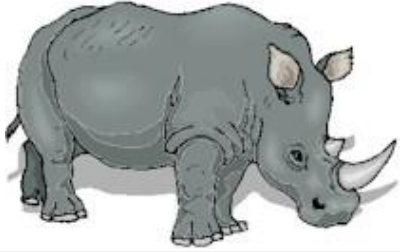
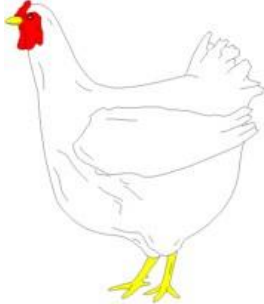
feather=

scales=

horn=

Match the description with the animal.

<p>This is a large animal. It has a mane, short fur, and a long tail. People often ride these.</p>		
<p>This animal is a domestic animal. It has fur and whiskers and a long tail.</p>		
<p>This animal has scales and lives in the water. Sometimes people keep them in an aquarium.</p>		

<p>This animal has feathers and wings but can't fly long distances. It lives on a farm</p>	<div></div>	
<p>This animal is large and gray. It has a horn on its snout. It lives in Africa.</p>	<div></div>	

https://www.eslprintables.com/vocabulary_worksheets/the_animals/describing_animals/Describing_Animals_692543/

Describe your favorite animal.


This animal is very beautiful. It is considered like the man best friend. This animal has four legs and a short tail. It also has whiskers and fine fur. It lives in farms and houses. The weight is between 40-50 kilos. It usually has 1-meter height. This animal sleeps during the night and eats meat, rats and butterflies.

4. Biographies.



Definition. A biography is a usually written history of a person's life.




In a library, the word *biography* refers both to a kind of book and to a section where books of that kind are found. Each biography tells the story of a real person's life. A biography may be about someone who lived long ago, recently, or even someone who is still living, though in the last case it must necessarily be incomplete. The term autobiography refers to a biography written by the person it's about. Autobiographies are of course also necessarily incomplete.

Match the pictures to the description given below.

Michael Jackson	Monarch/ Head of State		I was born in July 1965 and grew up in Wales. I taught English to foreign students for a while and started to experiment with story ideas. My first book was published in 1997 by Bloomsbury and soon, my life changed forever. I have now written 7 books in the Harry Potter series and a few other books also. I live in Edinburgh with my husband and 3 children.
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J K Rowling	Head of Catholic Church		<p>I was born on 27th May 1975 and grew up in Essex. I first fell in love with food when I was very young as my parents ran, and still do, a pub/restaurant. I trained in London and became famous after my first TV series. I know have restaurants all over the country and teach others how to cook like me.</p>
Usain Bolt	Prime Minister/ Politician		<p>I was born on 9th October 1966 into a privileged family. I went to Eton College and then Oxford University. I married Samantha in 1996 and we have had four children. I am most famous for being the leader of the Conservative Party.</p>

<p>HRH Elizabeth II</p>	<p>Singer/Songwriter</p>		<p>I was born in 1982 in Northampton. I wanted to be a professional footballer when I was younger, but an injury forced me to banish those ambitions. I studied Drama at the University of East Anglia and became an actor in 2003, performing in many plays and minor television roles. My big break came in 2010 when I won the role of perhaps the most famous Dr ever – Dr Who!</p>
<p>Jamie Oliver</p>	<p>Actor</p>		<p>I was born in Jamaica in 1996 and spent most of my childhood playing cricket and football. Later on, I got into running and haven't looked back since. My nick name is 'Lightening Bolt', because I am so fast I suppose. I enjoy taking part in world class athletics events such as the Olympic Games and smashing world records!</p>

David Cameron	Author		<p>I was born August 29, 1958, in Indiana, USA to an African-American working-class family. My father had been a guitarist and had great belief in me and my sibling's musical talents. With his support, my brothers, sisters and I first became a performing group in the early 1960s.</p>
Matt Smith	Television Chef		<p>I was born as Joseph Ratzinger in Germany, April 1927. As a teenager in Germany during World War II I became a member of 'Hitler Youth'. After studying theology, I was ordained as priest in 1951 and rose through the ranks of priesthood. My most proudest moments was in 2005 when I became Pope, head of the Catholic church.</p>
Pope Francisco	Olympic Athlete		<p>I was born on 21st April 1926, but actually celebrate 2 birthdays every year. I was born into aristocracy and my father was King George VI. I have many palatial homes across the country and now spend most of my time in Windsor. I have 4 children, have had dozens of dogs and hundreds of crowns!</p>

Write a biography: John Lennon.

Year of Birth: 1941 **Country:** England

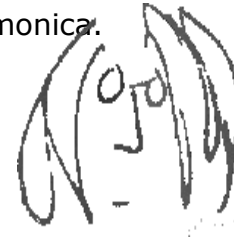
Nationality: English

Profession: rock musician, singer, songwriter and peace activist



As a child, _____ (Live) with his aunt and uncle in Liverpool.

When he was 12 years old, _____ (learn) to play the harmonica.



As a teenager,

_____ (Meet) Paul McCartney in 1955 and ...

_____ (start) the *Beatles* in 1960.

When he was 18 years old, his mother _____ (die) in a car accident.

Later,

_____ (write) some of the most popular music in rock and roll history

On March 20th 1969,

_____ John (marry) Yoko Ono.

The following year,

_____ John (leave) the Beatles

In 1975,

_____ (go) to New York and (have) a son called Sean.

On December 8th 1980,

_____ John Lennon (be) assassinated outside his home in New York.

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Tips for writing an autobiography.

My School Life	My Family	My Father
<i>Fact 1</i>	<i>Fact 2</i>	<i>Fact 3</i>

My Mother

Fact 4

My Grandparents

Fact 5

My House

Fact 6
