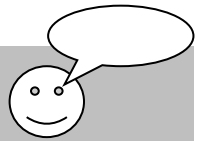


CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS TECNOLOGICOS
INDUSTRIAL Y DE SERVICIOS No.1

GUIA DE INGLÉS 2



STUDENT: _____ GROUP: _____

CONTENT

1. Pasado del verbo “Be”

2. Pasado continuo

3. Pasado simple de otros verbos

4. “Used To”

5. Comparativos y superlativos

6. Pronombres objetivos

7. Auxiliar “Could”

Grammar

Past simple of the verb “To Be”

We use the past simple to talk about events in the past.

Affirmative

La forma afirmativa del pasado no se puede contraer.

Ejemplos

Afirmativas	I He She It	was	sleepy a student happy at school in my room wrong
	We You They	Were	happy Tired On the table at the mal A waiter
	I He She It	Was not/wasn't	Sad In the park In the room His/her friend
	We You They	Were not/weren't	Married Angry At the party With my friends Under the bed

Ejemplos:

It was rainy yesterday

Today it is sunny



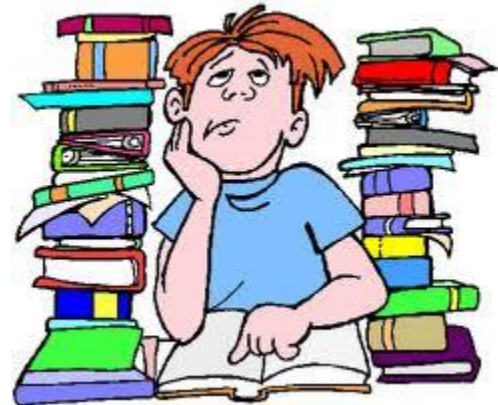
They were happy yesterday

Today, they are sad



He wasn't studying, last weekend

He is studying now



Las expresiones de tiempo que comúnmente se utilizan para expresar el pasado son:

Yesterday

	}	Year
		Friday
		Week
Last	}	Friday
		Month

Ejercicio: Completa las siguientes oraciones utilizando “was”, “were”, “wasn’t”, “weren’t”

1. Last year my sister _____ 14 so now she is 15 now.
2. When my daughter _____ a child she _____ afraid of spiders.
3. The hotel _____ very comfortable and it _____ very expensive.
4. Why _____ you so tired Yesterday?
5. Where _____ you when I called you yesterday afternoon?
6. We _____ hungry last night so went to a restaurant.
7. _____ they buying new shoes?
8. It _____ very hot last weekend so we _____ swimming all day.
9. Those shoes are nice. _____ they expensive?
10. Pedro Infante and Jorge Negrete _____ famous. They _____ from Spain.

Ejercicio: Observa la imagen y llene los espacios con “was”, “were”, “wasn’t”, “weren’t”

1. Marco Tulio was a Roman.
2. Nero _____ a Roman too.
3. Julio Cesar and Marco Antonio _____ Greeks
4. He _____ in Athens, He _____ Rome.
5. The Pyramid _____ build in Rome.
6. Cleopatra _____ in Rome
7. Roman and Egyptians _____ enemies.
8. _____ Aristotle from Rome?



9. _____ the Coliseum in Rome?
10. Marco Antonio _____ with Cleopatra



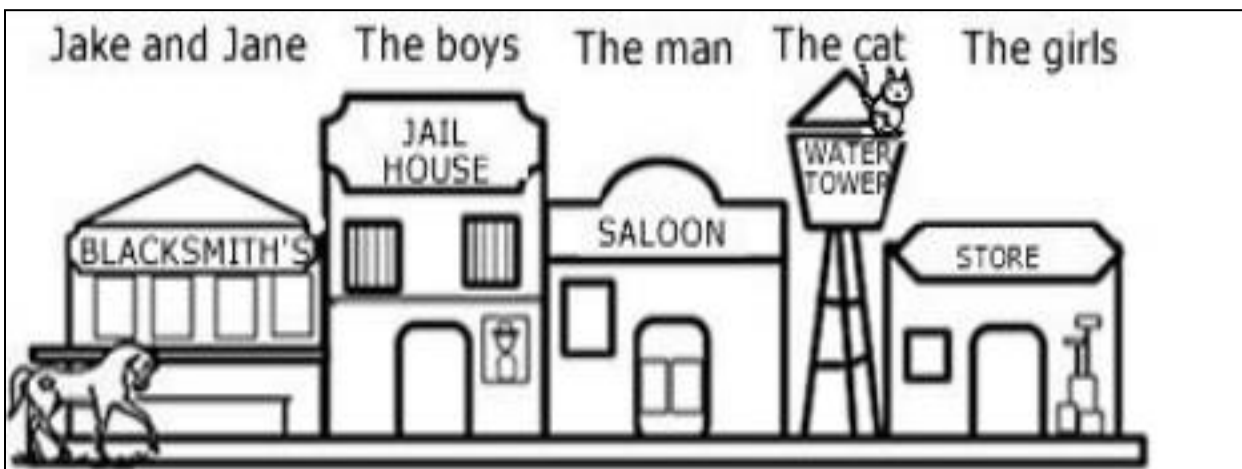
1. Marcus _____ a Roman.
2. Erick _____ an Egyptian.
3. _____ a Viking?
4. Amon _____ an Egyptian.
5. _____ Amon and Marcus Egyptians?
6. Lady Lee and Marcus _____ Egyptians.

7. Lady Lee _____ a princess.
8. Lady Lee _____ from England.
9. Erick _____ a Viking.
10. Lady Lee _____ English woman.

2. Who was on the saloon?

3. Where were Jake and Jane?

Ejercicio: Observa la imagen y llena los espacios con “was”, “were”, “wasn’t”, “weren’t”



1. Where was the cat? It was on top of water tower.

4.

- Where were the girls? _____
5. Who was in the Jail house? _____
6. Where was the man? _____
7. Who was on top of the water tower? _____
8. Who was on the store? _____
9. Who was at the blacksmith's? _____
10. Where were the boys? _____

Complete las siguientes preguntas utilizando "was" o "were"

1. _____ you late last class? No, I wasn't.
2. How _____ school today? It was interesting.
3. _____ Paul running in the park early? No, he was working.
4. _____ you at the party last night? No, I wasn't.
5. _____ father at home when I called you? Yes, he was.
6. _____ your mother slim when she _____ younger.
7. _____ Pedro and Martha your teachers? Yes, they were my math teachers.
8. Who _____ your best friend when you were a child? Mike was my best friend.
9. Where _____ you last weekend? I was at home.
- 10- What _____ you doing when I called you? I was doing my homework.

Completa las siguientes oraciones con el pasado simple del verbo to be en forma afirmativa.

1. They _____ very happy.
2. Peter _____ with a friend{
3. You _____ very angry
4. My friend Tom _____ in New York last summer.
5. The cats _____ under the table.

Completa las siguientes oraciones con la **forma contraída** del verbo to be en **pasado y en forma negativa**.

1. You _____ at school last Monday.
2. Manuel _____ my friend.
3. He _____ fifteen years old.
4. My car _____ in the workshop.
5. Our houses _____ very old.

Completa las siguientes oraciones con el pasado del verbo to be en **interrogativa**.

1. _____ Ana and Laura beautiful girls?
2. _____ John Lennon famous?
3. What _____ your teacher's name?
4. Where _____ my car this morning?
5. When _____ you born?

PASADO CONTINUO DEL VERBO "BE"

Este tiempo grammatical se utiliza para indicar lo que se estaba hacienda en un momento determinado del pasado. Su estructura gramatical incluye "was" o "were" en pasado mas un verbo al cuál se le agrega la terminación "ing"

Ejm: When you called me, I **was eating**.

They **were** not **studying** for the exam

Was your mother **watching** TV? No, she **wasn't**. She **was doing** the dishes.

Ejercicio: Complete las siguientes oraciones utilizando "was", "were", "wasn't", "weren't" y el verbo entre paréntesis agregándole "ing" Observa el ejemplo.

1. Paul was Reading a book . (read)
2. They _____ their room. (paint)
3. Samuel and Anna _____ in an Italian restaurant. (eat)
4. We _____ soccer las Sunday morning. (play)
5. _____ you _____ the T.V. last night? (watch)
6. My father _____ all weekend. (work)
7. My dogs _____ on the bed.(not sleep)
8. The teacher _____ the students (help)
9. I _____ my homework all night. (do)
10. Michel Jackson _____ a famous writer. (not write)

PASADO SIMPLE DE OTROS VERBOS

Express ideas about events in the past.

- Express ideas about events in the past.
- Describing events that happened in the past

El "**past simple**" se usa para: **Acciones que comenzaron en el pasado y que ya han finalizado,**

- **Eejemplos**
- :
- He **painted** the house last weekend. (El pintó la casa la semana pasada).
-
- We **played** soccer last Sunday. (Nosotros jugamos soccer el domingo pasado)

My sister and My mother **went** shopping yesterday afternoon. (Mi mamá y mi hermana fueron de compras ayer en la tarde)

- La siguiente tabla muestra su conjugación que en el español

SIMPLE PAST TENSE (Pasado Simple)		
MODO AFIRMATIVO	MODO INTERROGATIVO	MODO NEGATIVO
I played Yo jugué	Did I play? ¿Jugué yo?	I did not play Yo no jugué
You played Tú jugaste	Did you play? ¿Jugaste tú?	You did not play Tú no jugaste
He played Él jugó	Did he play? ¿Jugó él?	He did not play Él no jugó
She played Ella jugó	Did she play? ¿Jugó ella?	She did not play Ella no jugó
It played Él/Ella jugó	Did it play? ¿Jugó él / ella?	It did not play Él / Ella no jugó
We played Nosotros jugamos	Did we play? ¿Jugamos nosotros?	We did not play Nosotros no jugamos
You played Ustedes jugaron	Did you play? ¿Jugaron ustedes?	You did not play Ustedes no jugaron
They played Ellos jugaron	Did they play? ¿Jugaron ellos?	They did not play Ellos no jugaron

Observa los ejemplos anteriores en forma negativa e interrogativa.

Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa
He played the house last weekend.	He did not paint the house yesterday	Did He paint the house last weekend.?
We played soccer last Sunday	We did not play soccer last Friday	Did We play soccer last Sunday?
My sister and My mother went shopping yesterday afternoon	My sister and My mother didn't go shopping yesterday afternoon	Did My sister and My mother go shopping yesterday afternoon

Observa last tres formas del pasado simple y completa la siguiente información.

Los verbos regulares en Inglés como “**play**” y “**played**” forman su pasado pasado agregando al final de la palabra _____ o _____ en caso de terminar en “**e**” en la forma afirmativa. El verbo “**go**” se considera un verbo irregular, por lo que en el tiempo pasado cambia a _____. En las oraciones afirmativas. Lo que indica que los verbos irregulares cambian su forma de presente a pasado y viceversa. Cuando las oraciones son interrogativas el auxiliary de pasado es _____. Y el verbo regresa a su forma original.

Ejercicio: Llena los espacios en blanco con la forma correcta del pasado simple de los verbos que se encuentran en el recuadro.

Work	live	stay	listen	move	help	visit
Advise	smile	close	travel	clean	enjoy	call
Brush	belong	skate	play	kiss	discover	love

1. They _____ in Cancun for 20 years.
2. She _____ a teacher for five years.
3. She _____ reading Harry Potter
4. He _____ in at Harvard University.
5. He _____ to a new house last week.
6. Mark _____ video games all day.
7. Rose _____ to Acapulco to visit his parents last Sunday.
8. The children _____ in the park with his friends.
9. I _____ at home because it was raining.
10. My mother _____ my room because it was very dirty.
That book _____ to my brother.
12. The bank _____ before 4:00 o'clock.
13. My father _____ smoke.
14. Mark _____ happy when he got a ten in his exam.
15. We _____ Martha's party.

Cambia las oraciones anteriores primero a la forma negative y luego a la interrogative. Llena los espacios en blanco con los verbos en la forma correcta usando tu información personal.

Last Sunday I _____ at 10 o'clock in the morning, I _____ a shower, then I _____ with _____. At 12:00 o'clock I _____. At 2:00 o'clock I _____, then _____ the dishes.
At _____ we _____ TV. At _____ we _____ dinner.

Contesta las siguientes preguntas en inglés

1. What time did you wake up in the morning?

2. What did you do last Sunday morning?

3. When were you born?

4. Where did you go last Saturday afternoon?

5. When did you do your homework?

Lee el siguiente texto, observa las palabras en negritas, son verbos en pasado., Escribe las oraciones en tu cuaderno y cámbialas a negativo e interrogativo.

The Story of CINDERELLA

Cinderella **lived** in a small village in the north of England. She **had** two sisters; they **were** very ugly. She **got up** every morning at six o'clock, then she **made** breakfast for her sisters, and afterwards she **cleaned** the house. She **worked** all day. Her two ugly sisters **were** very lazy; they never **did** any work because Cinderella **did** everything. Cinderella **was** very unhappy.

One day, the postman **came** to the house. He **gave** Cinderella's sister an envelope. In the envelope there **were** three invitations to a party at the Prince's house. She **said** to her sisters, "Fantastic! There is a party at the Prince's house. I can wear my new red dress and Esmerelda can wear her new blue dress, but Cinderella can't go because her dress is old and dirty and she hasn't got any shoes."

On Saturday at 8 o'clock, the ugly sisters **went** to the party. Cinderella **sat** in the kitchen. She **was** very sad. **There was** a ring at the door. Cinderella **opened** the door. **There was** a woman. She **said**, "Hello! I am your Fairy Godmother. Why are you sad?" Cinderella **said**, "I want to go to the party but I haven't got any beautiful clothes." The Fairy Godmother **said**, "No problem, here is a new dress and some glass shoes. There is a golden bicycle in the street. Now you can go to the party, but you must return before 12 o'clock." Cinderella **said**, "Thank you." She **put on** the glass shoes and the red dress. She **looked** very pretty. Then she **went** to the party by bicycle.

The party **was** very good. At first, Cinderella **was** very shy but after an hour, the Prince **asked** Cinderella to dance. They **danced** for a long time. The Prince **said** to Cinderella, "I like your dress and you are very pretty." Cinderella **was** very happy. She **forgot** what time it **was**. Suddenly the clock **rang**. Cinderella **said**, "Oh no! I must go. It is 12 o'clock." She **ran** home and at the door of the Prince's house, she **lost** her shoe.

The next day, the Prince **was** very sad because he **was** in love with Cinderella but he **didn't know** where she **lived**. He **went** to all the houses in the village and **said**, "Do you know whose shoe this is?" Finally, he **went** to Cinderella's house. Cinderella **opened** the door. The Prince **said**, "I love you. Do you want to marry me?" Cinderella **said**, "Yes." The wedding **was** the week after. Cinderella and the Prince **were** never unhappy again.

THE END

Can you answer these questions?

1. Where did Cinderella live live?
2. How did she go to the party?
3. Why was the prince sad?
4. What did she wear for the party?
5. What did the prince say to Cinderella?
6. What did the ugly sisters do on Saturday night?
7. What time did Cinderella wake up every morning?
8. How did Cinderella go to the party?
9. What happened after the wedding?

Llena los espacios en blanco con la forma correcta del verbo en pasado simple.

- I _____ your brother yesterday. (see)
- She _____ a letter from Mike this morning. (get)
- They _____ that house in 1950. (build)
- He _____ ill yesterday. (feel)
- She _____ to see the doctor. (go)
- It _____ very late. (be)
- We _____ a new house last week. (buy)
- He _____ the lottery. (win)
- My husband _____ to Washington again last week. (fly)
- In 1950 there _____ about 200 million people living there. (be)

Lee el siguiente mail, subraya los verbos en pasado y escribe en tu cuaderno tu propio mail dirigido a un amigo.



Hi Susan,

I've got some good news. I've got a new job. Last week I saw an advertisement for a shop assistant in a shop window and decided to apply for the job. I spoke to the manager and he gave me an application form. I took it home, filled it in and sent it back the same day. Two days later the manager phoned. He invited me for an interview. I went to town. I bought some new clothes and shoes because I wanted to look good for my interview.

On the day of the interview I felt very nervous. When I got there, the manager showed me around the supermarket and introduced me to the staff. Then he asked me a lot of questions about my job and the jobs I had before. At the end of the interview he offered me the job and told me I can start next week. I can't wait.

Choose to write about your grandmother or grandfather, and answer these questions about him/her.

1. Where was she/he born? _____
2. When/was she/he born? _____
3. Did she /he attend school? _____
4. What did he/she study? _____
5. When did he /she get married? _____
6. How old was he/she? _____
7. Who did she/he get married to? _____
8. How many children did they have? _____
9. What are their children's names? : _____

10. How many years were they married? _____

Answer the following questions, use the correct verb tense.

1. What did you do yesterday?

2. Did you buy a new book at the beginning of this course?

3. What were you doing when your teacher arrived at the classroom?

4. Did you phone to your family or a friend yesterday?

5. Who did you phone to?

6. What was your father/mother doing while you were talking on the phone?

7. Did you celebrate any important day last month?

8. What did you celebrate?

9. How did you celebrate it?

10. Do you like celebrate special Days? What special days?

Write the appropriate questions for the following answers.

1. _____
I was doing my homework when my father arrived.

2. _____
I went to movies with my friends last Friday.

3. _____
My sister was Reading a book while I was playing video games.

4. _____
No, I didn't buy my books, my father did.

5. _____
No, I wasn't watching TV, I was doing my homework.

USED TO

El verbo modal "**used to**" se emplea para indicar hábitos en el pasado.. También, se utiliza para algo que antes era verdad pero ya no lo es. Como con los otros verbos modales, "**used to**" está seguido por la forma base del verbo (el infinitivo sin "**to**").

STRUCTURE (ESTRUCTURA)

1. **Affirmative Sentences (Frases afirmativas)**

Estructura Sujeto + "used to" + verbo...

Ejemplos:

We used to go to the beach every summer when I was young.

We used to go to the beach every summer when I was young. (Cuando era joven solíamos ir a la playa cada verano.)

He used to smoke a pack of cigarettes a day, but he quit last year.

He used to smoke a pack of cigarettes a day, but he quit last year. (Solía fumar un paquete de cigarrillos al día, pero lo dejé el año pasado.)

I used to like mushrooms, but not anymore.

I used to like mushrooms, but not anymore. (Me solían gustar las setas, pero ya no.)

Uso de "Used to" en frases afirmativas, negativas e interrogativas

- **Afirmativa:** I used to play basketaball when I was a teen (Solía jugar al baloncesto cuando era adolescente).

- **Negativa:** She didn't use to drink when she was at university 18 (Ella no solía beber cuando estaba en la universidad).
- **Interrogativa:** Did you use to play the piano (¿Solías tocar el piano?)

EJERCICIO

Complete the sentences with the affirmative, negative or interrogative form of *used to* and the words in brackets. Use contractions where possible. **used to didn't use to didn't use to Did they use to used to did you use to didn't use to used to**

1. David Beckham _____ play for Manchester United.
2. We _____ have a computer, but we do now.
3. _____ (they) work together?
4. That restaurant _____ be a clothes shop.
5. She _____ like him, but now they're married.
6. Where _____ (you) go to school?

Escribe 10 cosas que solían hacer tu papá y tu mamá cuando estudiaban, cuando eran solteros, cuando no tenían hijos.

COMPARATIVOS Y SUPERLATIVOS

Los **comparativos y los superlativos** pueden parecer un poco más complicados en inglés que en español, pero no obstante siguen unas reglas claras que no son difíciles de dominar. Veamos algunos ejemplos:

a. *Mexico City is bigger than London.* (Ciudad de México es **más grande que** Londres, comparativo)

b. *London is more expensive than Mexico City.* (Londres es **más caro que** Ciudad de México, comparativo)

c. *Madrid is the biggest city in Spain.* (Madrid es **la ciudad más grande** de España, superlativo)

d. *Paris is the most beautiful city in the world.* (París es **la ciudad más bella** del mundo, superlativo)

¿Cuándo se usan el comparativo y el superlativo?

Los comparativos y los superlativos son grados del adjetivo. Como quizá leíste en la [aproximación a la gramática inglesa](#) que te ofrecimos hace poco, un adjetivo es una palabra que **indica una característica de un sustantivo**, como “*a tall building*” (un edificio alto). Cuando queremos comparar este sustantivo con otros sustantivos, necesitamos usar comparativos y superlativos.

Comparativos y superlativos

Para utilizar un comparativo tenemos que estar **hablando de dos o más sustantivos y compararlos** entre sí con objeto de decidir cuál de ellos es mejor (*better*), más alto (*taller*), más interesante (*more interesting*), etc. (mira las frases a y b más arriba). A la inversa, utilizamos el superlativo para seleccionar solo un sustantivo dentro de un grupo porque es el mejor (*the best*), el más alto (*the tallest*), el más interesante (*the most interesting*), etc. (mira las frases c y d).

¿Cuáles son las reglas de esta estructura?

La formación del comparativo y del superlativo **depende del número de sílabas** del adjetivo base.

Excepciones y variantes

Si bien las reglas anteriores son ciertas para la gran mayoría de los adjetivos, hay un pequeño número de adjetivos especiales con formas irregulares. Las tres excepciones principales son:

Adjetivo base	Forma comparativa
<i>good</i> (bueno)	<i>Tim is better than Steve at tennis</i> (Tim es mejor que Steve en tenis).
<i>bad</i> (malo)	<i>This winter is worse than last year's winter</i> (Este invierno es peor que el del año pasado).

*far** (lejos)

Mars is further than the Moon from planet Earth (Marte está **más lejos que** la Luna del planeta Tierra).

(* ten en cuenta que con el adjetivo “*far*” también son posibles las formas “*farther than*” y “*the farthest*”).

Escribe el comparativo

Ej. small – smaller

1. good _____

2. intelligent _____

3. old _____

4. dark _____

5. bad _____

6. large _____

7. narrow _____

8. new _____

9. easy _____

10. funny _____

11. Beautiful _____

12. cold _____

13. modern _____

14. Expensive _____

15. Smelly _____

16. Interesting _____

17. Fast _____

18. Dangerous_____

19. Thin_____

20. Famous_____

Exercise 1

Completa con la forma comparativa o superlativa del adjetivo escrito entre paréntesis. 1. This computer is (new)_____ than your computer. 2. Laura is (old) _____ than Carl. 3. Peter is (young) _____ than Lisa. 4. Luis is (young) _____ in the class. 5. That car is (expensive)_____ than this car. 6. That car is (expensive) _____in the market. 7. Your car is (fast) _____than this car. 8. Your car is (fast) _____in the race. 9. This house is (big)_____ than my house! 10. This house is (big)_____ in the neighbourhood.

2 . Completa las frases usando un comparativo.

Ej. My flat isn't very big.- I want a bigger flat.

1. My motorbike isn't very fast. I'd like __ a faster motorbike._____ 2. My husband isn't very rich. I need _____ 3. Your computer is getting old now. You need _____ 4. His camera isn't very good. He needs _____ 5. It isn't very hot today. It was _____ yesterday. 6. I'm not very interested in football. I'm_____in tennis. 7. This book is very bory, I prefer _____ . 8. It is very cold today. It was_____ 9. This exercises are very difficult. They are _____ than the last exercise. 10. Last year I was very weak. I was training a lot so I am_____

Escribe frases que signifiquen lo mismo usando 'as.....as'.

Ej. A Porsche is faster than a Skoda. – A Skoda isn't as fast as a Porsche.

1. Football is more popular than baseball in Mexico.

1. Baseball isn't _____
2. I work harder than you. _____
3. My car's newer than yours. _____
4. His watch is more expensive than hers. _____
5. Your flat's nicer than ours. _____
6. Paris is colder than Colombia. _____
7. Sue is older than Joe _____
8. Your father is stronger than your brother. _____
9. Jennifer Aniston is more beautiful than Angelina Jolie _____
10. Japan is smaller than Korea. _____

3 Completa las frases con un superlativo.

Ej. He's a very good footballer. He's the best footballer in Europe at the moment.

1. She's a pretty girl. She's _____ girl in my class.
2. There are many exciting cities in North America, but I think New York is _____
3. August is a hot month in Spain. It's usually _____ month of the year
4. I was so happy when I got married. My wedding day was _____ day of my life.
5. It's such an expensive restaurant. I think it's the _____ restaurant in Madrid.
6. It's a very interesting book. It's one of the _____ books I've ever read.
7. I went to a restaurant yesterday. It was _____ food I have eaten.
8. I want to paint my room because it has the _____ color in the world.
9. Reggaeton is the _____ music I ever have listen.

10. Mole is the _____ food in Mexico.

COULD/COULDN'T

Could / Couldn't son las formas verbales en pasado de Can / Can't. Can es un verbo modal que significa poder o saber. Pero en el caso de Could /Couldn't no sólo expresa capacidades, posibilidades y habilidades, sino también en su forma interrogativa es una forma cortés de preguntar. Tiene la misma forma para todas las personas.

La forma afirmativa tiene el siguiente patrón: Sujeto + COULD + verbo (sin to).

Ejemplo: I could play the guitar when I was small. (Yo sabía tocar la guitarra cuando era pequeño.)

La forma negativa es así: Sujeto + COULDN'T + verbo (sin to).

Ejemplo: I couldn't listen what you said. (No pude escuchar lo que dijiste.)

Y en la forma interrogativa ya sabes que hay que invertir el orden: COULD + Sujeto + verbo (sin to).

Ejemplo: Could you close the door? (¿Podrías cerrar la puerta?)

Complete the sentences with the modals CAN, CAN'T, COULD, COULDN'T.

1. When Tom was 16, he was a fast runner. He _____ run 200 metres in 22 seconds.

a) Can b) Could c) Can't d) Couldn't

2. I'm afraid I _____ come to your party next Saturday.

a) Can b) Could c) Can't d) Couldn't

3. I'm not in a hurry. I've got plenty of time. I _____ wait.

a) Can b) Could c) Can't d) Couldn't

4. I was feeling terribly sick yesterday. I _____ eat anything.

a) Can b) Could c) Can't d) Couldn't

5. Can you speak loudly, please? I _____ hear you very well.

a) Can b) Could c) Can't d) Couldn't

6. "You look exhausted." "Yes, I _____ sleep last night.

a) Can b) Could c) Can't d) Couldn't

Los **aspectos importantes** que debemos tener en cuenta son los siguientes:

- El modal 'could' es el **pasado de 'can'**. Al igual que con todos los modales se utiliza la **misma forma** para todas las personas, tanto singular como plural.

- Recuerda que al hacer **respuestas cortas** debemos contestar con el modal empleado (I.e. Could you speak louder? - Yes, I could / No, I couldn't)
- Los modales siempre van **seguidos** de otro **verbo sin** la preposición **'to'**.
Los **aspectos importantes** que debemos tener en cuenta son los siguientes:
- El modal **'could'** es el **pasado de 'can'**. Al igual que con todos los modales se utiliza la **misma forma** para todas las personas, tanto singular como plural.
- Recuerda que al hacer **respuestas cortas** debemos contestar con el modal empleado (I.e. Could you speak louder? - Yes, I could / No, I couldn't)
- Los modales siempre van **seguidos** de otro **verbo sin** la preposición **'to'**.
- Llena los espacios en blanco con **could** o **couldn't**
 1. When I was young, I _____ the guitar: it was too difficult for me!
 2. Her grandmother was bilingual: she _____ speak both English and Spanish.
 3. Yesterday, Peter _____ do that exercise alone. So, he called me for help.
 4. In 1950, people _____ use mobile phones.
 5. When his mother was young, she _____ skate but she can't do it any longer.
 6. We _____ open the door: it was locked from the inside!
 7. In 1900, people _____ watch TV.
 8. Mary's grandfather _____ play chess and he was the best!
 9. In 1945, people _____ play video games, . but they _____ play chess!
 11. Peter _____ play tennis last Monday: he had broken his arm!
 12. When Ann was a teenager, she _____ watch a horror film: it was too frightening for her!
 13. Last Sunday, we _____ take any photos in the museum: it was forbidden.
 14. Mozart _____ play the piano when he was 5.

“Could” se utiliza también para solicitar de una manera amable algo. “Can” se utiliza cuando se solicita de manera imperativa.

Ejm.

Could I have a salad please?

Could I speak to Mr. Smith?

Could you help me?

Could you say that again?

Can you clean your room?

Can you help me?

Exercise

Relaciona las columnas .

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| () Could you open the window? | a) Please it's hot in here. |
| () Could I speak with Dr. Taylor?
opened? | b) Sure. Do you want them all |
| () Could you Speak to the nurse? | c) Sure what do you want me to say to her.? |
| () Can I open the window? | d) Sure, I can. |
| () Can you come to the school early? | f) Ummm, I'll ask to my parents |
| () Could we come to your home on Saturday? | g) Sure, I'll call him. |

Write sentences about the situations using **Could**

Ejemplo:

1. You want some help. Could you help me?
2. You need to use the computer _____
3. You want to order a steak at a restaurant _____
4. You want to watch T:V. with your friend _____
5. You want to with your friend to the party _____

“Could” también se puede utilizar como una posibilidad en el futuro.

Ejem:

We could visit Nora tomorrow morning. Could it snow tonight?

Ejercicio: escribe cosas que podrías hacer el próximo fin de semana con tu familia o amigos.

Ejemplo.

1. We could play video games .
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Lista de verbos Irregulares

INFINITIVO	PASADO SIMPLE	PARTICIPIO PASADO	TRADUCCIÓN
Arise	Arose	Arisen	<i>Surgir, Levantarse</i>
Awake	Awoke	Awoken	<i>Despertarse</i>
Be/ am, are, is	Was / Were	Been	<i>Ser / Estar</i>
Bear	Bore	Borne / Born	<i>Soportar, dar a luz</i>
Beat	Beat	Beaten	<i>Golpear</i>
Become	Became	Become	<i>Llegar a Ser</i>
Begin	Began	Begun	<i>Empezar</i>
Bend	Bent	Bent	<i>Doblar</i>
Bet	Bet	Bet	<i>Apostar</i>
Bind	Bound	Bound	<i>Atar, encuadernar</i>
Bid	Bid	Bid	<i>Pujar</i>
Bite	Bit	Bitten	<i>Morder</i>
Bleed	Bled	Bled	<i>Sangrar</i>
Blow	Blew	Blown	<i>Soplar</i>
Break	Broke	Broken	<i>Romper</i>
Breed	Bred	Bred	<i>Criar</i>
Bring	Brought	Brought	<i>Traer Llevar</i>
Broadcast	Broadcast	Broadcast	<i>Radiar</i>
Build	Built	Built	<i>Edificar</i>
Burn	Burnt /Burned	Burnt / Burned	<i>Quemar</i>
Burst	Burst	Burst	<i>Reventar</i>
Buy	Bought	Bought	<i>Comprar</i>
Cast	Cast	Cast	<i>Arrojar</i>
Catch	Caught	Caught	<i>Coger</i>
Come	Came	Come	<i>Venir</i>

Cost	Cost	Cost	<i>Costar</i>
Cut	Cut	Cut	<i>Cortar</i>
Choose	Chose	Chosen	<i>Elegir</i>
Cling	Clung	Clung	<i>Agarrarse</i>
Creep	Crept	Crept	<i>Arrastrarse</i>
Deal	Dealt	Dealt	<i>Tratar</i>
Dig	Dug	Dug	<i>Cavar</i>
Do (Does)	Did	Done	<i>Hacer</i>
Draw	Drew	Drawn	<i>Dibujar</i>
Dream	Dreamt / Dreamed	Dreamt / Dreamed	<i>Soñar</i>
Drink	Drank	Drunk	<i>Beber</i>
Drive	Drove	Driven	<i>Conducir</i>
Eat	Ate	Eaten	<i>Comer</i>
Fall	Fell	Fallen	<i>Caer</i>
Feed	Fed	Fed	<i>Alimentar</i>
Feel	Felt	Felt	<i>Sentir</i>
Fight	Fought	Fought	<i>Luchar</i>
Find	Found	Found	<i>Encontrar</i>
Flee	Fled	Fled	<i>Huir</i>
Fly	Flew	Flown	<i>Volar</i>
Forbid	Forbade	Forbidden	<i>Prohibir</i>
Forget	Forgot	Forgotten	<i>Olvidar</i>
Forgive	Forgave	Forgiven	<i>Perdonar</i>
Freeze	Froze	Frozen	<i>Helar</i>
Get	Got	Got / Gotten	<i>Obtener</i>
Give	Gave	Given	<i>Dar</i>
Go (Goes)	Went	Gone	<i>Ir</i>
Grow	Grew	Grown	<i>Crecer</i>
Grind	Ground	Ground	<i>Moler</i>
Hang	Hung	Hung	<i>Colgar</i>
Have	Had	Had	<i>Haber o Tener</i>

Hear	Heard	Heard	<i>Oir</i>
Hide	Hid	Hidden	<i>Ocultar</i>
Hit	Hit	Hit	<i>Golpear</i>
Hold	Held	Held	<i>Agarrar Celebrar</i>
Hurt	Hurt	Hurt	<i>Herir</i>
Keep	Kept	Kept	<i>Conservar</i>
Know	Knew	Known	<i>Saber Conocer</i>
Kneel	Knelt	Knelt	<i>Arrodillarse</i>
Knit	Knit	Knit	<i>Hacer punto</i>
Lay	Laid	Laid	<i>Poner</i>
Lead	Led	Led	<i>Conducir</i>
Lean	Leant	Leant	<i>Apoyarse</i>
Leap	Leapt	Leapt	<i>Brincar</i>
Learn	Learnt / Learned	Learnt / Learned	<i>Aprender</i>
Leave	Left	Left	<i>Dejar</i>
Lend	Lent	Lent	<i>Prestar</i>
Let	Let	Let	<i>Permitir</i>
Lie	Lay	Lain	<i>Echarse</i>
Light	Lit	Lit	<i>Encender</i>
Lose	Lost	Lost	<i>Perder</i>
Make	Made	Made	<i>Hacer</i>
Mean	Meant	Meant	<i>Significar</i>
Meet	Met	Met	<i>Encontrar</i>
Mistake	Mistook	Mistaken	<i>Equivocar</i>
Overcome	Overcame	Overcome	<i>Vencer</i>
Pay	Paid	Paid	<i>Pagar</i>
Put	Put	Put	<i>Poner</i>
Read	Read	Read	<i>Leer</i>
Ride	Rode	Ridden	<i>Montar</i>
Ring	Rang	Rung	<i>Llamar</i>
Rise	Rose	Risen	<i>Levantarse</i>

Run	Ran	Run	<i>Correr</i>
Say	Said	Said	<i>Decir</i>
See	Saw	Seen	<i>Ver</i>
Seek	Sought	Sought	<i>Buscar</i>
Sell	Sold	Sold	<i>Vender</i>
Send	Sent	Sent	<i>Enviar</i>
Set	Set	Set	<i>Poner(se)</i>
Sew	Sewed	Sewed / Sewn	<i>Coser</i>
Shake	Shook	Shaken	<i>Sacudir</i>
Shear	Shore	Shorn	<i>Esquilar</i>
Shine	Shone	Shone	<i>Brillar</i>
Shoot	Shot	Shot	<i>Disparar</i>
Show	Showed	Shown	<i>Mostrar</i>
Shrink	Shrank	Shrunk	<i>Encogerse</i>
Shut	Shut	Shut	<i>Cerrar</i>
Sing	Sang	Sung	<i>Cantar</i>
Sink	Sank	Sunk	<i>Hundir</i>
Sit	Sat	Sat	<i>Sentarse</i>
Sleep	Slept	Slept	<i>Dormir</i>
Slide	Slid	Slid	<i>Resbalar</i>
Smell	Smelt	Smelt	<i>Oler</i>
Sow	Sowed	Sowed / Sown	<i>Sembrar</i>
Speak	Spoke	Spoken	<i>Hablar</i>
Speed	Sped	Sped	<i>Acelerar</i>
Spell	Spelt	Spelt	<i>Deletrear</i>
Spend	Spent	Spent	<i>Gastar</i>
Spill	Spilt / Spilled	Spilt / Spilled	<i>Derramar</i>
Spin	Spun	Spun	<i>Hilar</i>
Spit	Spat	Spat	<i>Escupir</i>
Split	Split	Split	<i>Hender / partir / rajar</i>
Spoil	Spoilt / Spoiled	Spoilt / Spoiled	<i>Estropear</i>

Spread	Spread	Spread	<i>Extender</i>
Spring	Sprang	Sprung	<i>Saltar</i>
Stand	Stood	Stood	<i>Estar en pie</i>
Steal	Stole	Stolen	<i>Robar</i>
Stick	Stuck	Stuck	<i>Pegar Engomar</i>
Sting	Stung	Stung	<i>Picar</i>
Stink	Stank/Stunk	Stunk	<i>Apestar</i>
Stride	Strode	Stridden	<i>Dar zancadas</i>
Strike	Struck	Struck	<i>Golpear</i>
Swear	Swore	Sworn	<i>Jurar</i>
Sweat	Sweat	Sweat	<i>Sudar</i>
Sweep	Swept	Swept	<i>Barrer</i>
Swell	Swelled	Swollen	<i>Hinchar</i>
Swim	Swam	Swum	<i>Nadar</i>
Swing	Swung	Swung	<i>Columpiarse</i>
Take	Took	Taken	<i>Coger</i>
Teach	Taught	Taught	<i>Enseñar</i>
Tear	Tore	Torn	<i>Rasgar</i>
Tell	Told	Told	<i>Decir</i>
Think	Thought	Thought	<i>Pensar</i>
Throw	Threw	Thrown	<i>Arrojar Tirar</i>
Thrust	Thrust	Thrust	<i>Introducir</i>
Tread	Trod	Trodden	<i>Pisar, hollar</i>
Understand	Understood	Understood	<i>Entender</i>
Undergo	Underwent	Undergone	<i>Sufrir</i>
Undertake	Undertook	Undertaken	<i>Emprender</i>
Wake	Woke	Woken	<i>Despertarse</i>
Wear	Wore	Worn	<i>Llevar puesto</i>
Weave	Wove	Woven	<i>Tejer</i>
Weep	Wept	Wept	<i>Llorar</i>
Wet	Wet	Wet	<i>Mojar</i>

Win	Won	Won	<i>Ganar</i>
Wind	Wound	Wound	<i>Enrollar</i>
Withdraw	Withdrew	Withdrawn	<i>Retirarse</i>
Wring	Wrung	Wrung	<i>Torcer</i>