

**CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS TECNOLOGICOS  
INDUSTRIAL Y DE SERVICIOS No.1**

**Guía de Inglés 4**



Nombre del alumno: \_\_\_\_\_ Grupo: \_\_\_\_\_

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- **PAST PASSIVE VOICE**
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## USO DE LA VOZ PASIVA

La voz pasiva es aquella en que la acción recae sobre el sujeto. En inglés esta voz se forma con el auxiliar **TO BE** y el pasado participio del verbo principal. Observa los siguientes ejemplos:

The letter **was received** by the doctor.

Coffee **was first introduced** to the country of Colombia in the early 1800s.

After the fermentation, the coffee beans **are washed** with water to remove vegetative matter

Nearly 75% of the production **is exported**

### AFFIRMATIVE

### NEGATIVE

### INTERROGATIVE

#### 3er personal singular

Coffee is cultivated  
In Chiapas and Veracruz.

Coffee is not cultivated in Japan

Is Coffee cultivated in England?

#### 3rd Person Plural

Ceramic and glass are produced  
in Puebla

Plastic flowers are not used  
in elegant restaurants.

Are flowers cultivated in cold  
places?

## Cómo hacemos una oración pasiva?

El factor importante en crear una oración pasiva es el **participio pasado** del verbo

El participio pasado y la forma del pasado simple de los **verbos regulares** son iguales, pero los **verbos irregulares** pueden ser diferentes.

### Por ejemplo:

---

#### Verbos regulares

---

Verbo Presente	Pasado	Participio
work	worked	worked
help	helped	helped
bake	baked	baked

---

## Verbos irregulares

---

Verbo Presente	Pasado	Participio
bite	bit	bitten
draw	drew	drawn
come	came	come

### Ejemplos:

#### Presente

Mailmen are often bitten by dogs.  
(Los carteros son mordidos con frecuencia)

#### Pasado

My brother was bitten by a big dog last week.  
(Mi hermano fue mordido por un perro grande la semana pasada.)



### EJERCICIO. Completa las siguientes oraciones utilizando la voz pasiva

1. A recipe for this type of frozen meat \_\_\_\_\_ by my father. (bring)
2. A type of paper \_\_\_\_\_ by the Chinese many centuries ago. (invent)
3. By the 1200s, a second type of paper \_\_\_\_\_ in Germany. (discover)
4. By the seventeenth century, cream \_\_\_\_\_ in the recipes for desserts. (use)
5. First, the waffles \_\_\_\_\_ into a cone shape. (twist)
6. Fruit and ice \_\_\_\_\_ to make a refreshing treat. (combine)
7. Ice cream \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) at the 1904 World's Fair in St. Louis.
8. Ice cream \_\_\_\_\_ (serve) by the President's wife in the White House in the early 1800s.
9. In addition to fruit and ice, milk \_\_\_\_\_ (use) in this second recipe.
10. Not enough dishes \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) by the ice cream vendor.
11. Recipes for ice cream \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) to America by European immigrants.
12. The first public ice cream shop \_\_\_\_\_ (open) in 1832 by a former White House cook.
13. The ice cream cone \_\_\_\_\_ (create) many years later, in 1904.
14. The ice cream vendor talked with the waffle-maker and an agreement \_\_\_\_\_ (make).
15. The people at the World's Fair \_\_\_\_\_ (delight) by this delicious combination.
16. The waffles \_\_\_\_\_ (use) as serving dishes for the ice cream.
17. Then, the ice cream \_\_\_\_\_ (place) inside the cone.
18. This frozen dessert \_\_\_\_\_ (call)

19. This frozen dessert \_\_\_\_\_ (think) to have been developed by the Chinese but recent research shows that it was first made in India.
20. This recipe \_\_\_\_\_ (introduce) to Europe by the famous explorer Marco Polo.

**Lee el siguiente texto, observa las oraciones subrayadas en el primer párrafo, se encuentran en “Voz Pasiva”, busca ejemplos similares en los siguientes párrafos y subráyalos.**

### Wastewater

During the natural cycle of water, from the mountaintops down into the oceans, humans capture and divert a lot of the water for agriculture, industrial and municipal use. After the water is used, it is returned to the environment in a different condition, usually as dirty water (wastewater). Depending on where you live, dirty water can be thrown away into gutters, on the land, on flowers and grasses, down into the kitchen drains, bathroom drains or flushed down the toilets. It is never returned in the same way that it was withdrawn.



We depend on fresh water a wide range of reasons, but unless we revolutionize the way we deal with dirty water, our needs for fresh water will not be met in the near future.

Why are we producing so much dirty water? The reason is a combination of factors: population growth, urbanization, industrialization and food production.

#### What is wastewater?

In simple terms, wastewater is all the dirty water from municipal sources (poop, urine and faecal sludge). This includes black water, gray water and yellow water. All dirty water from all the schools, restaurants, commercial establishments, hospitals, farms, floodwater and all the possible dirty water you can think of is considered wastewater. Some wastewater contain hazardous dissolved toxins and chemicals, while others contain particles, sediments and suspended matter of all sizes.

Agriculture (irrigation, livestock watering and cleaning, aquaculture) uses about 69% to 90% of global fresh water use, and the bulk of it is returned to the soil, waterways or discharged with added nutrients and contaminants.<sup>1</sup>

**Types of wastewater:** Wastewater comes in three main types namely Blackwater, Graywater and Yellow water.

#### Blackwater

This is wastewater that originates from toilet fixtures, dishwashers and food preparation sinks. It is made up of all the things that you can imagine going down the toilets, bath and sink drains. They include poop, urine, toilet paper and wipes; body cleaning liquids, anal cleansing water and so on. They are known to be highly contaminated with dissolved chemicals, particulate matter and is very pathogenic.

#### Graywater

This is wastewater that originates from non-toilet and food fixtures such as bathroom sinks, laundry machines, spas, bathtubs and so on. Technically it is sewage that does not contain poop or urine. Graywater is treated very differently from Blackwater and is usually suitable for re-use.

#### Yellow water

This is basically urine collected with specific channels and not contaminated with either blackwater or graywater. Wastewater is also generated from agricultural facilities. Water used for cleaning in animal farms, washing harvested produce and cleaning farm equipment.

#### How is wastewater harmful?

In certain parts of the world, especially in developing countries, wastewater is pumped directly into the sea or into fresh water bodies without any form of treatment. In other parts of developed countries, lack of adequate wastewater treatment infrastructure, maintenance and outdated systems heavily compromise wastewater treatment efforts. The effects of this (either treated or partly treated) can be classified in the following:

**Water pollution:**

Fresh water bodies and marine waters into which wastewater is discharged may be polluted and rendered unsafe for human use. Depending on what is discharged, aquatic life may be harmed too.

**Exercise**

**Answer the following questions;**

1. Where is thrown dirty water?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. How is classified the wastewater and why?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Where is originated Graywater?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. **Write two of the sentences in passive voice that you underlined in the text.**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Discuss in groups the problem of wastewater in the world or in your community.

**Read The text**

The stolen Ferrari

Two football fans were arrested last night near the stadium. The suspects were taken to the police station for further investigation. They allegedly stole a brand Ferrari.

The owner of the car told the police that the thieves were wearing a football team jersey. After the suspects were caught, the owner of the car was called to identify the thieves.

However, the owner of the car said that he had made a huge mistake because the car hadn't been stolen; the car had been taken by his wife to go to a concert because her car was broken.

An apology was offered to the two football fans; besides, the owner of the car offered to give them 5000 dollars to compensate his mistake. The money was not accepted. The two football fans will be released tomorrow morning.

Who was arrested? \_\_\_\_\_

Who was called to identify the thieves? \_\_\_\_\_

Why the car was taken by the wife? \_\_\_\_\_

**Ejercicio: lee el siguiente diálogo el cual contiene la voz pasiva en inglés y luego escoge la opción correcta**

-talented -is -painted -was -were -invented -written -are -was -will be

**Carl:** What's the name of the song you're listening to?

**Ximena:** It's called *The End*

**Carl:** By any chance, do you know who composed it?

**Ximena:** Well, it (1) \_\_\_\_\_ composed by my uncle.

**Carl:** Really? I didn't know that. He is very talented.

**Ximena:** Actually, my family (2) \_\_\_\_\_ quite talented.

**Carl:** Yeah? Why do you say that?

**Ximena:** Well, the famous recipe Muffin Paella was (3) \_\_\_\_\_ by my grandfather.

**Carl:** I love Muffin Paella.

**Ximena:** All the books in the saga called Realistic Miracles (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (5) \_\_\_\_\_ by my father.

**Carl:** I thought that saga (6) \_\_\_\_\_ written by Charles Dickens

**Ximena:** No, it wasn't.

**Carl:** What about you Ximena? Have you created or written something?

**Ximena:** No, I'd like to direct a movie but I don't think I am as (7) \_\_\_\_\_ as the rest of my family.

**Carl:** I am sure you'll become a reputed movie director and several movies (8) \_\_\_\_\_ produced by you.

**Ximena:** What about you and your family? (9) \_\_\_\_\_ you talented?

**Carl:** Well, my uncle is a famous artist. The famous painting "The tragedy" was (10) \_\_\_\_\_ by him.

### Exercise

*Complete by adding the verb Be and adapting a verb from the box in affirmative.*

1. Volkswagens \_\_\_\_\_ in Germany.
2. Star Wars \_\_\_\_\_ by George Lucas.
3. Maya \_\_\_\_\_ Throughout the Yucatan Peninsula.
4. This Class \_\_\_\_\_ by English Teachers.
5. Penicillin \_\_\_\_\_ by Bacteriologist Alexander Fleming.

MADE
SPOKEN
EXPLAINED
DISCOVERED
WRITTEN

*Complete these sentences using the verbs in parentheses (Passive Voic: Affirmative, Interrogative and Negative)*

#### *Affirmative*

1. Computers \_\_\_\_\_ at every level in computation. (use)
2. Spanish \_\_\_\_\_ in Europe and Latin America. (Speak)
3. The Robots \_\_\_\_\_ by the computers. (control)
4. Many shoes \_\_\_\_\_ in México. (do)
5. Many Animals species \_\_\_\_\_ by worlwide fund for nature. (protect)

#### *Interrogative*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ coffee \_\_\_\_\_ in Colombia? (cultivate)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ English Books \_\_\_\_\_ in English classes? (read)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Kangaroos \_\_\_\_\_ in Australia? (find)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Kimonos \_\_\_\_\_ in Japan? (use)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ exercise \_\_\_\_\_ by you? (answer)

**Negative**

1. Computers \_\_\_\_\_ by Silvester Stallone. (invented)
2. American Football \_\_\_\_\_ usually \_\_\_\_\_ by women. (play)
3. The Crocodiles \_\_\_\_\_ by the men. (domesticate)
4. The Coats \_\_\_\_\_ in hot days. (use)
5. The Paella and Fabada \_\_\_\_\_ in Mexicans Restaurants (serve)

**CIRCLE THE CORRECT OPTION:**

**1. Where is localized China?**

- a) in Asia b) in Europe c) Africa

**2. What is iron made of?**

- a) sand b) wood c) metal

**3. When was America conquered?**

- a) 1498 b) 1492 c) 1592

**4. Who discovered the Habana?**

- a) Columbus b) Cortez c) Balboa

**5. Who painted the “The las dinner”?**

- a) Michelangelo b) Da Vinci c) Velazquez

**6. When was the telephone invented?**

- a) 1876 b) 1910 c) 1945

**7. Where were the first Olympic games held?**

- a) Los Angeles b) Paris c) Athens

**8. What Language is spoken in Australia?**

- a) English b) Spanish c) French

**9. Who was elected President of Mexico in 2006?**

- a) Calderon b) Obrador c) Fox

**10. Where are manufactured Nissan cars?**

- a) Germany b) Japan c) Mexico



**Write five sentences with the last information. Example:**

Barcelona is localized in Europe

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

Observe the images and make examples for each one about the material they are made of.

Use the Present Passive voice.

Example



Glass and wood

The tables are made of glass.

**Materials**



plastic



glass



leather



gold



rubber



wood



steel



aluminum



nylon



cotton

**VI. Write the materials used to make each item. Use the words from above.**



1. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_



2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

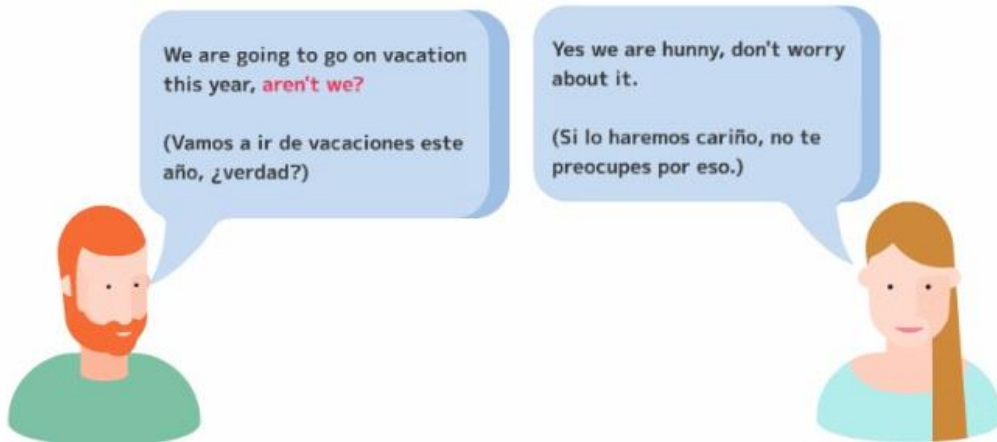
**VI. Listen to the costumers talking to sales clerks. Then complete the columns.**

Conversation	item	What are they made of
1		
2		
3		

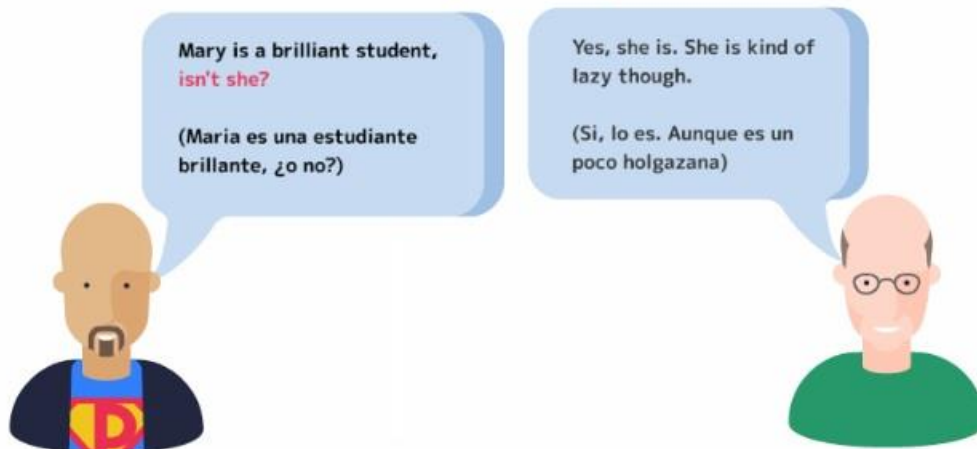
### Question-tags para confirmar o buscar un acuerdo.

Utilizamos los "question tags" para confirmar lo que sospechamos o preguntar si alguien está de acuerdo con nosotros. El "question tag" siempre sigue una oración afirmativa y no una pregunta.

#### Obtener respuesta rápida sobre un tema.



#### Reafirmar lo expresado previamente.



## TAG QUESTIONS

## Ejemplos de Tag Questions en Presente

Paula and her brother love rock music, **don't they?**  
(A paula y a su hermano les encanta la música rock, ¿no es así?)  
You are an expert at mathematics, **aren't you?**  
(Tú eres experto en matemáticas, ¿o no?)

Michael works in a factory, **doesn't he?**  
(Miguel trabaja en una fábrica, ¿no es así?)

Lucy is not an accountant, **is she?**  
(Lucía no es contadora, ¿o sí?)

Anthony doesn't like soccer, **does he?**  
(A antonio no le gusta el futbol, ¿cierto?)

## Ejemplos de Tag Questions en Pasado

You were a member of the chess club, **weren't you?**  
(Tú fuiste miembro del club de ajedrez, ¿no es así?)

Nancy wasn't your girlfriend, **was she?**  
(Nancy no fue tu novia, ¿cierto?)

Edward was in the church this morning, **wasn't he?**  
(Eduardo estaba en la iglesia esta mañana, ¿verdad?)

They weren't playing baseball, **were they?**  
(Ellos no estaban jugando béisbol, ¿o sí?)

Jennifer didn't forget the wedding anniversary, **did she?**  
(Jennifer no olvide el aniversario de bodas, ¿o sí?)

## Ejemplos de Tag Questions en Futuro

Margaret will talk to the supervisor, **won't she?**  
(Margaret hablara con el supervisor, ¿no es así?)

The next season of this show is not going to air next month, **is it?**  
(La próxima temporada de este programa no va a salir el mes siguiente, ¿o sí?)

Edith and George are going to explain the instructions, **aren't they?**  
(Edith y Jorge van a explicar las instrucciones, ¿cierto?)

John will not fix the car, **will he?**  
(Juan no reparará el auto, ¿verdad?)

I am calling to customer service, **aren't I?**  
(Estoy llamando a servicio al cliente, ¿no es así?)

Charles has not written the letter, **has he?**  
(Carlos no ha escrito la carta, ¿o sí?)

Lisa and Tom have gone on vacation, **haven't they?**  
(Lisa y Tom se han ido de vacaciones, ¿verdad?)

You have not been attending school lately, **have you?**  
(No has estado asistiendo a la escuela recientemente, ¿o sí?)

Tom and Jerry traveled to San Francisco last week, **didn't they?**  
(Tom y Jerry viajaron a San Francisco la semana pasado, ¿verdad?)

Linda hadn't changed her password in many years, **had she?**  
(Linda no ha había cambiado su contraseña en muchos años, ¿o sí?)

Mr. Collins had been improving his piano skills, **hadn't he?**  
(El senior Collins había estado mejorando sus técnicas de piano, ¿cierto?)

Dorothy is going to be working in this project, **isn't she?**  
(Dorothy va a estar trabajando en este proyecto, ¿no es así?)

Jeff and Oscar will not be supporting the Dharma initiative, **will they?**  
(Jeff y Oscar no estarán apoyando a la iniciativa Dharma, ¿o sí?)

The animals at the zoo are not going to have been fed since noon, **are they?**  
(Los animales del zoológico no van a haber sido alimentados desde el mediodía, ¿o sí?)

Kevin will have considered the options before making a decision, **won't he?**  
(Kevin habrá considerado las opciones antes de tomar una decisión, ¿verdad?)

Tomorrow, Mary will not have been uploading new videos for a year, **will she?**  
(Mañana, Mary no habrá estado subiendo nuevos videos durante un año, ¿cierto?)

### Ejemplos de Tag Questions con modales de posibilidad Can / May / Should / Could / Might / Must / Would

Bart can drive a truck, **can't he?**  
(Bart puede conducir un camión, ¿o no?)

She can't cook a turkey, **can she?**  
(Ella no puede cocinar un pavo, ¿o sí?)

Clark and Claudia may visit their friends, **mightn't they?**  
(Clark y Claudia pueden visitar a sus amigos, ¿cierto?)

The children may not watch television tonight, **might they?**  
(Lo niños no pueden ver televisión esta noche, ¿o sí?)

Simon should smile more often, **shouldn't he?**  
(Simón debería sonreír más seguido, ¿no es así?)

You could ask for a refund, **couldn't you?**  
(Tú podrías pedir un reembolso de dinero, ¿verdad?)

Helen must not start over again, **must she?**  
(Helena no debe empezar de nuevo, ¿o sí?)

I would provide you with the best product, **wouldn't I?**  
(Yo te suministraría el mejor producto, ¿no es así?)

Peter wouldn't notice the difference, **would he?**  
(Pedro no notaría la diferencia, ¿o sí?)

### Ejemplos de Tag Questions con casos especiales

Improve the design of the logo, **will you?**  
(Mejora el diseño del logotipo, ¿de acuerdo?)

Don't complain about the outcome, **will you?**  
(No te quejes del resultado, ¿de acuerdo?)

Let's not settle for less, **shall we?**  
(No nos conformemos con menos, ¿de acuerdo?)

### PLEASE REMEMBER THIS GRAMMAR:

**POSITIVE SENTENCE + NEGATIVE TAG**  
(in the same verbal tense)

**You will come to the party, won't you?**

**NEGATIVE SENTENCE + POSITIVE TAG**  
(in the same verbal tense)

**You won't be late, will you?**

Ejemplos:

To have got:

They've got a dog, **haven't they?** (*Tienen un perro, ¿no?*)

To have:

They have a dog, **don't they?** (*Tienen un perro, ¿no?*)

**Excepción:** Con el verbo “to be” en la primera persona de oraciones negativas, se usa “aren’t” en la pregunta coletilla.

Ejemplos:

I am not wrong, **am I**?

I am wrong, **aren’t I**?

1. Ann is on vacation, \_\_\_\_\_?
2. You weren't listening to me, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. Sue doesn't like onions, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. Jack applied for his new job, \_\_\_\_\_?
5. You have a camera, \_\_\_\_\_?
6. You can type well, \_\_\_\_\_?
7. He won't mind if I leave early, \_\_\_\_\_?

8. Tom could help you with the work, \_\_\_\_\_?
9. There are a lot of people here, \_\_\_\_\_?
10. Let's have dinner at 8:30, \_\_\_\_\_?
11. This movie isn't very interesting, \_\_\_\_\_?
12. I'm too fat, \_\_\_\_\_?
13. You wouldn't tell anyone, \_\_\_\_\_?
14. I shouldn't have gotten angry, \_\_\_\_\_?
15. They had to go home, \_\_\_\_\_?
16. He'd never seen you before, \_\_\_\_\_?

### Ejercicio: look to the example

**Ejemplo:** David plays tennis, doesn't he?

1. You can't swim, \_\_\_\_\_?
2. Megan is married, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. Kate doesn't teach Spanish, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. They aren't here, \_\_\_\_\_?
5. Tony gave her a present for her birthday, \_\_\_\_\_?
6. There's some milk left, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. Nobody would want a used car, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. Your parents are visiting us next week, \_\_\_\_\_?
5. She has been acting funny this week, \_\_\_\_\_?
6. Everybody's here, \_\_\_\_\_?
7. You forgot about it, \_\_\_\_\_?
10. They should have arrived by now, \_\_\_\_\_?
11. You don't really love her \_\_\_\_\_?
12. You didn't forget the key, \_\_\_\_\_?
13. You have to go, \_\_\_\_\_?
14. You will finish painting today, \_\_\_\_\_?
15. Hanna never goes out at night, \_\_\_\_\_?
16. You don't speak Chinese, \_\_\_\_\_?
17. She works in a bank, \_\_\_\_\_?
18. Nobody liked the cake, \_\_\_\_\_?
19. They all arrived late, \_\_\_\_\_?
20. He will study Law, \_\_\_\_\_?
21. He won't pass the exam, \_\_\_\_\_?
22. You have brought your swimming suit, \_\_\_\_\_?
23. You haven't forgotten her present, \_\_\_\_\_?
24. He is studying in the library, \_\_\_\_\_?
25. He isn't concentrating, \_\_\_\_\_?

**Add a question tags.**

1. You want to go on holiday, \_\_\_\_\_?
2. Charles will help us, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. Mary has a little lamb, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. You are the new student, \_\_\_\_\_?
5. They have cleaned the windows, \_\_\_\_\_?
6. Their parents are divorced, \_\_\_\_\_?
7. The door has been locked, \_\_\_\_\_?
8. You speak English, \_\_\_\_\_?
9. He moved abroad, \_\_\_\_\_?
10. You were there, \_\_\_\_\_?
11. don't have to go there, \_\_\_\_\_?
12. You did not tell him a lie, \_\_\_\_\_?
13. They are not watching TV right now, \_\_\_\_\_?
14. It will not rain tomorrow, \_\_\_\_\_?
15. She is not going home yet, \_\_\_\_\_?
16. He would not do this, \_\_\_\_\_?
17. I won't see you again, \_\_\_\_\_?
18. We have not been here before, \_\_\_\_\_?
19. She wasn't surprised, \_\_\_\_\_?
20. We cannot do this together \_\_\_\_\_?

## PAST PERFECT

### FORM

#### Had + Past Participle

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
<b>I</b>	I had understood	You had not gone	Had you visited?
<b>You</b>			
<b>He</b>		He had not gone	Had she visited?
<b>She</b>	She had understood		
<b>It</b>			
<b>We</b>		We had not gone	Had we visited?
<b>You</b>			
<b>They</b>	They had understood		

#### The past perfect in English is used in three principal ways:

- I. To indicate that an action occurred *before* another action in the past: *They had left when we arrived.*
- II. In indirect speech for a verb appearing in the past tense, the past perfect tense or the present perfect tense in direct speech: *He said he had finished.*
- III. In subordinate clauses in some conditional sentences: *If I had known that, I would have studied more.*

#### Exercises

#### *I.- Complete next sentences with the correct auxiliary and appropriate verb (past perfect)*

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ with her when they arrived at home (speak)
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ the homework when the teacher arrived. (finish)
3. The Aztecs \_\_\_\_\_ when the foreign men came to México. (develop)
4. The Police asked the man if he \_\_\_\_\_ the jewels (take)
5. The teachers asked the students if they \_\_\_\_\_ the class. (understand)

#### *II.- Answer next personal questions*

1. Had you studied English before you arrived at this school?

---

2. Had you used a computer before you studied in this school?



---

3. Had you studied this topic before?

---

4. Had you met your classmates since last course?

---

5. Had you come at this school before?

---

**III.- Change next sentences to negative form**

1. The Aztecs had seen horses before they encountered Corte`s men.

---

2. I had seen you before, but I don´t remember the place.

---

3. Teachers had been very patient with pupils.

---

4. We had bought something like it.

---

5. Students had worked in it.

---

**IV- Complete these sentences with an appropriate verb from the box.use the past perfect.**

<b>Eat</b>	<b>Speak</b>	<b>Smoke</b>	<b>Drink</b>	<b>Listen</b>	<b>Ride</b>	<b>Get</b>
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1. When Columbus discovered America in 1492, Europeans \_\_\_\_\_ never \_\_\_\_\_ tobacco, \_\_\_\_\_ never \_\_\_\_\_ coffee and \_\_\_\_\_ never \_\_\_\_\_ potatoes, and \_\_\_\_\_ never \_\_\_\_\_ about other continent.

Naturally, when Columbus came to America, the local inhabitants \_\_\_\_\_ never \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish. Of course Mexican \_\_\_\_\_ never \_\_\_\_\_ wine. And \_\_\_\_\_ never \_\_\_\_\_ horses. But the most important Mexican \_\_\_\_\_

Never \_\_\_\_\_ many diseases.

**Past perfect**

**Fill the blanks**

**Example: My father had worked in a hospital.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ to Acapulco. (be)

2. \_\_\_\_\_ in a country/city he/she wasn't born in. (live)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ to a little town for vacation. (be)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ a long trip.(take)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese food?..(take)
6. \_\_\_\_\_ lost.(got)
7. \_\_\_\_\_ homesick. (be)
8. \_\_\_\_\_ (not vist) to Cancun.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ to Oaxaca.(travel)
10. \_\_\_\_\_ in the ocean. (swim)
11. \_\_\_\_\_ high school?. (finish)
12. \_\_\_\_\_ in a river..(study)
13. \_\_\_\_\_ his/her wallet.(lose)
14. \_\_\_\_\_ by ship?..(travel)
15. \_\_\_\_\_ flowers.(give)
16. \_\_\_\_\_ not (travel) by metro bus.
17. \_\_\_\_\_ (not read) Harry Potter
18. \_\_\_\_\_ (flow) a kit.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ (bit) by a dog.
20. \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) in more than three houses.

## CONDITIONALS

**Before you read**  
questions personally then complete the mind map.

**A. Answer these**

- Do you practice any sport or do exercise?
- How often do you walk or jog?
- Do you follow a health program of nutrition?

### Personal activities

**While you read**

**B. Read the information in this diet and health article.**

#### A healthier life

Do you want to live to be 100 or older with perfect health your entire life? The latest scientific research has demonstrated that if people practiced several simple disciplines of activities, they could not only prolong their lives, but make them healthier as well.

First, eat foods in the right amounts. Most of your plate should be filled with fruits, vegetables, and whole grains but if you didn't give up eating meat, you would choose lean meats. Eat poultry, fish, beans, and foods that are low in saturated fats, trans fats, cholesterol, salt, and sugar.

Next, spend time doing exercise at least 30 minutes a day at least three days a week. If you had exercised five or more days a week since many years ago, the results would have been even better for you otherwise if you don't have 30 consecutive minutes, then you can break it into three 10- minute periods and get some of the same benefits. Exercise helps increase muscle, strengthen bones, and improve mind balance. If you hadn't exercised in a while, you should have seen your doctor before you began a program, it could be dangerous to do exercises without the doctor's opinion. Exercise also relieves stress and fosters good mental health.

Third, find time to volunteer in your city. If you do volunteer work, you will still get the benefits that helping others gives you. People who volunteer suffer less from depression and are less likely to have heart disease than those who do not volunteer.




To sum up, if you want to live longer and be healthier, be sure to get sufficient sleep. Take a short nap of 20- 30 minutes per day; it will help you as well.



#### After you read

**C. Answer True or False**

1. If people practiced several simple disciplines of activities, they could live longer. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Poultry, fish, and beans are low in saturated fats. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Exercise helps increase muscle, strengthen bones, and improve mind balance. \_\_\_\_\_
4. It could be dangerous to do exercises without the doctor's opinion. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Take a nap of 60 minutes per day will help you be healthy. \_\_\_\_\_

Tipo de condicional	USO	Estructura	Ejemplo
<b>Zero Conditional</b> 	Verdades universales	<b>If + present simple, ... present simple</b>	<i>If water boils, it evaporates</i>
<b>First Conditional</b> 	Hablar de situaciones reales o posibles.	<b>If + present simple, ... will + infinitive</b>	<i>If you come for the weekend, we will go to the cinema</i>
<b>Second Conditional</b> 	A) Situaciones del futuro que no es tan probable que ocurran B) Situaciones en el presente imposibles.	<b>If + past simple, ...would + infinitive</b>	<i>If I won the lottery, I would spend my life travelling</i>
<b>Third Conditional</b> 	Hablar del pasado describiendo una situación que no sucedió y sus posibles consecuencias.	<b>If + past perfect, ...would + have + past participle</b>	<i>If I had woken up earlier, I would have arrived on time</i>

## Ejercicios

### Zero Conditional

RECUERDA: Se usa para condiciones que son siempre verdaderas (verdades universales usando lenguaje científico); pero también se utilizan para hablar de cosas que ocurren siempre del mismo modo. Se suele usar el tiempo presente en ambas *clauses*, aunque en los ejercicios veremos que no siempre es así.

- *If you don't drink water, you feel thirsty*  
Completa conjugando los verbos entre paréntesis:
  1. *Plants die if they \_\_\_\_\_ (not/ get) enough water.*
  2. *If someone enters the building, the alarm \_\_\_\_\_ (go) off.*
  3. *If we \_\_\_\_\_(be) late for school, our teacher gets angry.*
  4. *If you \_\_\_\_\_ (not / eat) enough, you get hungry.*
  5. *If you don't have a job, you \_\_\_\_\_(feel) useless.*
  6. *The sun burns if it's \_\_\_\_\_(be) hot.*

# First Conditional

RECUERDA\_ Se utiliza para hacer predicciones que probablemente se cumplan, ya que la condición fácilmente se materializa. Normalmente se usa el present simple en la *-if/-unless clause* y el futuro simple para el resultado.

- *If you pass these tests, we will contact you again for an interview*  
Completa conjugando los verbos entre paréntesis:

1. *If you \_\_\_\_\_ (not/ behave), you  
\_\_\_\_\_ (get) a bad mark.*

2. *If she \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) a raincoat, she  
\_\_\_\_\_ (not/get) wet.*

3. *I \_\_\_\_\_ (not /talk) to you if you  
\_\_\_\_\_ (not/ keep) my secret.*

4. *If he \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) now, I \_\_\_\_\_  
(never/ talk) to him again.*

5. *If your students \_\_\_\_\_ (work) hard, their results  
\_\_\_\_\_ (be) a lot better.*

6. *If you \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) a minute, she  
\_\_\_\_\_ (be) here with Jack.*

## Second Conditional

Habla de sucesos improbables en el futuro de casos hipotéticos. Se usa el *simple past* (que es como nuestro subjuntivo) para la hipótesis y *would*+infinitivo para el resultado.

- *If I wanted to go out tonight, I would let you know.*  
Completa conjugando los verbos entre paréntesis:

1. *If I were you, I \_\_\_\_\_ (not wear) those old jeans.*

2. *Terence \_\_\_\_\_ (win) the championship if he trained harder.*

3. *If he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) taller, he could be a basketball player.*

4. *If everybody \_\_\_\_\_ (protest), they would stop killing whales.*

5. *The countryside \_\_\_\_\_ (be) more beautiful if people didn't set fire to the forests every year.*

6. *If you \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) smoking, you \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) much better.*

7. *If the temperature \_\_\_\_\_ (drop) a bit more, it \_\_\_\_\_ (snow), but I don't think it will.*

8. *I \_\_\_\_\_ (read) the book if it \_\_\_\_\_ (be) interesting, but it's so boring.*

9. *If my boyfriend \_\_\_\_\_ (treat) me like that, I \_\_\_\_\_ (break up) with him.*

## Third Conditional

Este condicional nos sirve para hablar de situaciones pasadas en las que la condición no se cumplió y por tanto se queda en una situación hipotética. Se forma con el verbo de la hipótesis en *past perfect* y el resultado con *would have + participle*.

- *If I had made up my mind sooner, I could have bought tickets for the concert.*  
Completa conjugando los verbos entre paréntesis:

1. *If she \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) on time, she wouldn't have missed the English lesson.*

2. *If you \_\_\_\_\_ (be) more careful, you might not have broken your glasses.*

3. *If he hadn't watched TV until midnight, he \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) late for work.*

4. *You \_\_\_\_\_ (not get) the job if you hadn't applied for it.*

5. *If I had invited you to my wedding party, \_\_\_\_\_ (you/go)?*

6. *She \_\_\_\_\_ (have) better grades in her exams if she had worked harder.*

Ejercicio: complete las siguientes oraciones utilizando los condicionales.

1. If I \_\_\_\_\_ wings, I would fly every day.
2. We would feel very lonely if we \_\_\_\_\_ any friends.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ the homework if you helped me.
4. Would you live with your mother if you \_\_\_\_\_ older?
5. If Penny visits me at the weekend, we \_\_\_\_\_ play video games.
6. I would be in panic if I \_\_\_\_\_ a snake.
7. What \_\_\_\_\_ if you win the lottery?
8. If I \_\_\_\_\_ you; I would help your mother.
9. If the weather \_\_\_\_\_ cold tomorrow, we won't go walking.
10. My son \_\_\_\_\_ get a bike if he gets good grades at school.
11. My parents will let me drive the car if I \_\_\_\_\_ have an accident.

**Completa las oraciones utilizando el Segundo o tercer condicional.**

1. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (to study), I \_\_\_\_\_ (to pass) the exams.
2. If the sun \_\_\_\_\_ (to shine), we \_\_\_\_\_ (to walk) to the town.
3. If he \_\_\_\_\_ (to have) a temperature, he \_\_\_\_\_ (to see) the doctor.
4. If my friends \_\_\_\_\_ (to come), I \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) very happy.
5. If she \_\_\_\_\_ (to earn) a lot of money, she \_\_\_\_\_ (to fly) to New York.
6. If we \_\_\_\_\_ (to travel) to London, we \_\_\_\_\_ (to visit) the museums.
7. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (to wear) sandals in the mountains, you \_\_\_\_\_ (to slip) on the rocks.
8. If Rita \_\_\_\_\_ (to forget) her homework, the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (to give) her a low mark.
9. If they \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) to the disco, they \_\_\_\_\_ (to listen) to loud music.
10. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (to wait) a minute, I \_\_\_\_\_ (to ask) my parents.

**CONDICIONALES**

Completa las frases con la forma correcta del verbo que está entre paréntesis.

1. If I \_\_\_\_\_ wings, I would fly every day. (have)
2. We would feel very lonely if we \_\_\_\_\_ any friends. (not have)
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ the homework if you helped me. (finish)
4. Would you live with your mother if you \_\_\_\_\_ older? (be)
5. If Penny visits me at the weekend, we \_\_\_\_\_ video games. (play)
6. I would be in panic if I \_\_\_\_\_ a snake. (see)
7. What \_\_\_\_\_ if you win the lottery? (buy)
8. If I \_\_\_\_\_ you; I would help your mother. (be)
9. If the weather \_\_\_\_\_ cold tomorrow, we won't go walking. (be)
10. My son \_\_\_\_\_ a bike if he gets good grades at school. (Get)
11. My parents will let me drive the car if I \_\_\_\_\_ have an accident. (not have)

**Completa las oraciones utilizando el Segundo**

1. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (to study), I \_\_\_\_\_ (to pass) the exams.
2. If the sun \_\_\_\_\_ (to shine), we \_\_\_\_\_ (to walk) to the town.
3. If he \_\_\_\_\_ (to have) a temperature, he \_\_\_\_\_ (to see) the doctor.
4. If my friends \_\_\_\_\_ (to come), I \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) very happy.
5. If she \_\_\_\_\_ (to earn) a lot of money, she \_\_\_\_\_ (to fly) to New York.



**Completa las oraciones utilizando el tercer condicional**

- 6. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (to wear) sandals in the mountains, you \_\_\_\_\_ (to slip) on the rocks.
- 7. If Rita \_\_\_\_\_ (to forget) her homework, the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (to give) her a low mark.
- 8. If they \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) to the disco, they \_\_\_\_\_ (to listen) to loud music.
- 9. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (to wait) a minute, I \_\_\_\_\_ (to ask) my parents.
- 10. If we \_\_\_\_\_ (to travel) to London, we \_\_\_\_\_ (to visit) the museums.

Rellena los huecos utilizando los tres tipos de oraciones condicionales:

- 1. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (know) the truth I wouldn't have said that.
- 2. If you don't hurry up, you \_\_\_\_\_ (be) late.
- 3. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (win) the lottery, I would travel around the world.
- 4. Water \_\_\_\_\_ (boil) if you heat it enough.
- 5. If he \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) better English, he would move to London.
- 6. If Peter \_\_\_\_\_ (study) more, he would have passed the exam.
- 7. If Anna was taller, she \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) heels so much.
- 8. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the park if it doesn't rain?
- 9. I would be so happy if I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) to get married.
- 10. If we miss the plane, we \_\_\_\_\_ (go) by bus.

**Lista de verbos Irregulares**

<b>INFINITIVO</b>	<b>PASADO SIMPLE</b>	<b>PARTICIOPIO PASADO</b>	<b>TRADUCCIÓN</b>
<b>Arise</b>	<b>Arose</b>	<b>Arisen</b>	<i>Surgir, Levantarse</i>
<b>Awake</b>	<b>Awoke</b>	<b>Awoken</b>	<i>Despertarse</i>
<b>Be/ am, are, is</b>	<b>Was / Were</b>	<b>Been</b>	<i>Ser / Estar</i>
<b>Bear</b>	<b>Bore</b>	<b>Borne / Born</b>	<i>Soportar, dar a luz</i>
<b>Beat</b>	<b>Beat</b>	<b>Beaten</b>	<i>Golpear</i>
<b>Become</b>	<b>Became</b>	<b>Become</b>	<i>Llegar a Ser</i>
<b>Begin</b>	<b>Began</b>	<b>Begun</b>	<i>Empezar</i>
<b>Bend</b>	<b>Bent</b>	<b>Bent</b>	<i>Doblar</i>
<b>Bet</b>	<b>Bet</b>	<b>Bet</b>	<i>Apostar</i>
<b>Bind</b>	<b>Bound</b>	<b>Bound</b>	<i>Atar, encuadernar</i>
<b>Bid</b>	<b>Bid</b>	<b>Bid</b>	<i>Pujar</i>
<b>Bite</b>	<b>Bit</b>	<b>Bitten</b>	<i>Morder</i>

<b>Bleed</b>	<b>Bled</b>	<b>Bled</b>	<i>Sangrar</i>
<b>Blow</b>	<b>Blew</b>	<b>Blown</b>	<i>Soplar</i>
<b>Break</b>	<b>Broke</b>	<b>Broken</b>	<i>Romper</i>
<b>Breed</b>	<b>Bred</b>	<b>Bred</b>	<i>Criar</i>
<b>Bring</b>	<b>Brought</b>	<b>Brought</b>	<i>Traer Llevar</i>
<b>Broadcast</b>	<b>Broadcast</b>	<b>Broadcast</b>	<i>Radiar</i>
<b>Build</b>	<b>Built</b>	<b>Built</b>	<i>Edificar</i>
<b>Burn</b>	<b>Burnt /Burned</b>	<b>Burnt / Burned</b>	<i>Quemar</i>
<b>Burst</b>	<b>Burst</b>	<b>Burst</b>	<i>Reventar</i>
<b>Buy</b>	<b>Bought</b>	<b>Bought</b>	<i>Comprar</i>
<b>Cast</b>	<b>Cast</b>	<b>Cast</b>	<i>Arrojar</i>
<b>Catch</b>	<b>Caught</b>	<b>Caught</b>	<i>Coger</i>
<b>Come</b>	<b>Came</b>	<b>Come</b>	<i>Venir</i>
<b>Cost</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<i>Costar</i>
<b>Cut</b>	<b>Cut</b>	<b>Cut</b>	<i>Cortar</i>
<b>Choose</b>	<b>Chose</b>	<b>Chosen</b>	<i>Elegir</i>
<b>Cling</b>	<b>Clung</b>	<b>Clung</b>	<i>Agarrarse</i>
<b>Creep</b>	<b>Crept</b>	<b>Crept</b>	<i>Arrastrarse</i>
<b>Deal</b>	<b>Dealt</b>	<b>Dealt</b>	<i>Tratar</i>
<b>Dig</b>	<b>Dug</b>	<b>Dug</b>	<i>Cavar</i>
<b>Do (Does)</b>	<b>Did</b>	<b>Done</b>	<i>Hacer</i>
<b>Draw</b>	<b>Drew</b>	<b>Drawn</b>	<i>Dibujar</i>
<b>Dream</b>	<b>Dreamt / Dreamed</b>	<b>Dreamt / Dreamed</b>	<i>Soñar</i>
<b>Drink</b>	<b>Drank</b>	<b>Drunk</b>	<i>Beber</i>
<b>Drive</b>	<b>Drove</b>	<b>Driven</b>	<i>Conducir</i>
<b>Eat</b>	<b>Ate</b>	<b>Eaten</b>	<i>Comer</i>
<b>Fall</b>	<b>Fell</b>	<b>Fallen</b>	<i>Caer</i>
<b>Feed</b>	<b>Fed</b>	<b>Fed</b>	<i>Alimentar</i>
<b>Feel</b>	<b>Felt</b>	<b>Felt</b>	<i>Sentir</i>
<b>Fight</b>	<b>Fought</b>	<b>Fought</b>	<i>Luchar</i>
<b>Find</b>	<b>Found</b>	<b>Found</b>	<i>Encontrar</i>
<b>Flee</b>	<b>Fled</b>	<b>Fled</b>	<i>Huir</i>
<b>Fly</b>	<b>Flew</b>	<b>Flown</b>	<i>Volar</i>

<b>Forbid</b>	<b>Forbade</b>	<b>Forbidden</b>	<i>Prohibir</i>
<b>Forget</b>	<b>Forgot</b>	<b>Forgotten</b>	<i>Olvidar</i>
<b>Forgive</b>	<b>Forgave</b>	<b>Forgiven</b>	<i>Perdonar</i>
<b>Freeze</b>	<b>Froze</b>	<b>Frozen</b>	<i>Helar</i>
<b>Get</b>	<b>Got</b>	<b>Got / Gotten</b>	<i>Obtener</i>
<b>Give</b>	<b>Gave</b>	<b>Given</b>	<i>Dar</i>
<b>Go (Goes)</b>	<b>Went</b>	<b>Gone</b>	<i>Ir</i>
<b>Grow</b>	<b>Grew</b>	<b>Grown</b>	<i>Crecer</i>
<b>Grind</b>	<b>Ground</b>	<b>Ground</b>	<i>Moler</i>
<b>Hang</b>	<b>Hung</b>	<b>Hung</b>	<i>Colgar</i>
<b>Have</b>	<b>Had</b>	<b>Had</b>	<i>Haber o Tener</i>
<b>Hear</b>	<b>Heard</b>	<b>Heard</b>	<i>Oir</i>
<b>Hide</b>	<b>Hid</b>	<b>Hidden</b>	<i>Ocultar</i>
<b>Hit</b>	<b>Hit</b>	<b>Hit</b>	<i>Golpear</i>
<b>Hold</b>	<b>Held</b>	<b>Held</b>	<i>Agarrar Celebrar</i>
<b>Hurt</b>	<b>Hurt</b>	<b>Hurt</b>	<i>Herir</i>
<b>Keep</b>	<b>Kept</b>	<b>Kept</b>	<i>Conservar</i>
<b>Know</b>	<b>Knew</b>	<b>Known</b>	<i>Saber Conocer</i>
<b>Kneel</b>	<b>Knelt</b>	<b>Knelt</b>	<i>Arrodillarse</i>
<b>Knit</b>	<b>Knit</b>	<b>Knit</b>	<i>Hacer punto</i>
<b>Lay</b>	<b>Laid</b>	<b>Laid</b>	<i>Poner</i>
<b>Lead</b>	<b>Led</b>	<b>Led</b>	<i>Conducir</i>
<b>Lean</b>	<b>Leant</b>	<b>Leant</b>	<i>Apoyarse</i>
<b>Leap</b>	<b>Leapt</b>	<b>Leapt</b>	<i>Brincar</i>
<b>Learn</b>	<b>Learnt / Learned</b>	<b>Learnt / Learned</b>	<i>Aprender</i>
<b>Leave</b>	<b>Left</b>	<b>Left</b>	<i>Dejar</i>
<b>Lend</b>	<b>Lent</b>	<b>Lent</b>	<i>Prestar</i>
<b>Let</b>	<b>Let</b>	<b>Let</b>	<i>Permitir</i>
<b>Lie</b>	<b>Lay</b>	<b>Lain</b>	<i>Echarse</i>
<b>Light</b>	<b>Lit</b>	<b>Lit</b>	<i>Encender</i>
<b>Lose</b>	<b>Lost</b>	<b>Lost</b>	<i>Perder</i>
<b>Make</b>	<b>Made</b>	<b>Made</b>	<i>Hacer</i>
<b>Mean</b>	<b>Meant</b>	<b>Meant</b>	<i>Significar</i>

<b>Meet</b>	<b>Met</b>	<b>Met</b>	<i>Encontrar</i>
<b>Mistake</b>	<b>Mistook</b>	<b>Mistaken</b>	<i>Equivocar</i>
<b>Overcome</b>	<b>Overcame</b>	<b>Overcome</b>	<i>Vencer</i>
<b>Pay</b>	<b>Paid</b>	<b>Paid</b>	<i>Pagar</i>
<b>Put</b>	<b>Put</b>	<b>Put</b>	<i>Poner</i>
<b>Read</b>	<b>Read</b>	<b>Read</b>	<i>Leer</i>
<b>Ride</b>	<b>Rode</b>	<b>Ridden</b>	<i>Montar</i>
<b>Ring</b>	<b>Rang</b>	<b>Rung</b>	<i>Llamar</i>
<b>Rise</b>	<b>Rose</b>	<b>Risen</b>	<i>Levantarse</i>
<b>Run</b>	<b>Ran</b>	<b>Run</b>	<i>Correr</i>
<b>Say</b>	<b>Said</b>	<b>Said</b>	<i>Decir</i>
<b>See</b>	<b>Saw</b>	<b>Seen</b>	<i>Ver</i>
<b>Seek</b>	<b>Sought</b>	<b>Sought</b>	<i>Buscar</i>
<b>Sell</b>	<b>Sold</b>	<b>Sold</b>	<i>Vender</i>
<b>Send</b>	<b>Sent</b>	<b>Sent</b>	<i>Enviar</i>
<b>Set</b>	<b>Set</b>	<b>Set</b>	<i>Poner(se)</i>
<b>Sew</b>	<b>Sewed</b>	<b>Sewed / Sewn</b>	<i>Coser</i>
<b>Shake</b>	<b>Shook</b>	<b>Shaken</b>	<i>Sacudir</i>
<b>Shear</b>	<b>Shore</b>	<b>Shorn</b>	<i>Esquilar</i>
<b>Shine</b>	<b>Shone</b>	<b>Shone</b>	<i>Brillar</i>
<b>Shoot</b>	<b>Shot</b>	<b>Shot</b>	<i>Disparar</i>
<b>Show</b>	<b>Showed</b>	<b>Shown</b>	<i>Mostrar</i>
<b>Shrink</b>	<b>Shrank</b>	<b>Shrunk</b>	<i>Encogerse</i>
<b>Shut</b>	<b>Shut</b>	<b>Shut</b>	<i>Cerrar</i>
<b>Sing</b>	<b>Sang</b>	<b>Sung</b>	<i>Cantar</i>
<b>Sink</b>	<b>Sank</b>	<b>Sunk</b>	<i>Hundir</i>
<b>Sit</b>	<b>Sat</b>	<b>Sat</b>	<i>Sentarse</i>
<b>Sleep</b>	<b>Slept</b>	<b>Slept</b>	<i>Dormir</i>
<b>Slide</b>	<b>Slid</b>	<b>Slid</b>	<i>Resbalar</i>
<b>Smell</b>	<b>Smelt</b>	<b>Smelt</b>	<i>Oler</i>
<b>Sow</b>	<b>Sowed</b>	<b>Sowed / Sown</b>	<i>Sembrar</i>
<b>Speak</b>	<b>Spoke</b>	<b>Spoken</b>	<i>Hablar</i>
<b>Speed</b>	<b>Sped</b>	<b>Sped</b>	<i>Acelerar</i>

<b>Spell</b>	<b>Spelt</b>	<b>Spelt</b>	<i>Deletrear</i>
<b>Spend</b>	<b>Spent</b>	<b>Spent</b>	<i>Gastar</i>
<b>Spill</b>	<b>Spilt / Spilled</b>	<b>Spilt / Spilled</b>	<i>Derramar</i>
<b>Spin</b>	<b>Spun</b>	<b>Spun</b>	<i>Hilar</i>
<b>Spit</b>	<b>Spat</b>	<b>Spat</b>	<i>Escupir</i>
<b>Split</b>	<b>Split</b>	<b>Split</b>	<i>Hender / partir / rajar</i>
<b>Spoil</b>	<b>Spoilt / Spoiled</b>	<b>Spoilt / Spoiled</b>	<i>Estropear</i>
<b>Spread</b>	<b>Spread</b>	<b>Spread</b>	<i>Extender</i>
<b>Spring</b>	<b>Sprang</b>	<b>Sprung</b>	<i>Saltar</i>
<b>Stand</b>	<b>Stood</b>	<b>Stood</b>	<i>Estar en pie</i>
<b>Steal</b>	<b>Stole</b>	<b>Stolen</b>	<i>Robar</i>
<b>Stick</b>	<b>Stuck</b>	<b>Stuck</b>	<i>Pegar Engomar</i>
<b>Sting</b>	<b>Stung</b>	<b>Stung</b>	<i>Picar</i>
<b>Stink</b>	<b>Stank/Stunk</b>	<b>Stunk</b>	<i>Apestar</i>
<b>Stride</b>	<b>Strode</b>	<b>Stridden</b>	<i>Dar zancadas</i>
<b>Strike</b>	<b>Struck</b>	<b>Struck</b>	<i>Golpear</i>
<b>Swear</b>	<b>Swore</b>	<b>Sworn</b>	<i>Jurar</i>
<b>Sweat</b>	<b>Sweat</b>	<b>Sweat</b>	<i>Sudar</i>
<b>Sweep</b>	<b>Swept</b>	<b>Swept</b>	<i>Barrer</i>
<b>Swell</b>	<b>Swelled</b>	<b>Swollen</b>	<i>Hinchar</i>
<b>Swim</b>	<b>Swam</b>	<b>Swum</b>	<i>Nadar</i>
<b>Swing</b>	<b>Swung</b>	<b>Swung</b>	<i>Columpiarse</i>
<b>Take</b>	<b>Took</b>	<b>Taken</b>	<i>Coger</i>
<b>Teach</b>	<b>Taught</b>	<b>Taught</b>	<i>Enseñar</i>
<b>Tear</b>	<b>Tore</b>	<b>Torn</b>	<i>Rasgar</i>
<b>Tell</b>	<b>Told</b>	<b>Told</b>	<i>Decir</i>
<b>Think</b>	<b>Thought</b>	<b>Thought</b>	<i>Pensar</i>
<b>Throw</b>	<b>Threw</b>	<b>Thrown</b>	<i>Arrojar Tirar</i>
<b>Thrust</b>	<b>Thrust</b>	<b>Thrust</b>	<i>Introducir</i>
<b>Tread</b>	<b>Trod</b>	<b>Trodden</b>	<i>Pisar, hollar</i>
<b>Understand</b>	<b>Understood</b>	<b>Understood</b>	<i>Entender</i>
<b>Undergo</b>	<b>Underwent</b>	<b>Undergone</b>	<i>Sufrir</i>
<b>Undertake</b>	<b>Undertook</b>	<b>Undertaken</b>	<i>Emprender</i>

<b>Wake</b>	<b>Woke</b>	<b>Woken</b>	<i>Despertarse</i>
<b>Wear</b>	<b>Wore</b>	<b>Worn</b>	<i>Llevar puesto</i>
<b>Weave</b>	<b>Wove</b>	<b>Woven</b>	<i>Tejer</i>
<b>Weep</b>	<b>Wept</b>	<b>Wept</b>	<i>Llorar</i>
<b>Wet</b>	<b>Wet</b>	<b>Wet</b>	<i>Mojar</i>
<b>Win</b>	<b>Won</b>	<b>Won</b>	<i>Ganar</i>
<b>Wind</b>	<b>Wound</b>	<b>Wound</b>	<i>Enrollar</i>
<b>Withdraw</b>	<b>Withdrew</b>	<b>Withdrawn</b>	<i>Retirarse</i>
<b>Wring</b>	<b>Wrung</b>	<b>Wrung</b>	<i>Torcer</i>
<b>Write</b>	<b>Wrote</b>	<b>Written</b>	<i>Escribir</i>