

Módulo IV. Unidad 1
Past events. Used to.
¿Qué pasó?

Vamos a empezar este nuevo módulo, cuarto y ¡último! a los efectos, con esta unidad dedicada al Pasado Simple. En cuanto a cómo se conjuga, te repetimos lo dicho anteriormente: la conjugación de los verbos ingleses no es lo más complicado del aprendizaje de este idioma. ¡Ni mucho menos! Sobre todo si lo comparamos con la conjugación española...!! ¿O ya no te acuerdas?

Y, ¿para qué queremos saber más tiempos verbales? Fácil. En este caso, para poder contar qué tal nos han ido las vacaciones o el viaje del finde o la peli de ayer. Importante, ¿no?

Además, te vamos a explicar, en el apartado dedicado a la pronunciación, cómo se pronuncian la gran mayoría de los verbos en pasado en tres pasos.

Inglés

Unidad Didáctica 1

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1. Pasado Simple: verbo To be

Ya hemos hecho referencia a este verbo en profundidad en la Unidad 1 del Módulo III. Aquí te ofrecemos un resumen para que puedas dar un vistazo para refrescar los conceptos:

PRESENTE SIMPLE VERBO TO BE:

<u>Affirmative form</u>	<u>Negative form</u>	<u>Interrogative form</u>
I am	I am not	Am I?
You are	You are not	Are you?
He is	He is not	Is he?
She is	She is not	Is she?
It is	It is not	Is it?
We are	We are not	Are we?
You are	You are not	Are you?
They are	They are not	Are they?

1.1. Formación del pasado simple verbo TO BE

<u>Affirmative</u>	<u>Negative Long form =</u>	<u>Negative = Short form</u>	<u>Interrogative</u>
I was	I was not =	I wasn't	Was I?
You were	You were not =	You weren't	Were you?
He was	He was not =	He wasn't	Was he ...?
She was	She was not =	She wasn't	Was she?
It was	It was not =	It wasn't	Was it ...?
We were	We were not =	We weren't	Were we...?
You were	You were not =	You weren't	Were you ...?
They were	They were not =	They weren't	Were they ...?

Recordar que el uso de formas largas o cortas (con o sin contracción) es una cuestión de estilo, el significado es el mismo.

<u>Short answers /Respuestas cortas</u>
Were you at home yesterday? -Yes, I was / No, I wasn't Was she your best friend? -Yes, she was / No, she wasn't

Ejemplos:

He was very ill last week.	-Él estaba muy enfermo la semana pasada.
We weren't very happy with the hotel	-No estábamos muy contentos con el hotel.
Were they ready for the exam?	-¿Estaban preparados para el examen?

1.2. Usos

Expresa acciones que comenzaron y terminaron en un punto concreto del pasado.
Corresponde normalmente al pretérito imperfecto del verbo ser o estar en español.

1.3. Expresiones de tiempo

Es frecuente ver los verbos en este tiempo acompañado de estas expresiones:

yesterday, last week/ month/ year, Monday, etc.

Actividad 1. Translate the following questions / Traduce las siguientes preguntas:

1. Was the weather good yesterday?
2. Were your friends at the cinema last weekend?
3. How old were you last year?
4. Was your sister in London last month?
5. Were you in bed at 10 o'clock last night?
6. Was your teacher late this morning?
7. Were your new trousers very expensive?
8. Why were you late this morning?
9. Where were your parents last Monday?
10. When was your birthday?

Actividad 2. Complete with WAS / WERE / Completa las siguiente frases con WAS / WERE.

1. Last month I in Liverpool.
2. What the weather like?
3. We (not) very happy because it was raining.
4. Why you so tired last Friday?
5. His parents very angry with their son.
6. What time the concert?
7. When she a child, she (not) afraid of mice.
8. It (not) very cheap.
9. How much your new car?
10. Peter and Sue (not) at home when the phone rang.

RECUERDA

Verbos regulares son aquellos que forman su pasado añadiendo -ed a la raíz del verbo

2. El pasado simple de los verbos regulares

Empecemos por explicar qué son los verbos regulares y por lo tanto, de cuáles estamos hablando. Como su nombre indica, los verbos regulares son los que siguen alguna regla en cuanto a su formación o estructura. En este sentido, la regla general dice que “los verbos regulares forman el tiempo pasado añadiendo a su forma raíz (infinitivo) la terminación (sufijo) **-ed**”.

Ejemplos:

play + ed
stay + ed
watch + ed

Cuando no cumplen esta regla, nos encontramos con los **verbos irregulares**.

Ejemplos:

sit → sat
come → came
tell → told

2.1. Formación

<u>Affirmative</u>	<u>Negative Long form =</u>	<u>Negative = Short form</u>	<u>Interrogative</u>
I played	I did not play	I didn't play	Did I play?
You played	You did not play	You didn't play	Did you play?
He played	He did not play	He didn't play	Did he play?
She played	She did not play	She didn't play	Did she play?
It played	It did not play	It didn't play	Did it play?
We played	We did not play	We didn't play	Did we play?
You played	You did not play	You didn't play	Did you play?
They played	They did not play	They didn't play	Did they play?

<u>Short answers /Respuestas cortas</u>
<p>Did you visit Liverpool last summer? Yes, I did / No, I didn't.</p> <p>Did he stay in a hotel? Yes, he did / No, he didn't.</p>

Ejemplos:

My brother washed this pullover by hand.

-Mi hermano lavó este jersey a mano.

My car didn't start this morning.

-Mi coche no arrancó esta mañana.

What did you do yesterday?

-¿Qué hiciste ayer?

RECUERDA

-Utilizamos el auxiliar **did** para **interrogar y negar** en **pasado**.

-Con el auxiliar **did** el verbo principal pasa a **infinitivo**.

- El auxiliar **did** asume número, tiempo y persona y el verbo principal de la oración siempre va en infinitivo.

❖ Para hacer oraciones interrogativas con el auxiliar did, el orden es siempre el siguiente:

Auxliar + sujeto + verbo principal + complemento ?

Ejemplo:

Did he clean his bedroom yesterday?
-¿Limpió su habitación ayer?

RECUERDA

Si existe una WH- question en la frase interrogativa, ésta ocupa siempre el primer lugar.
When did he cook the dinner?

REGLAS ORTOGRÁFICAS

- 1.-Si el verbo termina en **-e**, ésta no se duplica y tan solo añadimos **-d**.
Ejemplo: Present: decide
Past: **decided**
- 2.-Si el verbo termina en consonante añadimos **-ed**
Ejemplo: Present: call
Past: **called**
- 3.-Si el verbo es monosílabo y termina en **consonante + vocal + consonante**, se duplica la última consonante.
Ejemplo: Present: stop
Past: **stopped**
- 4.-Si el verbo termina en **-y** precedida de consonante, ésta pasa a ser **-i** y añadimos **-ed**
Ejemplo: Present: study
Past: **studied**
- 5.-Si el verbo termina en **-y** precedida de vocal, ésta se mantiene y añadimos **-ed**
Ejemplo: Present: play
Past: **played**

Actividad 3. Complete the following chart with past tenses and translation /

Completa la siguiente tabla con los pasados y la traducción.

PRESENT	PAST	MEANING / Significado
Rain	<i>rained</i>	<i>llover</i>
Work		
Travel		
Marry		
Call		
Study		
Want		
Introduce		
Cook		

Actividad 4. Write the right form of the past tense of the verbs in brackets.

Escribe en la forma correcta del pasado simple los verbos entre paréntesis.

1. Joey (marry) Meg last March.
2. Peter (not/want) to come to the party.
3. She (walk) for an hour.
4. When (you/paint) your house?
5. My wife (study) Maths at the university.
6. His sister (not/clean) her shoes in the morning.
7. (Paul/ live) in London last year?
8. I (enjoy) a lot in your party.
9. When the football match (finish)?
10. Last summer my husband (repair) his old

Actividad 5. Complete the text with the past tense of the verbs in brackets /

Completa el texto con la forma en pasado de los verbos indicados.

My aunt and uncle were in our town for a visit last weekend. They (1) (not stay) at our flat – they (2) (stay) in a hotel in the centre of town. Their room was nice, but my aunt (3) (not like) the food.

She (4) (visit) us on Saturday, and she and mum (5) (talk) all afternoon. My uncle (6) (not want) to sit inside,

so he and I (7) (walk) to the stadium to watch the football match.

But we (8) (not have) a very good time because our team (9) (not play) well and at 3.30 it (10) (start) to rain.

Actividad 6. Re-write all the sentences in the negative with *DIDN'T* or the interrogative with *DID*

Re-escribe las frase negativas o interrogativas con *did* o *didn't*.

- 1 I watch TV yesterday →
- 2 He has breakfast this morning →
- 3 I work on Friday.
- 4 ... you see John yesterday?
- 5 ... it rain yesterday?
- 6 We eat meat yesterday.
- 7 ... you clean the kitchen yesterday?
- 8 She speaks to me.
- 9 ... you watch TV last night?
- 10 ... Tom (come) to the party?

Actividad 7. Match the two columns: questions and answers / Relaciona las dos mitades, uniendo las preguntas y sus respuestas.

1. Did you travel by bus?	A. In 1979.
2. Did you like school?	B. Maths and Arts.
3. Did you play in the school orchestra?	C. Yes, I did – but I didn't like sport.
4. When did you pass your exams?	D. No, I didn't. I travelled by car.
5. What were your favourite subjects?	E. Yes, I did. I played the saxo.

Actividad 8. Complete all the sentences using was, were, wasn't, weren't, did, didn't / Completa las oraciones con was, were, wasn't, weren't, did, didn't

- 1 She _____ on the beach yesterday. (afirmativa)
- 2 She _____ at home last night.. (negativa)
- 3 They _____ here last night. (negativa)
- 4 He _____ happy yesterday. (afirmativa)
- 5 They _____ in the park yesterday. (afirmativa)
- 6 _____ Paul at work yesterday? (interrogativa)
- 7 _____ you in the office at 7.00? (interrogativa)
- 8 We _____ at the station until 7.00. (afirmativa)
- 9 He _____ in the office until 8.00. (afirmativa)
- 10 The hotel _____ expensive. (negativa)

3. El pasado simple de los verbos irregulares

Los verbos irregulares NO siguen ninguna regla para formar el pasado o participio de pasado (de ahí el nombre de irregulares).

3.1. Formación

1. Pueden tener las tres formas (presente, pasado y participio de pasado) iguales, por ejemplo:

PRESENT	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	MEANING
cut	cut	cut	cortar

2. Pueden tener dos formas iguales, por ejemplo:

PRESENT	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	MEANING
buy	bought	bought	comprar

3. Pueden tener las tres formas diferentes, por ejemplo:

PRESENT	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	MEANING
speak	spoke	spoken	hablar

RECUERDA

Al utilizar el auxiliar **did** para negar o interrogar, el verbo principal tiene que estar en infinitivo.

Ejemplos:

Afirmativa

I ate with your cousin last weekend. -Comí con tu prima el pasado fin de semana.

Negativa

He didn't bring your present. -Él no trajo tu regalo.

Sujeto + <u>didn't</u> + infinitivo	
I <u>didn't</u> go	Yo no iba / fui
You <u>didn't</u> go	Tú no ibas / fuiste
He/she/it <u>didn't</u> go	El no iba / fue
We <u>didn't</u> go	Nosotros no íbamos / fuimos
You <u>didn't</u> go	Vosotros no ibais / fuisteis
They <u>didn't</u> go	Eles no iban / fueron

Interrogativa

Did you write a postcard last month? -¿Escribiste una postal el mes pasado?

RECUERDA

❖ No olvides el orden en las interrogativas:

V.Auxiliar + Sujeto + Verbo + Complementos?

Ejemplo:

Did _____ he _____ buy _____ milk and cheese?

❖ Si tenemos una **Wh-Question**, el pronombre interrogativo ocupa el primer lugar en la oración.

Wh + V.Aux + Sujeto + Verbo + Comp?

Ejemplo:

Where did you meet Paul?

Did + sujeto + infinitivo			
<u>Did</u> I go?	¿Iba / fui yo?	Yes, you did No, you <u>didn't</u>	Sí No
<u>Did</u> you go?	¿Ibas / fuiste tú?	Yes, I did No, I <u>didn't</u>	Sí No
<u>Did</u> he/she/it go?	¿Iba / fue él?	Yes, he did No, he <u>didn't</u>	Sí No
<u>Did</u> we go?	¿Íbamos / fuimos nosotros?	Yes, you did No, you <u>didn't</u>	Sí No
<u>Did</u> you go?	¿Ibais / fuisteis vosotros?	Yes, we did No, we <u>didn't</u>	Sí No

Did they go?	¿Iban / fueron ellos?	Yes, they did No, they <u>didn't</u>	Sí No
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Actividad 9. Write questions with the words below. Use the Past Simple.

Escribe preguntas con estas palabras usando el pasado simple.

1- Laura/ leave/ the / party/ early.

.....

2-the/ man/ drive/ very/ fast

.....

3-your/ parents/ call/ last night

.....

Actividad 10. Complete the text with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple /

Completa el texto con los verbos entre paréntesis en pasado simple.

Jessica Alba's career 1.....(start) when she was only six years old.

How 2.she.....(get) her first acting job? She 3.

.....(not go) to any auditions. A film agent 4.(see)

her in a restaurant in New York and 5.(think) she 6.

.....(be) right to be an actress. Three weeks later, Sarah 7.

.....(begin) her first film.

In 1999, when Sarah 8.(be) 19 years old, she

9.....(begin) playing the role of Carla in the popular TV show *Good*

luck, Carla!

Actividad 11. Complete each sentence with the simple past tense of the verbs in the list / Completa cada frase con un verbo irregular de la siguiente lista en pasado simple.

meet, send, fly, make, go, lose, leave, spend, bring, buy

1. My sister a cake for breakfast.
2. Whereyou your keys?
3. On holidays, I shopping to Zara.
4. I (not) the magazine.
5. We a week in Berlin.
6. What time the train ?
7. John (not) to Cambridge to visit his girlfriend.
8. She her best friend when she was 8.
9. I a postcard to my family yesterday
10. He (not) a souvenir.

Actividad 12. Write these sentences in Spanish / Escriba las siguientes frases en castellano.

I didn't have dinner yesterday, I wasn't hungry.

.....

They went to see their family last week.

.....

They were late, so they drove all night to be on time.

.....

My mother gave me this present for my birthday.

.....

Where was your mobile phone? I found it under my bed.

.....

3.2. Listado de los verbos irregulares más comunes

Infinitive	Past	Spanish	Infinitive	Past	Spanish
become	became	<i>convertirse</i>	make	made	<i>hacer</i>
begin	began	<i>empezar</i>	meet	met	<i>encontrarse</i>
break	broke	<i>romper</i>	pay	paid	<i>pagar</i>
bring	brought	<i>traer</i>	put	put	<i>poner</i>
built	build	<i>construir</i>	read	read	<i>leer</i>
buy	bought	<i>comprar</i>	ride	rode	<i>montar</i> <i>(bici, moto...)</i>
choose	chose	<i>elegir</i>	ring	rang	<i>llamar</i>
come	came	<i>venir</i>	run	ran	<i>correr</i>
cost	cost	<i>costar</i>	say	said	<i>decir</i>
cut	cut	<i>cortar</i>	see	saw	<i>ver</i>
do	did	<i>hacer</i>	sell	sold	<i>vender</i>
drink	drank	<i>beber</i>	send	sent	<i>enviar</i>
drive	drove	<i>conducir</i>	set	set	<i>establecer</i>
eat	ate	<i>comer</i>	sing	sang	<i>cantar</i>
fall	fell	<i>caer</i>	sit	sat	<i>sentarse</i>
feel	felt	<i>sentir</i>	sleep	slept	<i>dormir</i>
fight	fought	<i>luchar</i>	speak	spoke	<i>hablar</i>
find	found	<i>encontrar</i>	spend	spent	<i>gastar dinero</i> <i>pasar tiempo</i>
fly	flew	<i>volar</i>	stand	stood	<i>estar de pie</i>
forget	forgot	<i>olvidar</i>	steal	stole	<i>robar</i>
get	got	<i>conseguir</i>	swim	swam	<i>nadar</i>
give	gave	<i>dar</i>	take	took	<i>llevar</i>
go	went	<i>ir</i>	teach	taught	<i>enseñar</i>
grow	grew	<i>crecer</i>	tell	told	<i>contar</i>
have	had	<i>tener, haber,</i> <i>tomar</i>	think	thought	<i>pensar</i>
hear	heard	<i>oír</i>	throw	threw	<i>arrojar</i>
hit	hit	<i>golpear</i>	understand	understood	<i>entender</i>
hurt	hurt	<i>doler</i>	wake	woke	<i>despertar</i>
keep	kept	<i>mantener</i>	wear	wore	<i>llevar puesto</i>
know	knew	<i>saber</i>	win	won	<i>ganar</i>
leave	left	<i>partir, salir</i>	write	wrote	<i>escribir</i>
lose	lost	<i>perder</i>			

Activity 13. Complete the chart with the present or past tense of these irregular verbs / Completa el cuadro con formas correspondientes de los siguientes verbos irregulares.

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Past tense</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
1. be	1.	1.
2.	2. spoke	2.
3. say	3.	3.
4. tell	4.	4.
5.	5. swam	5.
6.	6. saw	6.
7. go	7.	7.
8.	8. understood	8.
9.	9. paid	9.
10. sleep	10.	10.
11. read	11.	11.

WRITING

Actividad 14. Write to a friend telling him/her what you did last weekend. You can use these questions / Cuéntale a un amigo lo que hiciste el fin de semana pasado. Puedes valerte de este guión para la redacción.

- Where did you go?
- Who did you go with?
- What did you do?
- Did you meet new people?



MESSAGE TO A FRIEND

Actividad 15. Read the text on Alfred Nobel. Then, answer the questions / Lee el texto de Alfred Nobel. Luego puedes responder las preguntas.

ALFRED NOBEL AND THE NOBEL PRIZES

Alfred Nobel was a Swedish chemist who invented dynamite. However, he was a pacifist at heart and he had thought that his invention could end all wars.

He was born in 1833 in Stockholm and didn't go to school because he was tutored at home until the age of 16.

Alfred's brother died, and a French newspaper mistakenly published that the "merchant of death" had died, and he noticed he didn't want to go down in history with such a horrible epitaph, so Nobel created a will that shocked his relatives and established the now famous Nobel Prizes.

Nobel left his fortune to the establishment of five prizes (Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine, Literature, and Peace) to "those who, during the preceding year, have conferred the greatest benefit on mankind."

Fuente: <http://www.ite.educacion.es/es/recursos>

1. What did Alfred Nobel do?
2. Where was he from?
3. What did Alfred Nobel invent?
4. Could he end all wars?
5. Why didn't he go to school?
6. How many prizes did he establish?

Actividad 16. Underline in blue all the forms in the past of verb *be* in the text Subraya en azul todas las formas del pasado del verbo *to be* que aparecen en este texto.

Actividad 17. Underline in red all verbs (regular or irregular) in the past tense in the text / Subraya en rojo todos los verbos (regulares e irregulares) que estén en pasado en el texto anterior.

WRITING

**Actividad 18. Write a short composition saying what you did last summer.
Escribe una pequeña composición contando lo que hiciste el verano pasado.**

3.3. Used to

Hay otra forma muy común de expresar una acción en el pasado. Esta forma es "**used to**" que es un **auxiliar modal**. En español se suele traducir por **solía** o **acostumbraba**, pero también es frecuente su traducción como pretérito imperfecto del indicativo del verbo que le sigue.

I used to smoke when I was young

-Solía fumar/Fumaba cuando era joven

Para hablar de acciones habituales en presente se usa el presente simple, no "used to" ("used to" sólo tiene esta forma no tiene forma presente, ni participio, ni infinitivo, ni forma -ing).

Necesita del auxiliar "did" para la forma negativa e interrogativa:

Forma afirmativa e interrogativa Forma negativa

used to

did not use to =

= didn't use to

Ejemplo de conjugación:

Afirmativo	Negativo	Interrogativo
I used to swim	I didn't use to swim	Did I use to swim?
You used to swim	You didn't use to swim	Did you use to swim?
He used to swim	He didn't use to swim	Did he use to swim?
She used to swim	She didn't use to swim	Did she use to swim?
It used to swim	It didn't use to swim	Did it use to swim?
We used to swim	We didn't use to swim	Did we use to swim?
You used to swim	You didn't use to swim	Did you use to swim?
They used to swim	They didn't use to swim	Did they use to swim?

Usos del "used to"

1 Para hablar de **acciones habituales en el pasado.**

I used to play tennis with my cousin	-Solía jugar al tenis con mi primo
She used to go to the library every day	-Solía ir a la biblioteca todos los días

2 Para hablar de **estados pasados.**

They used to be friends	-Eran amigos
They used to be fun	-Eran divertidos

Otras formas derivadas de Used to: BE / GET / BECOME + used to + Verbo-ing

Además de su uso en el pasado, también se puede usar "used to" como adjetivo que acompaña a otros verbos.

En este caso el verbo que vaya después tendrá que ir en su forma -ing.

→ **"To be used to"** (estar acostumbrado a).

I'm used to waiting for him	-Estoy acostumbrado a esperarle
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→ **"To get used to"** (acostumbrarse a).

She got used to living in the town	-Se acostumbró a vivir en la ciudad
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Actividad 19. Complete with the right form of the verbs: be / get/ become used to

- 1 My sister ____ to smoke.
- 2 Did you ____ to live in Liverpool?
- 3 I ____ like her.
- 4 We ____ going to the library all days.
- 5 I ____ my teeth when I was two.
- 6 ____ play basketball a lot?
- 7 ____ to run when I broke my leg.
- 8 I ____ drinking wine.
- 9 Do you think we ____ the noise?
- 10 ____ to living together?

4. El pasado simple del verbo auxiliar can = COULD

Este tema ya ha sido objeto de estudio profundo en el Módulo III Unidad 5. Aquí haremos una revisión somera.

4.1. Formación

Affirmative

Present	Past
I can	I could
You can	You could
He can	He could
She can	She could
It can	It could
We can	We could
You can	You could
They can	They could

Negative

Present	Present	Past	Past
I cannot You cannot He cannot She cannot It cannot We cannot You cannot They cannot	I can't You can't He can't She can't It can't We can't You can't They can't	I could not You could not He could not She could not It could not We could not You could not They could not	I couldn't You couldn't He couldn't She couldn't It couldn't We couldn't You couldn't They couldn't

Interrogative

Present	Past
Can I? Can you? Can he ...? Can she ...? Can it ...? Can we...? Can you ...? Can they ...?	Could I? Could you? Could he ...? Could she ...? Could it ...? Could we...? Could you ...? Could they ...?

Short answers /Respuestas cortas
<p>Can you come to my home? -Yes, I can / No, I can't</p> <p>Can she swim well? -Yes, she can / No, she can't</p>

4.2. Usos

- CAN se usa para expresar capacidades (saber hacer algo):
 - I can drive -Sé conducir
 - I can play the piano -Sé tocar el piano
- Se usa para expresar posibilidad:
 - He can start his lesson today -Puede empezar la clase hoy
- También se usa can para pedir permiso:
 - Can I go to the toilet, please? No, you can't
 - ¿Puedo ir al baño? No, no puedes
- Siempre va seguido de un verbo en infinitivo sin TO
- COULD también se usa para:
 - **Expresar posibilidad:**

James could go to prison for stealing the money

-James podría ir a la cárcel por robar el dinero

- **Expresar capacidad en pasado:**

I could ski quite well when I was 8

-Esquiaba bastante bien cuando tenía 8 años

- **Pedir, dar permiso (más formal que CAN):**

Could I use your mobile to phone my husband?

-¿Podría usar su móvil para llamar a mi marido?

- CAN y COULD son verbos modales, lo cual quiere decir que sólo tienen una forma (can/could).
- No cambian con ninguna persona (no tienen -s en la 3ª persona del singular, por ejemplo).

Ejemplos:

Julia could run ten miles when she was younger	-Julia podía correr diez millas cuando era más joven
They can't use the mobile phone at school	-No pueden usar el móvil en el colegio
Can I go to the toilet?	-¿Puedo ir al baño?
Could I have something to drink?	-¿Podría beber algo?

APRENDE

En cualquier idioma hay situaciones comunicativas que requieren registros de formalidad que varían según:

- El tema.
- La finalidad del mensaje.
- La relación entre los interlocutores.
- El canal empleado.

OBSERVA

Fíjate cómo se puede pedir a alguien que cierre la puerta con diferentes registros de formalidad:

Close the door! (¡Cierra la puerta!).

Can you close the door, please? (¿Puedes cerrar la puerta, por favor?).

Could you close the door if you don't mind? (¿Le importaría cerrar la puerta?).

— 'No es necesario que seas capaz de matizar tanto los niveles de formalidad: con un simple "please" ya estás siendo educado.' —

**Actividad 20 Complete these sentences with the following verbs /
Completa estas frases con los siguientes verbos:**

can / can't, could / couldn't.

1. I am sorry but I help you to move the piano, I have a backache.
2. My little brother run very fast, he has got lots of medals at home!
3. Joebuy a new car at the moment, he hasn't got the money.
4. The bag is so heavy that Mae carry it.
5. Johnny dance very well when he was a teenager.
6. Excuse me! you tell me where the toilets are, please?
7. Lauren was very busy yesterday, so he go to the party.
8. He swim when he was a child, he learnt when he was twenty.

5. Pronunciación

LA TERMINACIÓN **-ed** EN LOS VERBOS REGULARES.

1. Si el verbo termina en **t** o en **d**, el sufijo **-ed** se pronuncia **/id/**.

Ejemplo: present: end

Past: ended , se pronuncia **/endid/**

Ejemplo: present: want

Past: wanted , se pronuncia **/wantid/**

2. Si el verbo termina en un **sonido sordo** (excepto la **t**), la terminación **-ed** se pronuncia **/t/**. Los sonidos sordos son los siguientes: **/p/, /t/, /k/, /f/, /S/, /s/, /θ/, /tS/, /h/**.

Ejemplo: present: ask

past: asked , se pronuncia **/askt/**

Ejemplo: present: type

past: typed , se pronuncia **/taipt/**

3. Si el verbo termina en un **sonido sonoro** (excepto la **d**), la terminación **-ed** se pronuncia **/d/**. Todos los sonidos que no están en el apartado 2 se consideran sonoros.

Ejemplo: present: clean

past: cleaned , se pronuncia **/kli:nd /**

Ejemplo: present: cry

past: cried , se pronuncia **/kraid /**

Actividad 21. Classify these regular verbs according to how the past suffix –ed is pronounced / Clasifica los siguientes verbos regulares atendiendo a cómo se pronuncia el sufijo –ed.

translate, walk, fail, want, decide, love, remember,
paint, watch, work, close, live, wash, open, start.

/ɪd/	/t/	/d/
translated		
	walked	
		failed

Ejercicios de autoevaluación

Ejercicio 1. Write these sentences in English.

Escribe en inglés las siguientes frases:

- Los niños pueden ir al cine →
- Mi padre no sabe conducir.
- Mi amiga no sabe nadar.
- Yo sabía nadar cuando tenía cinco años.
- ¿Puedes ayudarme con mis tareas?
- Juan no puede ir a la fiesta esta noche, tiene mucho trabajo.....

Ejercicio 2. Put the words in order to form questions. See the example.

Ordena las palabras para formar preguntas. Fíjate en el ejemplo.

- go, where, holiday, you, on, did ?

Ejemplo: *Where did you go on holiday? Vancouver.*

2. time, did, have, you, good, a? _____? Yes, it was fantastic.
3. with, did, who, go, you? _____? With my boyfriend.
4. stay, where, did, you _____? In a hotel.
5. you, it, why, didn't, like? _____? Because it was very expensive.
6. how, did, cost, much, the, ticket? _____? 500 pounds.

Solución a los ejercicios de autoevaluación

Ejercicio 1. SOLUCIÓN

1. Los niños pueden ir al cine. *Children can go to the cinema .*
2. Mi padre no sabe conducir. *My father cannot drive.*
3. Mi amiga no sabe nadar. *My friend cannot swim.*
4. Yo sabía nadar cuando tenía cinco años. *I could swim when I was four.*
5. ¿Puedes ayudarme con mis tareas? *Can you help me with my homework?*
6. Juan no puede ir a la fiesta esta noche, tiene mucho trabajo.
John cannot to the party tonight; he has a lot of work.

Ejercicio 2. SOLUCIÓN

- 2.- *Did you have a good time?*
- 3.- *Who did you go with?*
- 4.- *Where did you stay?*
- 5.- *Why didn't you like it?*
- 6.- *How much did the ticket cost?*

Sitios web de referencia

Para repasar o ampliar lo que has aprendido a lo largo de esta unidad te recomendamos una serie de sitios web que te podrán ayudar:

www.1-language.com/articles
www.ite.educacion.es/es/recursos
www.languageguide.org
www.1-language.com/articles/english-from-television-shows
www.aulafacil.com/CursoIngles
www.saberingles.com.ar
www.english-grammar-lessons.com

Pronunciación del pasado de los verbos regulares:

www.shertonenglish.com/resources/es/pronunciation