

## SESION 5

### PRÁCTICA: LECTURA, ESCRITURA, TRADUCCIÓN, VOCABULARIO Y PRONUNCIACIÓN

#### I. CONTENIDOS:

1. Pasado simple.
2. *USED TO* en oraciones de habitualidad.
3. Adverbio de cantidad y adverbios de secuencia.
4. Preguntas indirectas.
5. Evaluación y comparación.
6. Pasado simple contra presente perfecto

#### II. OBJETIVOS:

Al término de la Clase, el alumno:

- Redactará oraciones en pasado simple y estructurará preguntas indirectas.
- Construirá una conversación en la que se intercambie información sobre costumbres y gustos de la infancia.
- Preparará una serie de comparaciones entre dos objetos, dos personas o dos situaciones.
- Distinguirá las formas del pasado simple y presente perfecto, aplicándolas a situaciones concretas.

#### III. PROBLEMATIZACIÓN:

*Comenta las preguntas con tu Asesor y selecciona las ideas más significativas.*

- ¿Qué diferencia puedes encontrar en las expresiones del idioma para los actos ya finalizados y aquellos que se repiten?
- ¿Qué sustantivos en español no tienen número por sí mismos?
- ¿Cuál es en español la forma más cortés de pedir información acerca de algo?

#### IV. ESTRATEGIAS CENTRADAS EN EL APRENDIZAJE:

**1.1. Pasado simple.** A. *Lee las siguientes oraciones y escribe en los espacios la forma correcta de los verbos –presente o pasado simple- que están en paréntesis.*

1. Every day Elizabeth (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to work by bus. Yesterday, she (get) \_\_\_\_\_ up early and (decide) \_\_\_\_\_ to go by car.
2. Las week, Mr. García (buy) \_\_\_\_\_ a new apartment near his office. Every day, he (arrive) \_\_\_\_\_ at the office at 9 o'clock. He usually (have) \_\_\_\_\_ lunch there too, but yesterday he (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to the restaurant across the street.
3. Mary (like) \_\_\_\_\_ going to the movies very much. Last weekend she (invite) \_\_\_\_\_ her friend Sofia to go and watch Titanic. They (arrive) \_\_\_\_\_ at the movies around 8:30 and the film (start) \_\_\_\_\_ at 8:45.
4. Once a week, Roque play \_\_\_\_\_ tennis. But last week, he (stay) \_\_\_\_\_ at home and he (play) \_\_\_\_\_ cards with his wife.

*B. Cambia las siguientes oraciones al pasado:*

1. She swims at the beach \_\_\_\_\_
2. I go out dancing \_\_\_\_\_
3. Lisa and you have a picnic \_\_\_\_\_
4. We play soccer \_\_\_\_\_
5. Tony and Jenny drive the car to the suburbs \_\_\_\_\_

*C. Completa con los verbos correctos la siguiente noticia acerca de un incendio*

Two people \_\_\_\_\_ (die) in a fire in Ellis Street, Oldport yesterday morning. They \_\_\_\_\_ (be) Herbert and Molly Pyner, a couple in their seventies. The fire \_\_\_\_\_ (start) at 3:20 a.m. A neighbor, Mr. Azis, \_\_\_\_\_ (see) the flames and \_\_\_\_\_ (call) the fire fighters. He also \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to get into the house and rescue his neighbors, but the heat \_\_\_\_\_ (be) too great. The fire fighters \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) in five minutes. Twenty fire-fighters (fight) the fire and finally \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) it under control. Two fire-fighters \_\_\_\_\_ (enter) the burning building but \_\_\_\_\_ (find) the couple dead.

*D. Escribe el verbo en el tiempo correcto*

1. Paul and Jeannie (stay) \_\_\_\_\_ at home last night.
2. Samantha (drive) \_\_\_\_\_ for an hour.
3. She (take) \_\_\_\_\_ three books from the library last week.
4. Lucy (buy) \_\_\_\_\_ a new dress yesterday.
5. They (watch) \_\_\_\_\_ a movie last night.
6. Ann (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to the supermarket last month.
7. You (read) \_\_\_\_\_ the book in an hour.
8. The tree (grow) \_\_\_\_\_ very fast last month.
9. He (study) \_\_\_\_\_ all night but he didn't pass the exam.
10. Sheila (write) \_\_\_\_\_ a letter to her mother yesterday.

*E. Dale lectura a las preguntas y subraya la respuesta más adecuada.*

1. Where were you last night?                      A) Yes, we were                      B) We were at the movies
2. Did Sam go to work yesterday?                      A) Yes, you do                      B) Yes, he did
3. Were you at home yesterday morning?                      A) No, I was at work                      B) Yes, he was at work
4. Where did you go on your vacation?                      A) I was in Panama                      B) I want to go to Panama
5. Why didn't you call me yesterday?                      A) I had too much work                      B) I'm going to call you
6. Did John buy a new car last year?                      A) No, he wasn't                      B) No, he didn't
7. Did you watch TV last night?                      A) Yes, she did                      B) Yes, we did
8. When did you visit your aunt?                      A) Last month                      B) Next month

*F. En este ejercicio vuelve a escribir cada una de las expresiones en negativo.*

1	Sheila was at work.	N.
2	The sun was shining yesterday.	N.
3	They worked for an insurance company.	N.
4	I was having dinner.	N.
5	Tom hoped to get a job.	N.
6	I wanted to stay home last night.	N.
7	I knew what to do.	N.
8	Did you stay home yesterday?	N.
9	You had to go.	N.

**2.1. USED TO en oraciones de habitualidad.**

A. Coloca en la posición correcta used to –acostrumbaba a, solía- en las siguientes oraciones:

1. I/ smoke\_\_\_\_\_
2. They/play tennis\_\_\_\_\_
3. She/go swimming vereryday\_\_\_\_\_
4. We/study Chinese\_\_\_\_\_
5. I/go to concerts\_\_\_\_\_
6. He/live in London\_\_\_\_\_

B. Escribe 10 oraciones en las que expreses cosas que solías hacer de niño como se te muestra en el siguiente ejemplo:

When I was a child...	Cuando era niño/a ...
I used to play the guitar.	Solía tocar la guitarra.
I used to have a toy.	Solía tener un juguete.
I used to have a horse.	Solía tener un caballo.
I used to play wih my friends.	Solía jugar con mis amigos.

When I was a child ...

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

C. Traduce las siguientes oraciones al español:

1. I used to collect shells from the seaside when I was a kid.

2. My favorite pet was a cat called Felix. I used to play with it in our garden.

3. We used to go camping during the summer vacations. There were so many trees!!

4. Our neighbors had a great summer camp in their backyard. We used to sleep there.

D. Elabora las preguntas correspondientes par a las siguientes respuestas haciendo uso de used to.

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

In the summer we used to go to the mountains.

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

No, we didn't collect shells. We used to build sand castles.

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

Yes, we did. We used to go swimming for hours.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Well, we used to play volleyball and tennis.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ ?

No, we didn't. We used to win!!

**3.1. Adverbio de cantidad y adverbios de secuencia.**

A. *Completa correctamente las siguientes oraciones, utilizando los siguientes adverbios de cantidad: too many, enough more, fewer, too much and less. (Puedes utilizar más de una vez cada uno).*

- There are \_\_\_\_\_ cars.
- There are \_\_\_\_\_ cars parked on the streets
- There is \_\_\_\_\_ traffic
- There is \_\_\_\_\_ air pollution in the city
- There should be \_\_\_\_\_ cars
- There should be \_\_\_\_\_ pollution
- There are \_\_\_\_\_ police officers
- There should be \_\_\_\_\_ buses in the city´
- There aren´t \_\_\_\_\_ buses outside the city
- There isn´t \_\_\_\_\_ public transportation
- We should have \_\_\_\_\_ public parking garages
- There are \_\_\_\_\_ train lines in Guadalajara
- There is \_\_\_\_\_ public transportation downtown
- We need \_\_\_\_\_ subway lines
- The city needs \_\_\_\_\_ public transportation
- The government needs to build \_\_\_\_\_ highways
- There should be \_\_\_\_\_ noise.

B. *Escribe el adverbio de secuencia que corresponde en la siguiente receta, First, Then, Next, After that and Finally; Ten en cuenta que los pasos no están escritos en orden.*

	Put the meat and the vegetables on the skewers.
	Put the charcoal in the barbecue and light it with lighter fluid.
	Take the kebobs off the barbecue and enjoy!
	Put the kebobs on the barbecue and cook for 10 to 15 minutes, turning them over from time to time.
	Cut up some meat and vegetables and put them in a bowl with your favorite barbecue marinade. Marinate for 20 minutes.

C. *Traduce el siguiente vocabulario del inglés al español:*

Rice		Oats	
Cereals		Spaghetti	
Rice flour		Oatmeal	
Wholemeal flour		Macaroni	
Homemade bread		Rye Bread	

**4.1. Preguntas indirectas.**

*Escribe oraciones indirectas usando las siguientes preguntas:*

1. How much does a newspaper cost? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Where is the nearest cash machine? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What time do the banks open? \_\_\_\_\_
4. How often do the buses come? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Where can you get a good hamburger? \_\_\_\_\_
6. How late do the nightclubs stay open? \_\_\_\_\_

**5.1. Evaluación y comparación.**

Apartment "A"



Apartment "B"



A. Realiza 3 evaluaciones y 3 comparaciones con adjetivos y sustantivos. Apóyate en las imágenes de los 2 departamentos que aquí se presentan, no olvides utilizar: enough, too, as...as y almost as...as.

Evaluaciones con adjetivos:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

Evaluaciones con sustantivos:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

Comparaciones con adjetivos:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

Comparaciones con sustantivos:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

B. Practica la lectura y la traducción apoyado en la siguiente lectura:

The Importance of Simple Water Pump

A simple water pump is helping to improve the lives of poor families in several Asian and African countries.

The treadle pump is based on a design developed in the nineteen seventies by Norwegian engineer Gunnar Barnes. It can be made locally. A group based in the United States, IDE, International Development Enterprises, has created programs in different countries.

The program in India won an Ashden Award in 2006 for using local sources of energy to improve

quality of life. Last year the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation awarded IDE twenty-seven million dollars. The money is to be used to expand small irrigation projects to the other half of India's twenty-eight states.

The treadle pump is easy to build from bamboo or other wood and two metal cylinders with pistons. The pistons go up and down as a person stands on lever devices -- treadles -- and uses a natural walking motion. How many hours a day the pump needs to be operated depends on the season and how much water is needed for crops. It could be two hours a day. It could be seven hours a day.

Small children sometimes stand with their parents on the treadles. Everyone in the family can take turns operating the pump.

The Acumen Fund is a nonprofit group that invests in business projects to fight poverty. It studied the effects of treadle pumps in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh has three treadle pump manufacturers and more than seventy-three thousand pumps. Acumen reported that families using them ate more vegetables, because they were able to grow more to eat and to sell. Many of these families also drank more milk, because they bought a cow with their added earnings. Men with treadle pumps often no longer have to leave the farm to seek extra work in cities.

The pumps can also improve education. Farmers often use their extra earnings to buy books for their children or to pay for schooling.

A farmer in Zambia said he hoped to have enough money in three years to buy a diesel-powered pump. Then he could grow more crops over a larger area.

But the world economic crisis has had an effect on some farmers. IDE executive director Zenia Tata says some who were able to buy diesel pumps now do not have enough money to buy fuel. So they are using their treadle pumps again.

### 6.1. Pasado simple contra presente perfecto

*Completa las siguientes oraciones empleando el presente perfecto el pasado simple según corresponda.*

1. Our visitors \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive). They're sitting in the garden.
2. There's still a problem with the television. Someone \_\_\_\_\_ (repair) it, but then it broke down again.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (I/lose) my bank card. I can't find it anywhere.
4. The match \_\_\_\_\_ (start). United are playing well.
5. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ (run) away from home. But she came back two days later.
6. Daniel \_\_\_\_\_ (earn) some money last week. But I'm afraid he's already spent it all.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ (we/plant) an apple tree in the garden. Unfortunately it died.
8. Prices \_\_\_\_\_ (go) up. Everything is more expensive this year.
9. Someone \_\_\_\_\_ (turn) on the hi fi. What's that song called?
10. \_\_\_\_\_ (I/phone) the office at eleven to speak to the manager, but he isn't there today.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ (I/bake) a cake. Would you like a piece?
12. The runner Amos Temila \_\_\_\_\_ (break) the world record for the 1500 meters in Frankfurt. Then two days later in Helsinki, Lee Williams ran it in an even faster time.