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Nombre del alumno: _____

Grupo _____ Especialidad _____ Turno _____

Teléfono del alumno(a): _____

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San Pedro Garza García, N. L. a febrero de 2021.



**ESPECIFICACIONES PARA ENTREGAR ACTIVIDADES PARA
ALUMNOS QUE NO TIENEN CONECTIVIDAD EN LINEA**

FECHAS PARA ENTREGAR ACTIVIDADES	
1ER PARCIAL	12 MARZO
2º PARCIAL	30 ABRIL
3ER PARCIAL	8 DE JUNIO

NOTA:

**LAS ACTIVIDADES SE ENTREGAN EN TIEMPO Y FORMA EN
LAS FECHAS ESTABLECIDAS EN EL RECUADRO.**

WORKBOOK ENGLISH II
ENGLISH ACADEMY
UEMSTIS NUEVO LEÓN
SCHOOL SEMESTER
FEBRUARY 2021 JULY 2021



TECHNICAL REVIEW

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Purpose of the English II Syllabus

At the end of the second semester, the students will use the elements of language to express the activities they are doing now, in the past, and to share or request personal information from other people with simple phrases and tasks that require a simple and direct exchange of information of their environment and immediate needs. In addition, they will continue practicing the language skills to achieve an efficient interaction with students and to promote the collaborative work with others. The key learning points that English II helps to develop are:

COMMUNICATION KEY LEARNING POINTS

COMPETENCE	COMPONENT	CONTENT
Students produce, communicate, interact, and collaborate with	Communication: interpersonal relationships Integration	Collaborative work in classroom as a basis for the integration of the

others (transversal axis for all subjects from Communication and Social Sciences as disciplinary fields).	of learning communities Contextualization of learning communities through students' interests and academic experiences.	learning community.
Reading ,writing, speaking and listening.	Reading, writing and oral production as learning sources and abilities practice. The importance of practice reading is as resource practice writing The importance of reading to writing in based argument.	The importance of language and grammar Argumentative text, The text as resource information and new ideas .
Explain their point of view for producing a text.	The justification of the student's opinion with an argument. The solid construction of one's original perspective.	The argumentative writing. The original argumentative writing .
Technology, information, communication and learning.	Technology and human development Generation and responsible use of information for learning Web-based learning Creation of contents for learning Use of technology to enhance web-based learning .	The impact of technology on human development Responsible use of information Learning and innovation In and from the web Programming to learn .

PAST SIMPLE OF REGULAR AND IRREGULAR VERBS

Let's remember that verbs are words that describe an action or talk about something that happens.

In simple past tense verbs are classified into Regular and Irregular.

Rules of Regular verbs:

We form the past simple of most regular verbs by adding ed to the main verb, example: washed, kissed, played.

For verbs ending in e we add d, example: loved, liked.

For verbs ending in a consonant+y we drop the y and add ied, example: cry- cried, carry- carried.

For verbs ending in a stressed vowel between two consonants, we double the last consonant and add ed, example: stop- stopped, fit-fitted.

Rules of Irregular Verbs:

For irregular verbs their spelling in the simple past tense is totally different, their ending is different and there is not rule, for this reason you need to learn them by heart, examples:

- Think- thought
- Say- said
- Write- wrote
- See- saw
- Do- did

Remember that there are a lot of irregular verbs, here are more examples:

IRREGULAR VERBS			
PRESENT	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	
 swim	swam	swum	 eat
English Study Page			ate
 teach	taught	taught	run
English Study Page			ran
 buy	bought	bought	put
English Study Page			put
 speak	spoke	spoken	go
English Study Page			went
 do	did	done	cut
English Study Page			cut
 sell	sold	sold	fall
English Study Page			fell
 wear	wore	worn	drink
English Study Page			drank
 read	read	read	fly
English Study Page			flew
 hear	heard	heard	choose
English Study Page			chose
www.englishstudypage.com			chosen
			facebook.com/englishstudypage

Simple Past Structure

For Irregular verbs affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences the structure is as it follows:

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Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I walked	I didn't walk	Did I walk?
You walked	You didn't walk	Did you walk?
He, she, it walked	He didn't walk	Did he walk?
We walked	We didn't walk	Did we walk?
You walked	You didn't walk	Did you walk?
They walked	They didn't walk	Did they walk?

For Irregular verbs affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences the structure is as it follows:

PAST SIMPLE- IRREGULAR VERBS

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I thought	I didn't think	Did I think ?
You thought	You didn't think	Did you think ?
He thought	He didn't think	Did he think ?
She thought	She didn't think	Did she think ?
It thought	It didn't think	Did it think ?
We thought	We didn't think	Did we think ?
You thought	You didn't think	Did you think ?
They thought	They didn't think	Did they think ?



Subject + didn't + infinitive Did + subject + infinitive

ACTIVITY 1

Student's name: _____

Write the past tense of the regular verbs following the rules and write the Spanish meaning next to it.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Past Tense Verbs

Directions: Fill in the missing words in the chart.

Verb	Past Tense -ed
look	looked
jump	_____
dance	_____
walk	_____
cook	_____
listen	_____
paint	_____
wish	_____
talk	_____
bake	_____
wash	_____

ACTIVITY 2

Student's name: _____

Match the verbs and also write the spanish meaning.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Past and Present

Directions: Match the present tense and past tense verbs.

push	opened
open	worked
ask	pushed
work	played
kick	spelled
play	laughed
spell	asked
laugh	pulled
need	waited
pull	kicked
show	needed
wait	showed

Push		Spell	
Open		Laugh	
Ask		Need	
Work		Pull	
Kick		Show	
Play		Wait	

ACTIVITY 3

Student's name: _____

Match the words, the present tense with the past tense and also write the spanish meaning.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Irregular Verb Match

Draw a line from the present tense to the past tense of each verb below.
The first one is done for you.

say	went
tell	taught
go	took
win	said
teach	came
make	told
draw	made
meet	won
come	cried
take	found
find	ran
cry	met
run	drew

 

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Say		Meet	
Tell		Come	
Go		Take	
Win		Find	
Teach		Cry	
Make		Run	
Draw			

ACTIVITY 4

Student's name: _____

Activity number: _____

Write the simple past of these irregular verbs and also write the spanish meaning.

worksheets.com

IRREGULAR VERBS

Write the past simple form of the following verbs

be - _____ / _____,	begin - _____
buy - _____,	do - _____
eat - _____,	fly - _____
give - _____,	have - _____
leave - _____,	meet - _____
read - _____,	say - _____
sleep - _____,	take - _____
win - _____,	become - _____
build - _____,	come - _____
drink - _____,	feel - _____
get - _____,	go - _____
know - _____,	make - _____
put - _____,	run - _____
see - _____,	swim - _____
think - _____,	write - _____

THERE WAS, THERE WERE

Is the past form of [there is / there are](#), examples:

There was a chair	Había una silla
There were some chairs	Había unas sillas

We will use 'there was' with countable nouns and singular and 'there were' with uncountable nouns and plural.

Affirmative sentence

It is formed with the past of the verb '[to be](#)' in singular or plural.

Afirmativo		
Singular	There was a bank	Había un banco
Plural	There were some banks	Había algunos bancos

Negative sentence

It is formed using the past tense of the verb 'to be' in negative form (there was not / there were not). You can also use the contraction form (there wasn't / there weren't).

Negativo		
Singular forma corta	There wasn't a shop	No había una tienda
Plural forma corta	There weren't any shops	No habían tiendas
Singular forma larga	There was not a shop	No había una tienda
Plural forma larga	There were not any shops	No habían tiendas

Interrogative sentence

The interrogative is formed with the past tense of the verb "to be" (was/were) followed by "there".

These questions are usually answered with a short answer like "Yes, there was/were" or "No, there wasn't/weren't".

Interrogativo				
Singular	Was there a park there?	Yes, there was	¿Había un parque allí?	Sí (si había)
		No, there wasn't		No (no había)
Plural	Were there any restaurants?	Yes, there were	¿Había restaurantes?	Sí (si había)
		No, there weren't		No (no había)

ACTIVITY 5

Student's name: _____

Complete the following sentences with the right form of there was or there were, write an X on the right answer.

1. _____ a birthday cake.	There was	X
	There were	
2. _____ a lot of people in New York.	There was	
	There were	
3. _____ music at their party?	Was there	
	Were there	
4. _____ any money on his wallet.	There was not	
	There were not	
5. _____ a music festival in your town?	Was there	
	Were there	
6. _____ any chocolate biscuits.	There weren't	
	There wasn't	
7. _____ many children there.	There was	
	There were	

8. _____ twenty students in her class?	Was there	
	Were there	
9. _____ any wood chairs.	There wasn't	
	There weren't	
10. _____ any man at the airport?	Was there	
	Were there	

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ACTIVITY 6

Student's name: _____

There was / There were

1. CHOOSE BETWEEN *THERE WAS/THERE WERE*:

- 1) _____ SOME TEA ON THE TABLE.
- 2) _____ NO NEW TEACHERS IN OUR SCHOOL.
- 3) _____ TWO ENGLISH STUDENTS IN HER CLASS.
- 4) _____ ANY E-MAILS FOR ME?
- 5) _____ GRAPES IN THE KITCHEN?
- 6) _____ CHILDREN IN THE PARK.
- 7) _____ THREE MICE IN THE CUPBOARD.
- 8) _____ NO HONEY LEFT.
- 9) _____ MANY NICE PEOPLE IN THE PARTY.
- 10) _____ A PENCIL AND SOME CRAYONS ON THE DESK.
- 11) _____ A BIG SHOPPING CENTRE NEAR MY HOUSE.
- 12) _____ NOT A LIBRARY IN THAT VILLAGE.
- 13) _____ A CHEMIST NEAR THE SUPERMARKET? - YES, _____.
- 14) _____ A LOT OF SNOW IN THE MOUNTAINS LAST WINTER?
- 15) _____ FISH AND CHIPS ON THE PLATE.
- 16) _____ A FAX MACHINE IN YOUR OFFICE? - NO, _____.

ACTIVITY 7

Student's name: _____

Write 13 sentences with there was or there were using the objects Maria and David brought from their trip. The first one is already made.

THERE WAS / THERE WERE

1) Last weekend, Maria and David went on holiday to Venice. Look at the things they had got in her luggage.



- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A PAIR OF SHOES | 2. A GUIDE BOOK | 3. TWO HATS | 4. A LOT OF CDs |
| 5. TWO TICKETS | 6. A CAMERA | 7. AN UMBRELLA | 8. A CD PLAYER |
| 9. A PAIR OF SUNGLASSES | 10. TWO PAIRS OF TROUSERS | 11. TWO T-SHIRTS | |
| | 12. A SKIRT | 13. A PAIR OF SANDALS | |

2) Link the words in the box with the pictures.

Example:

There was a pair of shoes.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

PAST SIMPLE TENSE

ACTIVITY 8

Student's name: _____

Complete con la forma pasada (Simple Past) del verbo. Por ejemplo: go - went.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------------|-------|
| 1. Visit | _____ | 6. See | _____ |
| 2. Cook | _____ | 7. Recover | _____ |
| 3. Catch | _____ | 8. Discover | _____ |
| 4. Invite | _____ | 9. know | _____ |
| 5. Look | _____ | 10. Make | _____ |

ACTIVITY 9

Student's name: _____

Complete colocando el verbo entre paréntesis en Simple Present o Simple Past.

1. Everyday I (go) _____ to school.
2. Last year we (visit) _____ our grandchildren.
3. Jane often (cook) _____ a meal for her husband.
4. Yesterday, she (have) _____ lunch with her sister.
5. Last week, Rob (buy) _____ a new car.
6. I (send) _____ three letters yesterday.
7. We (invite) _____ our family for dinner last night.
8. We always (invite) _____ our family for dinner on Sundays.
9. Jane usually (take) _____ the bus.
10. Yesterday, Jane (take) _____ the train.

ACTIVITY 10

Student's name: _____

Reescriba las siguientes oraciones en su forma negativa. **Respete las mayúsculas, minúsculas y signos de puntuación. Use las formas cortas de los verbos siempre que sea posible.**

1. The people screamed.

2. Lisa was very happy.

3. You went to Paris last year.

4. Sofia visited her grandmother yesterday.

5. I was in Hong Kong last month.

6. John went to the cinema last week.

7. Shakespeare wrote a lot of books.

8. You were at school yesterday.

9. It was very cold yesterday

ESTRUCTURAS DE ORACIONES EN PASADO CON AUXILIAR "DID".

Tanto en la forma interrogativa como en negativa se utiliza como **auxiliar DID** que es la forma pasada del verbo "**TO DO**" y acompaña al verbo principal en su forma infinitiva. Ejemplo.

He **lost** the keys. He did not lose the keys.

Él **perdió** las llaves. Él **no perdió** las llaves

La forma negativa se compone de la persona, seguido del auxiliar **DID**, seguido de **NOT** y el verbo en infinitivo. En lenguaje informal, puede usarse la forma contracta **didn't**.

TO GO					
I	Did	not	Go	=	I didn't go
You	Did	not	Go	=	You didn't go
He	Did	not	Go	=	He didn't go
She	Did	not	Go	=	She didn't go
It	Did	not	Go	=	It didn't go
We	Did	not	Go	=	We didn't go
You	Did	not	Go	=	You didn't go
They	Did	not	Go	=	They didn't go

Examples:

We did not play cards last night.

Hector didn't work with Us.

I did not understand You .

Camila and her grandmother didn't live in Allende.

ACTIVITY 11

Student's name: _____

Put the verbs into the correct form using the simple past.

1. Last year I (spend) _____ my holiday in Ireland.
2. It (be) _____ great.
3. I (travel) _____ around by car with two friends and we (visit) _____ lots of interesting places.
4. In the evenings we usually (go) _____ to a pub.
5. One night we even (learn) _____ some Irish dances.
6. We (be) _____ very lucky with the weather.
7. It (not / rain) _____ a lot.
8. But we (see) _____ some beautiful rainbows.
9. Where (spend / you) _____ your last holiday?
10. Jose (not/work) _____ with Us.

Para formar preguntas en el pasado simple se usa el verbo auxiliar Did. La forma interrogativa se compone del auxiliar DID seguido de la persona y el verbo en infinitivo. El auxiliar es igual para todas las personas.

TO GO		
Did	I	go ?
Did	You	go ?
Did	He	go ?
Did	She	go ?
Did	It	go ?
Did	We	go ?

Did	You		go ?
Did	They		go ?

El uso de 'did' para preguntas en el pasado simple

Estructura:

Did + sujeto + el verbo infinitivo (sin to) con todas las personas + ?

Ejemplo:

I went to the supermarket. (fui al supermercado)

Did you go to the supermarket?(¿fuiste al supermercado?)

Yes, I did / No , I didn't.

Wh Question + did + el verbo infinitivo (sin to) con todas las personas +?

Where did you go? (¿Dónde fuiste?)

We went to Cancun.

When did you go to the supermarket? (¿Cuándo fuiste al supermercado?)

We went yesterday at 8:00 p.m.

Contestaciones cortas con preguntas que empiezen con did...

Ejemplos:

Did you go to the supermarket? - **Yes I did/no I didn't**

Did he go to the zoo yesterday? - **Yes he did/no he didn't**

ACTIVITY 12

Student's name: _____

Change the following past tense statements to questions beginning with the question word in parenthesis.

1. Marianne arrived at ten o'clock What time did Marianne arrive?

2. They sold their house last week (When)

3. The tickets cost three dollars (How much)

4. He paid for the car by check(How)

5. I put the mail on Mr. Angele´s desk.(Where)

6. He walked to the meeting with pegy. (Who)

7. The meeting began at eight-thirty.(What time)

8. They ate lunch un the park (Where)

9. He went to Denver to see some friends. (Why)

10. We worked there for five years. (How many years)

ACTIVITY 13

Student´s name: _____

Put in the correct verb form into the gap. Use **Simple Past**.

Example: ____ they _____ their friends? (**to meet**)

Answer: **Did** they **meet** their friends?

1) _____ you _____ the door? (**to close**)

2) _____ Claire _____ the housework? (**to finish**)

3) _____ he _____ a bath yesterday? (**to have**)

4) _____ the boy _____ into the lake? (**to jump**)

5) _____ Ronald _____ the Tower of London? (**to visit**)

- 6) _____ Peggy and Olivia _____ after the baby? (**to look**)
- 7) _____ she _____ the invitation cards herself? (**to make**)
- 8) _____ the girl _____ the ketchup bottle? (**to drop**)
- 9) _____ Tim _____ the green T-shirt last Monday? (**to buy**)
- 10) _____ they _____ karate this morning? (**to practise**)

ACTIVITY 14

Student's name: _____

Put in the correct verb forms and the nouns into the gaps. Use **Simple Past**.

Example: _____ their friends? (**they/to meet**)

Answer: *Did they meet* their friends?

- 1) _____ after the cat? (*the dog/to run*)
- 2) _____ photos when you were on holiday?
(*you/to take*)
- 3) _____ to music yesterday evening? (*Steven/to listen*)
- 4) _____ a cup of tea in the café? (*the ladies/to have*)
- 5) _____ text messages during the French lesson?
(*Nancy/to send*)
- 6) _____ pullovers last Friday? (*Melissa and Ruth/to wear*)
- 7) _____ hello to people in the street? (*your brother/to say*)
- 8) _____ the windows in your classroom? (*the teacher/to open*)
- 9) _____ chess two weeks ago? (*the girls in your class/to play*)
- 10) _____ breakfast last morning? (*your mother/to make*)

<p style="text-align: center;">PASADO SIMPLE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Y</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Los usos del Did</p>	<p>Afirmativa: Sujeto + Verbo terminado en “ed” si es regular</p> <p>Negativa: Sujeto + <i>did</i> (en todas las personas) + <i>not</i> + Verbo en infinitivo sin “to”</p> <p>Interrogativa: <i>Did</i> (en todas las personas) + Sujeto + Verbo en infinitivo sin “to”</p> <p>Ejemplos: I closed the shop yesterday morning</p> <p>I did not close the shop yesterday morning</p> <p>Did I close the shop yesterday morning?</p> <p>She stopped the car next to the traffic lights</p> <p>She did not stop the car next to the traffic lights</p> <p>Did she stop the car next to the traffic lights?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Para expresar acciones que ocurrieron en un momento determinado del pasado y que tuvieron su principio y su fin</p>
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ACTIVITY 15

Student's name: _____

En los siguientes **textos** debes colocar los verbos entre paréntesis en Pasado Simple. Luego puedes traducirlos al español.

John, my best friend (see)..... a car accident last night when he was coming back to his home.

He (do not know) what to do, so he (decide) to call the police, and a few minutes later also (arrive)



..... two ambulances. Fortunately nobody (be)..... hurt, however the local authorities (start) a full investigation.

Four burglars (rob)..... the International Bank last night.

The men (have) guns and (force)the employees to give them all the money. The customers (be) very scared when the robbers (take) a person with them as a hostage. When they (go) out the police (catch) and (take) them to prison.



Last Sunday Michael (go) to his grandparent's farm for first time. As his car is not very big, he (do not take) so much luggage.

He (want) to get to the farm very quickly, so he (do not stop)..... to buy any petrol. Fortunately there (not be) much traffic so he (can) arrive to the house very early to have breakfast.

ACTIVITY 16

Student's name: _____

Completa la siguiente conversación utilizando la forma pasada del verbo simple que se indique entre paréntesis.

Susan: Hello

Jane: Hi

Susan: Where (do) _____ you (go) _____ on vacations?

Jane: I (go) _____ to the park. Where did you go?

Susan: I went to the beach. How did you (get) _____ there by car or by _____ plane?

Jane: I (go) _____ by car and you?

Susan: I went by car too. How (is) _____ the weather?

Jane: The weather was fine. How (is) _____ the weather on the beach?

It was sunny or cloudy?

Susan: It (is) _____ hot and very sunny. What you (do) _____ at _____ the park?

Jane: The park (is) _____ so beautiful and big. Many children (are) _____ playing with they're friends. I (look) _____ different kind of _____ animals. I (see) _____ an old man feeding some birds, an organ grinder playing beauty songs and a cotton candy seller. How (is) _____ your hotel?

Susan: The hotel (is) _____ perfect it (has) _____ three pools and _____ a private beach.

Jane: Sounds fun, I (have) _____ a lot of fun too, the park (is) _____ big and (has) _____ not only a little zoo, it also (has) _____ a large pool and a nice view to the beach. I (go) _____ to the _____ park every 2 or 3 days a week. I (walk) _____ in the beach, I _____ (love) to play with the sand, sometimes I (swim) _____ in the pool because the water (is) _____ very nice and warm.

ACTIVITY 17

Student's name: _____

Escribe la forma correcta del verbo en pasado.

1. Children _____ (dress) quickly.
2. I _____ (help) my mother in the kitchen.
3. We _____ (walk) in the park.
4. They _____ (wash) their clothes in the bathroom.
5. We _____ (watch) an interesting film.
6. Students _____ (work) in the garden.
7. the girl _____ (sky) very fast.
8. Dan _____ (play) basketball.
9. Henry _____ (ski) down the hill.
10. It _____ (rain) a lot.

ACTIVITY 18

Student's name: _____

Reescribe las oraciones en negación.

1. I sat at the fireplace. _____
2. He had a break for lunch. _____
3. We spoke very quietly. _____
4. They ran home. _____
5. He paid for the lunch. _____
6. It made a nest. _____
7. Children went home. _____
8. Ducks swam in the lake. _____
9. She saw her friend. _____
10. Birds flew abroad. _____

11. They stood at the door. _____

12. My mother said to go to the school.

ACTIVITY 19

Student's name: _____

Escucha la canción y cambia los verbos al tiempo pasado.

"Who Knew" (Pink).

You _____ (take) my hand, you _____ (show) me
how

You _____ (promise) me you'd be around

Uh huh, that's right

I _____ (take) your words and I _____ (believe)

In everything you _____ (say) to me

Yeah huh, that's right

If someone _____ (say) three years from now

You'd be long gone

I'd stand up and punch them out

'Cause they're all wrong

I know better

'Cause you _____ (say)
forever And ever, who knew?

Remember when we _____ (be) such fools

And so convinced and just too cool

Oh no, no no

I wish I _____ (can) touch you again

I wish I _____(can) still call you a friend
I'd give anything

When someone _____(say) count your blessings now
For they're long gone
I guess I just _____(not know) how
I _____ (be) all wrong

But they _____ know) better
Still you _____ (say) forever and ever
Who knew? Yeah yeah

I'll keep you locked in my head
Until we meet again
Until we, until we meet again
And I won't forget you my friend
What _____(happen)?

If someone _____ (say) three years from now
You'd be long gone
I'd stand up and punch them out
?Cause they're all wrong

And that last kiss I'll cherish
Until we meet again
And time makes it harder
I wish I could remember

But I keep your memory
You visit me in
my sleep My

darling, who
knew?

My darling
My darling,
who knew?

My darling I miss you

My darling, who knew?

Who knew?

USED TO

Grammar: Used to (af-neg-int)

Vocabulary: daily activities

We use 'used to' for something that happened regularly in the past but no longer happens.

- I used to smoke a packet a day but I stopped two years ago.
- Ben used to travel a lot in his job but now, since his promotion, he doesn't.
- I used to drive to work but now I take the bus.

We also use it for something that was true but no longer is.

- There used to be a cinema in the town but now there isn't.
- She used to have really long hair but she's had it all cut off.
- I didn't use to like him but now I do.

'Used to do' is different from 'to be used to doing' and 'to get used to doing' to be used to doing

We use 'to be used to doing' to say that something is normal, not unusual.

- I'm used to living on my own. I've done it for quite a long time.
- Hans has lived in England for over a year so he is used to driving on the left now.
- They've always lived in hot countries so they aren't used to the cold weather here.

To get used to doing

We use 'to get used to doing' to talk about the process of something becoming normal for us.

- I didn't understand the accent when I first moved here but I quickly got used to it.
- She has started working nights and is still getting used to sleeping during the day.
- I have always lived in the country but now I'm beginning to get used to living in the city.

ACTIVITY 20

Student's name: _____

Cambia las siguientes oraciones usando el Used to.

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

ACTIVITY 21

Student's name: _____

Traduce estas frases al inglés usando el USED TO:

1. Antes el invierno en Madrid era más frío.

2. Antes yo pensaba que Andorra era parte de Francia.

3. ¿Qué sueles hacer en verano?

4. ¿Qué hacías en verano?

5. Jorge es abogado, pero antes era profesor.

6. ¿Qué sueles hacer los fines de semana?

7. Solía levantarme pronto.

8. Suelo levantarme pronto.

9. Antes tenían el pelo largo.

10. Su coche no suele funcionar cuando hace mucho frío.

11. A los extranjeros les suele gustar el flamenco.

'Used to' or 'use to' vs would

I was asked on Pal Talk recently how to use **used to** and **would**.

If we say something used to happen we are talking about repeated *events* and *actions* in the past, usually things that happened a long time ago and are now finished.

To express this we can use either **used to** or **would**.

- *When I was young I **used to play** with my dolls. = When I was young I **would play** with my dolls.*

Of course I no longer play with dolls!

- *We **used to go out** a lot in the summer.*

Implies that we no longer go out much.

If you want to talk about repeated *states or habits* in the past, you must use **used to**, you cannot use **would** :

- *My dog **used to bark** at cats.*
- *I **used to** smoke.*
- *I **used to be** an administrative assistant.*
- *I **used to live** in England.*

You should use '**use to**' without a **d** in sentences when it follows '**did**' or '**didn't**' (don't worry too much about this because lots of people get it wrong).

The question form is '**Did** you **use to**...?'. When asking a closed question you put **did/didn't** in front of the subject followed by **use to**, you cannot use **would**.

- ***Did** you **use to** go out with my sister?*
- ***Did** they **use to** own the company?*
- ***Didn't** we **use to** go to the same school?*

Also when asking questions about states in the past you cannot use **would**.

- *What sort of things **did** you **use to** like when you were young?*

In the negative you cannot use **would** without a change in meaning.

- *I **didn't use to** play with my dolls.*

If I said I wouldn't play with my dolls. It would mean I refused to play with my dolls.

- *We **didn't use to** go out much in the winter months.*

If I said we wouldn't go out much. It would mean we refused to go out much.

! Note - The general rule is when there is **did or didn't** in the sentence, we say **use to** (without **d**) when there is no **did or didn't** in the sentence, we say **used to** (with **d**).

ACTIVITY 22

Student's name: _____

Completa las oraciones con el auxiliar que mejor corresponda.

1. he----- (not get) used to----- (drive) on the right when he was in Spain.
2. Peter and Jane _____ (argue): I could hear from my room. _____ (it/ever/snow) in India?
3. Don't make a noise. The children _____ (try) to sleep.
4. What _____ (your father/do)? He's a teacher, but he _____ (not work)at the moment.
5. Can you drive? No, but I _____ (learn). My father _____ (teach) me. _____ (he/agree) with you when you told him about it.
6. The children _____ (stay) with granny this week,. How often _____ (the stay) with her?
7. Lee _____ (often/study) every hard. In fact, whenever I _____ (see) him he _____ (study) something.
8. Diana is a nurse. She _____ (begin) _____ (work) nights two years ago. At first she _____ (not be) used to _____ (get up)

ACTIVITY 23

Student's name: _____

Identify the activities you "Used To" do when you were a child, then write a sentence using "USED TO"



Jump the rope
playground



Go to the



Play Soccer



Celebrate birthdays



Fly Kites



Play in the see-saw
skateboarding



Play hide-and-seek



Go

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____

ACTIVITY 24

Student's name: _____

Conversation. Read and practice. Then create a conversation similar to the example in pairs.

Jim: Hi, Dave what are you doing tomorrow? Do you have any plans for this weekend?

Dave: Well, I used to run on Saturdays mornings and then have breakfast with my wife, but now I don't have time.

Jim: I know what you mean. When I was younger I used to spend the time on myself, but now I need to do many things with my sons.

Dave: Yeah, I remember when I was a child, I used to play soccer, I used to go out with my friends after school, then we used to watch some movies.

Jim: I remember I used to play in a band with my friends too and I used to have long hair. But now that we grew up we have more responsibilities.

Dave: That's right. Life changes.

ACTIVITY 25

Student's name: _____

For each sentence, choose a variety of "used to", "be used to" or "get used to".

1. European drivers find it difficult to _____ (drive) on the left when they visit Britain.
2. See that building there? I _____ (go) to school there, but now it's a factory.
3. I've only been at this company a couple of months. I _____ (still not) how they do things round here.
4. When I first arrived in this neighbourhood, I _____ (live) in a house. I had always lived in apartment buildings.
5. Working till 10pm isn't a problem. I _____ (finish) late. I did it in my last job too.
6. I can't believe they are going to build an airport just two miles from our new house! I will _____ (never) all that noise! What a nightmare.
7. His father _____ (smoke) twenty cigars a day - now he doesn't smoke at all!
8. Whenever all my friends went to discos, I _____ (never go) with them, but now I enjoy it.
9. I _____ (drive) as I have had my driving licence almost a year now.
10. When Max went to live in Italy, he _____ (live) there very quickly. He's a very open minded person.

ACTIVITY 26

Student's name: _____

Read the following story then answer the items below.

Living in Italy

Robert Mbugu is from Senegal, but now he lives in Cagliari. He arrived here four years ago. When he arrived, he thought everything was very strange - especially the food. Now he likes the food but there are some other things he still doesn't like. For example, he thinks the weather is very cold in the winter. He hates the cold weather in winter and will probably always hate it! When he arrived, he didn't speak any Italian but after two years, he could speak Italian quite well.

In Senegal, Robert was a builder and worked very hard. He also works hard in Cagliari selling Leonardo di Caprio cigarette lighters. So, for him, hard work has never been a problem. In Senegal, there are less cars so the pollution in Cagliari was a problem for him but now, slowly, he is becoming accustomed to it. Before, he had some breathing problems but now, he is healthier.

Changes in Robert's life

Use 'used to' + infinitive and complete these sentences.

Past

Robert _____ Italian food.

Robert _____ Italian food.

Robert _____ hard work.

Robert _____ Italian language.

ACTIVITY 27

Student's name: _____

Complete the story about Robert.

I _____ live in Romania but now I live in Barcelona, Spain. I have lived here for seven years now, so I _____ the lifestyle. Life is more hectic here than in Romania. I had to _____ eating lots of seafood. In Romania I _____ eat fish only once or twice a year. It took me a while to _____ having lunch late - the first months in Barcelona I _____ be hungry all the time! I also had to _____ a different mentality. People in Barcelona are more laid-back and spend time outdoors with their friends. Now I _____ meeting up with friends after dinner, which often happens after 10 o'clock at night. The thing I can't _____ is the coffee. In Romania I _____ drink a lot of coffee but it was much less strong. Now I always add extra water to my coffee to be able to drink it.

ACTIVITY 28

Student's name: _____

Answer these questions about your childhood?

1. What candies did you use to eat?

2. Who used to be your best friend?

3. What tv program did you use to watch?

4. What sport did you use to play?

5. What place did you use to go to?

6. What kind of music did you use to listen?

THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE / PAST PROGRESSIVE

The past continuous tense has these uses:

It is used to talk about something that was happening at some time in the past. The action had not finished at a particular time in the past.

Three years ago I was living in Germany.
I was talking to my friend at ten o'clock last night. (I began talking to her before ten o'clock. I was talking to her after ten o'clock.)

It is used to talk about something that was happening when another past action was completed. It is used with the past simple tense.

I was walking down the street when I saw the 'Sale' sign. We were playing when my brother ran away and caught a bus.



It is used to talk about two actions in the past that happened at the same time and were continuous.

I was talking to my friend while I was washing the dishes. The sun was shining while we were walking in the park.



Past Continuous Forms - Positive

I was eating an apple.

You were eating an apple.

He / she / it was eating an apple.

We were eating apples.

They were eating apples.

Past Continuous Forms - Negative

I wasn't (was not) eating an apple.

You weren't (were not) eating an apple.

He / she / it wasn't (was not) eating an apple.

We weren't (were not) eating apples.

They weren't (were not) eating apples.

Past Continuous Forms - Question

What was I eating?

What were you eating?

What was he / she / it eating?

What were we eating?

What were they eating?

The past continuous tense is made with was I were + the present participle. (The present participle is the base of a verb + ing e.g. talk --> talking).

ACTIVITY 29

Student's name: _____

Exercise 1

Write the present participle of these verbs. (Be careful with your spelling!) Two are done for you as examples.

<u>rain</u> --> raining	come
<u>walk</u> --> walking	choose
<u>stand</u>	drive
<u>work</u>	ride
<u>buy</u>	stop
<u>sleep</u>	run
<u>go</u>	leave
<u>eat</u>	cut
<u>listen</u>	put

ACTIVITY 30

Student's name: _____

Exercise 2

Complete these sentences with the verb in the brackets. Put each verb in the past continuous tense.

- I lost my keys when I _____ home. (walk)
- It was raining while we _____ dinner. (have)
- I saw the department stores when I _____ on the bus (sit)
- Her phone rang while she _____ to her new boss. (talk)
- My friends _____ to work when they heard the news on the radio. (drive)
- He _____ his bicycle when the cat ran across the road. (ride)
- We couldn't go to the beach because it _____ . (rain)
- It was a lovely day. The sun was shining and the birds _____ in the trees. (sing)

PAST PROGRESSIVE



I	was	<i>playing.</i>
You	were	
He	was	
She	was	
It	was	
We	were	
They	were	

I	wasn't	<i>playing.</i>
You	weren't	
He	wasn't	
She	wasn't	
It	wasn't	
We	weren't	
They	weren't	

wasn't = was not
weren't = were not

Yes,

No,

Was	I	playing?
Were	you	
Was	he	
Was	she	
Was	it	
Were	we	
Were	they	

I	was.	I	wasn't.
you	were.	you	weren't.
he	was.	he	wasn't.
she	was.	she	wasn't.
it	was.	it	wasn't.
we	were.	we	weren't.
they	were.	they	weren't.

ACTIVITY 31

Student's name: _____

- **Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. Use the words in the above boxes.**

1. A: Were they watching TV at midnight? B: No, they weren't.
2. We _____ eating lunch in the cafeteria at noon.
3. A: _____ you talking on the phone a few minutes ago? B: No, I _____.
4. I _____ walking home when I saw the car accident.
5. My classmate and I _____ studying together at the library.
6. While he _____ cleaning the house, we _____ cooking.
7. A: What _____ you doing at one o'clock? B: I sleeping.
8. The car engine _____ working, so I had to fix it.
9. A: _____ you listening to the teacher? B: Yes, I _____.
10. At seven o'clock, Mr. Smith _____ robbing the bank.
11. Steven _____ doing his homework, he was playing with his friends.
12. It _____ raining last night, so I took my umbrella.
13. Anne _____ studying in London last year.
14. I _____ working as a teacher when I first met your mother.
15. We _____ swimming while you _____ playing volleyball.

PAST PROGRESSIVE / SIMPLE PAST

ACTIVITY 32

Student's name: _____

Fill in the correct form of the past tense.

1. I _____ my old friend in town the other day. He _____ to ignore me and _____ somewhere else. **(SEE, SEEM, LOOK)**
2. The teacher _____ a photo of us while we _____ up the tree. **(TAKE, CLIMB)**
3. We _____ Martha at the airport last week. She _____ for the arrival of her sister while we _____ to New York. **(MEET, WAIT, TRAVEL)**
4. "What _____ to him? – He _____ totally surprised when I _____ him." – **(YOU SAY, LOOK, SEE)**
5. He _____ exam papers when I _____ him. **(CORRECT, VISIT)**
6. A man _____ on the road while I _____ my bike. Luckily, I _____ not to crash into him. **(FALL, RIDE, MANAGE)**
7. We _____ a few miles off the coast when a horrible thunderstorm _____ up. We _____ to get to safety as soon as possible. **(SAIL, COME, HAVE)**
8. I haven't seen him for ages. When I last _____ him, he _____ for a new job. **(SEE, LOOK)**
9. While the two teams _____ up everyone _____ a flag. It _____ a very emotional moment. **(WARM, WAVE, BE)**
10. "What _____ when I _____ to your place yesterday evening?" – "I _____ the baby". **(YOU DO, COME, FEED)**
11. I _____ down a dark alley when suddenly I _____ footsteps. I _____ around and _____ that an old woman with a dog _____ me. **(WALK, HEAR, TURN, SEE, FOLLOW)**
12. "Why _____ out last night?" – "I _____ too tired and _____ to stay at home." **(YOU NOT GO, BE, DECIDE)**
13. The policeman asked me, "How fast _____ when you _____ the old lady in front of you?" **(YOU DRIVE, SEE)**
14. Mom _____ dinner when we _____ home from football practice. **(PREPARE, GET)**
15. When I _____ young, I always _____ to be a pilot. **(BE, WANT)**
16. Last Sunday afternoon I _____ for a walk in the park and _____ a cup of coffee at a local restaurant. **(GO, HAVE)**
17. When the _____ to the airport the plane _____ off. **(GET, JUST TAKE)**
18. I _____ on a bench in the park when a man _____ up to me and _____ to know what time it _____. **(SIT, COME, WANT, BE)**

ACTIVITY 33

Student's name: _____

INSTRUCTIONS: WRITE THE -ING FORM OF THE FOLLOWING VERBS.

BASE FORM	-ING FORM	BASE FORM	-ING FORM
DO	DOING	LISTEN	
PLAY		LEARN	
HIT		SEE	
EAT		WATCH	
READ		WASH	

ACTIVITY 34

Student's name: _____

INSTRUCTIONS: COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH THE VERBS IN -ING FORM.

SAMUEL WAS _____ (RUN) IN THE PARK RIGHT NOW.

THEY WERE _____ (TRAVEL) TO OAXACA.

I WAS _____ (WORK) IN WALMART.

PAULA WAS _____ (BAKE) A CAKE.

WE WERE _____ (WASH) THE CAR.

ACTIVITY 35

Student's name: _____

INSTRUCTIONS: CHOOSE THE CORRECT VERB TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCES.

SAMUEL WAS (PLAYING / DOING) AN INSTRUMENT.

ALEJANDRO WAS (WATCHING / WASHING) A MOVIE.

THEY WERE (CLIMBING / DOING) A TREE.

THE MECHANIC WAS (TRAVELING / FIXING) A CAR.

THE DOG WAS (BOWLING / LICKING) A BONE.

SIMPLE PAST EXERCISES

ACTIVITY 36

Student's name: _____

INSTRUCTIONS: WRITE THE SIMPLE PAST FORM OF THE FOLLOWING VERBS. WE HAVE REGULAR VERBS AND IRREGULAR VERBS.

BASE FORM	SIMPLE PAST	SPANISH	BASE FORM	SIMPLE PAST	SPANISH
PLAY			SEE		
STUDY			DO		
WATCH			GO		
WASH			ANSWER		
READ			RUN		

ACTIVITY 37

Student's name: _____

INSTRUCTIONS: COMPLETE THE EXERCISE BY WRITING THE VERBS IN SIMPLE PAST. YOU CAN WRITE THE POSITIVE FORM OR THE NEGATIVE FORM.

1. MY FATHER _____ (SEE) A MOVIE YESTERDAY.
2. MY SISTER _____ (NOT DO) HER SCIENCE HOMEWORK.
3. PABLO _____ (GO) TO A CONCERT LAST MONTH.
4. WE _____ (NOT PLAY) SOCCER BECAUSE IT WAS RAINING.
5. MARCELA _____ (VISIT) TAMAULIPAS LAST YEAR.

ACTIVITY 38

Student's name: _____

INSTRUCTIONS: UNSCRAMBLE WORDS. WRITE IN THE CORRECT ORDER THE WORDS.

1. YESTERDAY ----- SAMUEL ----- ENGLISH ----- STUDIED

.

2. RAN ----- THEY ----- WEEK ----- IN THE ----- LAST ----- PARK

.

3. A CAKE ----- MY ----- BAKED ----- MOM

.

4. MARCELO ----- YESTERDAY ----- FORTNITE ----- PLAYED

.

5. I ----- HAMBURGER ----- A ----- ATE ----- LAST ----- WEEK

Material de Apoyo

Nombre del video	Links
El pasado continuo o progresivo en inglés	https://youtu.be/mZ5ibmL8S-w
Cómo usar was / were	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r8Hv3GOv_b0
Reglas del Gerundio	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3AKXJbVu5sc&t=23s
Past simple vs Past progressive	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uFcq-YPaDd0
Descarga el listado de verbos comunes + audios:	http://bit.ly/2BfSnPj
Reglas del “-ing”	http://bit.ly/33AidcA

(HABILIDADES PASADAS = could – was able / were able).

COULD, WAS / WERE ABLE TO

GRAMMAR: (GRAMÁTICA)

We have two phrases to talk about Past abilities. (Tenemos dos frases para hablar de Habilidades Pasadas).

1.- **Was / Were able to** are used to talk about specific achievements. (**Was / Were able to** son usados para hablar de logros específicos).

Affirmative form. (Forma Afirmativa)

Subject + was / were able to + verb infinitive + complement.

(Sujeto + was / were able to + verbo normal + complemento).

Ex: I **was able to** jump so high. (Yo era capaz de saltar tan alto).

Ex: Erick and Luis **were able to** sing in concerts. (Erick y Luis eran capaces de cantar en conciertos).

Negative form.(Forma Negativa)

Subject + wasn't / weren't able to + verb infinitive + complement

(Sujeto + wasn't / weren't able to + verbo normal + complemento).

Ex: I **wasn't able to** jump so high. (Yo no era capaz de saltar tan alto)

Ex: Erick and Luis **weren't able to** sing in concerts. (Erick y Luis no eran capaces de cantar en conciertos).

Question form. (Forma de Pregunta)

Was / Were + Subject + able to + verb infinitive + complement?

(Was / Were + Sujeto + able to + verbo normal + complemento?)

Ex: **Was he able to** jump so high? (¿El era capaz de saltar tan alto?)

Ex: **Were Erick and Luis able to** sing in concerts? (¿Erick y Luis eran capaces de cantar en conciertos?).

2.- **Could** is used to talk about general skills or abilities in the Past. (**Could** es usado para hablar de destrezas o habilidades en el Pasado).

Affirmative Form (Forma Afirmativa).

Subject + **could** + verb infinitive + complement

(Sujeto + could + verbo normal + complemento).

Ex: I **could** spend hours jumping on a bouncing castle when I was Little,

(Yo podía pasar horas saltando en un castillo inflable cuando era pequeño).

Ex: My parents **could** stay awake all night when they were younger.

(Mis papas podían estar despiertos toda la noche cuando eran más jóvenes).

Negative form. (Forma Negativa)

Subject + **couldn't** + verb infinitive + complement

(Sujeto + couldn't + verbo normal + complemento).

Ex: I **couldn't** spend hours jumping on a bouncing castle.

(Yo no podía pasar horas saltando en un castillo inflable cuando era pequeño).

Ex: My parents **couldn't** stay awake all night.

(Mis papas no podían estar despiertos toda la noche).

- ❖ Note: **There is no difference between them when used in a Negative sentence.**
- ❖ (Nota: No hay diferencias entre ellos cuando se usan en forma Negativa. En la forma Negativa se pueden usar cualquiera de los dos, independientemente que sean logros específicos o solamente habilidades pasadas)
- ❖ Ex: My cousin couldn't finish his university education.
- ❖ Ex: My cousin wasn't able to finish his university education.

Question form. (Forma de Pregunta)

Could + Subject + verb infinitive + complement?

(Could + Sujeto + verbo normal + complemento?)

Ex: **Could** you stay awake all night? (¿Tú podías quedarte despierto toda la noche?)

Ex: **Could** they ride a bike? (¿Ellos podían montar en bicicleta?)

ACTIVITY 39

Student's name: _____

Choose the correct option. Sometimes more than one option is possible, remember that in Negative form is the same even if its an achievement or a general ability. (Elige la opción correcta. Algunas veces más de una opción es posible, recuerda que en la forma Negativa es lo mismo aún si es un logro o una habilidad general).

1.- I _____ to jump the rope when I was 5!

- a) could b) was able to c) were able to

2.- Dan and Tina _____ ride a bike to work last week because it was sunny.

- a) could b) was able to c) were able to

3.- When I was in college, I met a guy who _____ to speak 7 languages.

- a) could b) was able to c) were able to

4.- He hurt his leg, so he _____ walk very well.

- a) couldn't b) wasn't able to c) weren't able to

5.- Mozart _____ compose little pieces of music even when he was only five years old.

- a) could b) was able to c) were able to

6.- My friends and I _____ spend another moment in that restaurant. It was terrible!

- a) couldn't b) wasn't able to c) weren't able to

ACTIVITY 40

Student's name: _____

Choose the correct option for each sentence. Sometimes more than one option is possible. (Elige la opción correcta para cada oración. Algunas veces más de una opción es posible)

1.- _____ get the 10:00 train?

- a) Could you b) Was you able to c) Were you able to

2.- _____ find your mom's purse?

- a) Could you b) Was you able to c) Were you able to

3.- _____ speak German as a child?

- a) Could you b) Was you able to c) Were you able to

4.- We _____ get tickets for the concert! It wasn't easy but we did it.

- a) could b) was able to c) were able to

5.- _____ understand what he was talking about?

- a) Could you b) Was you able to c) Were you able to

6.- My little sister _____ to walk when she was less than a year old.

- a) could b) was able to c) were able to

ACADEMIA INGLÉS NUEVO LEÓN

ACTIVITY 41

Student's name: _____

Read the text and look at the images. Then answer the Questions. (Lee el texto y mira las imágenes. Después responde las Preguntas)



Katie was having her birthday party at the park. She was turning six. Her parents and her sisters went to the park early to set up. One good thing about the park was that they had a lot of tables. They covered tables with colorful tablecloths.

They put out napkins, cups, forks and plates. Then they put out the food. There were corndogs, popsicles, chips, sandwiches, candies, chocolate bars, cupcakes, hamburgers, soda, and a big birthday cake of course. Everything looked delicious, and the best part is that you could eat all you wanted because there was plenty of everything. Finally, they hung some balloons and decorations.

Everyone started to show up. There were many things that kids could do. There was a bouncing castle, a set of swings and a big slide. There were mini water guns, too! It was a sunny, warm day, so kids could get wet.

Later, after everyone ate, it was time for a piñata. When candy and toys fell out, everyone grabbed as many as they could! Finally, it was time to sing “Happy Birthday” and eat cake. It was an awesome party. Katie really enjoyed it.

1.- Katie was turning four years old.

- a) True b) False

2.- Katie’s family has to set up before the party.

- a) True b) False

3.- There were pizza to eat.

- a) True b) False

4.- Jump in a bouncing castle was an activity at the party.

- a) True b) False

5.- Katie didn’t ike her birthday party.

- a) True b) False

ACTIVITY 42

Student’s name: _____

Answer the following questions. (Responde las siguientes preguntas).

1.- What was your most memorable birthday? (¿Cuál fue el cumpleaños más memorable, el que más recuerdes o que te gustó más?)

2.- What did you usually do to celebrate your birthday when you were a child? (¿Que hacías normalmente para celebrar tu cumpleaños cuando eras un niño?)

3.- What gifts did you like to receive on your birthday? (¿Qué regalos te gustaba recibir en tu cumpleaños?)

4.- What flavor cake or what type of food did you like to eat on your birthday when you were a child? (¿Qué sabor de pastel o qué tipo de comida te gustaba comer en tu cumpleaños cuando eras un niño?)

5.- What was something that you could do when you were a kid but can't now? (¿Qué era algo que podías hacer cuando eras un niño pero ahora no puedes?)

6.- What was something that you couldn't do when you were a kid but you can do really well now? (¿Qué era algo que no podías hacer cuando eras niño pero lo puedes hacer realmente bien ahora?)

7.- What was something you wished you could do when you were a child? (¿Qué era algo que deseabas poder hacer cuando eras niño?)

ONLINE REFERENCE

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<http://superprof.es>

<https://es.liveworksheets.com>

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