

PROPÓSITO:

Intercambia opiniones sobre situaciones de interés personal, escolar o social. (Taller 1, Periodo 1)

MOTIVACIÓN:

- What are your Friends' interés and favorite spare-time activities?
- Do you think it's hard being a teenager? Why? Why not?
- Do you think that the best time in a person's life is their youth? Why? Why not?

EXPLICACIÓN:**IT'S THE LAW**

Laws affect our lives every day, but people have very different opinions about what should be legal and what should be illegal, depending on where they live.

Look at the signs and say what you are not allowed to do. Use the phrases in the box:



*you're not allowed to...
 *It's strictly forbidden to...
 *It's illegal to...
 *...is against the law
 *...is banned...

**GRAMMAR:**

Past Simple

A: What time did you get home yesterday?

B. I got home at 7 o'clock. I had dinner and went to bed. Used to:

- Karen didn't used to work out when she was younger.
- She used to spend her time surfing the Net.

1. El pasado simple se utiliza para hablar de una acción concreta que comenzó y acabó en el pasado. En este caso equivale al pretérito indefinido español. Generalmente, lo usamos con adverbios de tiempo como "last year", "yesterday", "last night"...

¿Cuándo utilizamos el pasado simple en inglés?

Lo utilizamos en cuatro situaciones:

1. Cuando queremos hablar de una acción que ocurrió en el pasado y terminó en el pasado e indicamos el tiempo en el que ocurrió la acción (“anoche” y “ayer”). Observa los siguientes ejemplos:

- Last night I played soccer (Anoche jugué fútbol)
- I wrote a letter yesterday (Escribí una carta ayer)

2. Cuando hablamos de una acción que era habitual en el pasado; como cuando hablamos de nuestra infancia:

- I played soccer all day long when I was a child (Jugaba fútbol todo el día cuando era niño)
- When my sister was younger, she wrote letters to my parents. (Cuando mi hermana era más joven, escribía cartas para mis padres)

3. Para hablar de hechos conectados en una secuencia de tiempo cronológica en el pasado.

- Last night I arrived home, cooked dinner and went directly to bed. (Anoche llegué a casa, cociné la cena y me fui directamente a la cama.)

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2. el verbo modal “used to” para indicar algo que ocurría o sucedía en el pasado de manera habitual. También, se utiliza para algo que antes era verdad pero ya no lo es. Como con los otros verbos modales, “used to” está seguido por la forma base del verbo (el infinitivo sin “to”).

Hay dos formas de traducir esta expresión: Solía y Acostumbraba a. Ambas opciones significan lo mismo. Ejemplos:

- He used to play the piano with Simon and his granddad. / Él solía tocar la guitarra con Simón y con su abuelo.
- She used to drive her brother’s car when he was not home. / Ella acostumbraba a conducir el auto de su hermano cuando él no estaba en casa.

EJERCICIOS:

JUVENILE LAWS

1. Read the article below. Underline the unknown words and look up them in the dictionary:

A. PHONETICS SOUNDS []

B. GRAMMATICAL CATEGORY: ARTICLE, NOUN, VERB, ADVERB, PREPOSITION

C. MEANING

2. Make a list of the verbs taken from the READING.

3. Match the words / phrases 1-8 from the text with the definitions a - h:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. crowd (entertainment) | a. include |
| 2. feature (entertainment) | b. use a machine or make it work |
| 3. consent (marriage) | c. do something illegal |
| 4. neglect (pets) | d. required by law |
| 5. operate (work) | e. a large number of people in a public place |
| 6. break the law (work) | f. not look after something as much as is necessary |
| 7. mandatory (safety) | g. a person who rides a bicycle |
| 8. cyclist (safety) | h. permission |



JUVENILE LAWS

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Entertainment
Teens around the world hang out at malls. In some places, however, they might have to bring their mom along to get in in the future. In some states of the U.S.A., the law says that after a certain hour people under 16 can't go to the mall without an adult. Store owners complain that crowds of teenagers frighten away other customers. Teens also enjoy playing video games that feature a lot of violence. Be careful! In Illinois, for example, it is forbidden for anyone under 18 to buy games featuring violence.

Marriage
The ancient Romans allowed girls to get married at 12 and boys at 14, without their parents' consent. In Scotland, this law was applied until 1929, but not many people got married so young. In the Middle Ages, however, marriages at 12 or 13 were common, but life was harder and shorter then and people didn't live to be much older than 30. Today, in the U.K.

and in Australia, teens can get married at 16 with one parent's consent. At 18, they don't need their parents' consent.

Pets
In the U.K., teenagers can get a pet at the age of 12. Many people, however, believe that this is too young and a new law should increase the age to 16. They say that a 12-year-old might be excited about the pet at first, but later might get tired of taking care of the animal and neglect it. On the other hand, many think that kids make responsible pet owners.

Work
Do you know at what age teens are legally allowed to work? In the U.S.A., it's 14 and in the U.K., 13. However, if their parents own the business, they can work even when they're younger. In India, teens can work at 14, with no limits on the number of hours, but they can't work in dangerous industries. In the U.S.A., any teen under 16 operating machinery is breaking

Safety
There are lots of laws to protect people and keep them safe, but people don't agree on what is safe and what isn't. In Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Finland and in most states of the U.S.A. it is mandatory for cyclists of all ages to wear a helmet. In some states of the U.S.A., only those 12 years and younger have to wear one. However, in the U.K., bicycle helmets are not required. Many argue that helmets may not prevent injuries and that some teens may not take up cycling because of the way they look.

2. Complete the sentences with the Past Simple of the verbs in the box:

Mow	not come	start	work	have	tell	stay	forget	get
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1. Why _____ you _____ to the movies yesterday?

B. I _____ a terrible headache so I _____ at home.

2. You're late! The movie _____ half hour ago and we missed the beginning.

B. But you _____ me that it starts at 8 p.m.

A. No, I _____.

3. _____ you _____ the lawn?

B. No, I didn't.

A. Why not?

B. I _____.

4. My father _____ with my grandfather on the farm from a very young age and he _____ at the age of 22.

USED TO:

1. My sister and I _____ eat lots of candies, but now I can't eat them because I am on a diet.

use to

didn't use to

used to

2. Frank _____ go to parties, but now he goes partying three times a week.

used to

didn't use to

didn't used to

3. When I was in college, I was disciplined; I _____ get all A's in my classes.

used to

didn't use to

use to

4. _____ go out with her when she was still my girlfriend?

Did you used to

didn't use to

Did you use to

5. When I was sad, I _____ cry in my bedroom.

used to

did used to

use to

EVALUACIÓN:

Se calificará el trabajo realizado teniendo en cuenta la participación durante las actividades y el desarrollo de las GUÍAS FORMATIVAS durante las clases utilizando los medios y recursos ofrecidos por la Institución:

CARTILLAS, PLATAFORMA COLEGIOSONLINE, PLATAFORMA RADAR o mediante llamada telefónica por WhatsApp y el ingreso eventual a encuentros por MEET O ZOOM.

BIBLIOGRAFÍA:

<https://www.aprenderinglesrapidoysfacil.com/2013/06/02/uso-del-pasado-simple-en-ingles/>