

ENGLISH



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GRADO 701

THE PAST TENSE

THE VERB TO BE

PROPÓSITO → Identificar el pasado simple del verbo to be, en sus tres formas.

MOTIVACIÓN → Pasado Simple Verbo TO BE

PAST SIMPLE: VERBO TO BE (GRAMMAR)

PRESENT

I am/am not

You are/aren't

He is/isn't

She is/isn't

It is/isn't

We are/aren't

PAST

I was/wasn't

You were/weren't

He was/wasn't

She was/wasn't

It was/wasn't

We were/weren't

You are/aren't

→ You were/weren't

They are/aren't

→ They were/weren't

ACTIVITIES

① Choose: is/was (present/past)

a) My mother **was** very pretty when she was a baby.

b) This teacher is very nice. She **is** my favourite teacher!

c) He has a lot of homework today, he **is** very busy.

EXPLANATION

The past Tense, The Verb TO BE

AFFIRMATIVE		NEGATIVE		INTERROGATIVE	
I	WAS	I	WASN'T	WAS	I ... ?
YOU	WERE	YOU	WEREN'T	WERE	YOU ... ?
HE	WAS	HE	WASN'T	WAS	HE ... ?
SHE		SHE		WAS	SHE ... ?
IT		IT			IT ... ?
WE	WERE	WE	WEREN'T	WERE	WE ... ?
YOU		YOU			YOU ... ?
THEY		THEY			THEY ... ?

VERBO TO BE - PASADO SIMPLE

MODO AFIRMATIVO	MODO INTERROGATIVO	MODO NEGATIVO
I was Fui / era estuve / estaba	Was I? ¿fui? / ¿era? ¿estuve? / ¿estaba?	I was not no fui / no era no estuve no estaba
You were Fuiste eras estuviste / estabas	Were you? ¿fuiste? / ¿eras? ¿estuviste? / ¿estabas?	You were not no fuiste / no era no estuviste no estabas
He was Fue / era estuvo / estaba	Was he? ¿fue? / ¿era? ¿estuvo? / ¿estaba?	He was not no fue / no era no estuvo no estaba
She was Fue / era estuvo / estaba	Was she? ¿fue? / ¿era? ¿estuvo? / ¿estaba?	She was not no fue / no era no estuvo no estaba
It was Fue / era estuvo / estaba	Was it? ¿fue? / ¿era? ¿estuvo? / ¿estaba?	It was not no fue / no era no estuvo no estaba
We were Fuimos / éramos estuvimos estábamos	Were we? ¿fuimos? / ¿éramos? ¿estuvimos? / ¿estábamos?	We were not no fuimos / no éramos no estuvimos no estábamos
You were Fueron / eran estuvieron estaban	Were you? ¿fueron? / ¿eran? ¿estuvieron? / ¿estaban?	You were not no fueron / no eran no estuvieron no estaban
They were Fueron / eran estuvieron estaban	Were they? ¿fueron? / ¿eran? ¿estuvieron? / ¿estaban?	They were not no fueron / no eran no estuvieron no estaban

VERB TO BE (PAST TENSE)

AFFIRMATIVE

I was
You were
He was
She was
It was
We were
You were
They were

NEGATIVE

I wasn't
You weren't
He wasn't
She wasn't
It wasn't
We weren't
You weren't
They weren't

INTERROGATIVE

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

B E V E R B P A S T

Be Verbs (to be) are used to talk about where something or someone was and events and conditions in the past.

I	was	I was not	I wasn't
You	were	You were not	You weren't
He	was	He was not	He wasn't
She	was	She was not	She wasn't
It	was	It was not	It wasn't
We	were	We were not	We weren't
They	were	They were not	They weren't

Subject + be verb + past tense construction

ANSWERS

Was I?	Yes, you were	No, you weren't
Were you?	Yes, I was	No, I wasn't
Was he?	Yes, he was	No, he wasn't
Was she?	Yes, she was	No, she wasn't
Was it?	Yes, it was	No, it wasn't
Were we?	Yes, you were	No, you weren't
Were they?	Yes, they were	No, they weren't

Example 1: I was sad yesterday. *Strawberry Long Legs* was at her friend's house and *Mike* was looking for his skateboard. There was no one to play with me. But today we can play together all day long so I'm happy.

Example 2: Hi! When I was in the second grade I was very short and my favorite color was pink, so my nickname was "Strawberry Shortcake." Now I'm in the sixth grade and I'm very tall, but I still like pink! So now my nickname is "Strawberry Long Legs!"

Example 3: Hi, I'm Mike. It was Saturday yesterday, but I wasn't very happy because I couldn't find my skateboard and helmet! They weren't in the garage, they weren't in my room, and they weren't in the garden. I was so sad. Then I found them. They were in my big sister's room! I was so mad!

Las reglas son las siguientes:

I, he, she, it - was

You, we, they - were

Para la primera y tercera persona del singular se usa la palabra was, para el resto se utiliza were.

Por ejemplo:

- She was a student → Ella era estudiante.
- They were doctors → Ellos eran doctores.

Para hacer una pregunta hay que colocar "was/were" al principio de la oración:

- Was she a student? → ¿Ella era estudiante?
- Were they doctors? → ¿Ellos eran doctores?

En las oraciones negativas hay que añadir el adverbio "not" y ponerlo después de la palabra "was/were".

Reverda que la mayoría de las veces se usa la contracción (forma abreviada) en las oraciones negativas:

"Wasn't = was not"

"Weren't = were not"

- He wasn't at the cinema with us: Él no estaba en el cine con nosotros.
- We weren't at home on Sunday: Nosotros no estábamos en casa el domingo.
- I wasn't hungry: No tenía hambre.

Verbo TO BE en pasado.

- I was - Yo fui, era o estuve.
- You were - Tú fuiste, eras o estuviste.
- She/he/it was - Él/Ella/ello fue, era o estuvo.
- We were - Nosotros fuimos, éramos o estuvimos.
- You were - Vosotros fuisteis, erais, o estuvisteis.

Exercises

Lesson 3 >> We are the champions!

① Complete the text with was/wasnt or were/werent.

MY BLOG!

There used to be a lot of bullying at my school and nothing ① **was** done to stop it. I used to have only one friend at school, Simon, and we ② **were** bullied a lot. I ③ **was** so scared that I never played football at lunch times and some days I ④ **wasn't** able to go to the toilet by myself. It ⑤ **was** really bad!

Then, one day our school introduced this amazing new bullying prevention program called KiVa. It ⑥ **was** developed in Finland by expert psychologists. The results from their research showed that most bullies behaved badly to get attention from the people watching, who in most cases, ⑦ **were** helping the victims, but ⑧ **were** making the problem worse by laughing and encouraging the bully. So we ⑨ **were** given KiVa classes where we ⑩ **were** shown how to be more empathetic and given strategies and ideas about how to stop bullying. KiVa doesn't focus on the victim, or the bully, but instead it empowers the person watching so they can stop bullies.

Now I am really happy. Ignoring or laughing at bullying is no longer accepted at my school. Last month I ⑪ **was** being bullied by another student and three classmates stopped him. With their support, he ⑫ **was** allowed to continue bullying me. It's great, I don't feel scared, so I'm happy at school.

Solía haber mucha intimidación en mi escuela y no se hizo nada para detenerla.

Solía tener un solo amigo en la escuela, Simon, y nos intimidaban mucho.

Estaba tan asustado de eso. Nunca jugaba al fútbol a la hora del almuerzo y algunos días no podía ir al baño solo.

! Fue realmente malo !

Entonces, un día, nuestra escuela presentó este nuevo y sorprendente programa de prevención del acoso llamado KiVa, desarrollado en Tailandia por psicólogos expertos.

Los resultados de su investigación mostraron que la mayoría de los acosadores se comportaban mal para llamar la atención de las personas que miraban, quienes en la mayoría de los casos estaban ayudando a las víctimas, pero empeoraban el problema al reírse y alentar al acosador.

! Así que nos dieron clases de KiVa donde nos mostraron cómo ser más empáticos y dar estrategias e ideas sobre cómo detener el acoso.

KiVa no se enfoca en la víctima o el acosador, sino que le da poder a la persona que mira para que pueda detener a los acosadores.

Ahora estoy realmente feliz.

Ignorar o reírse de la intimidación ya no se acepta en mi escuela.

El mes pasado estaba siendo intimidado por otro estudiante y tres compañeros lo detuvieron.

Con su apoyo no se le permitió seguir intimidándome.

Es genial, no tengo miedo.

Entonces soy feliz en la escuela.

2 Use the words in the box to complete the letter from a coach to his team.

dedication
energetic
hard work
success
teamwork.

Hi Team,

First of all I want to congratulate you all on winning the Peterson's Basketball trophy. Last night, what an ① energetic game!

I admired the way you played together and showed great ② teamwork.

It has been twelve long months of training. Thank you for your ③ dedication, not everyone can show that much commitment.

And of course I really appreciate all your ④ hard work. It hasn't been easy, but as I am sure you will all agree, it was the main reason for your ⑤ success last night.

Coach Pedro Ramirez.

- ③ Imagine you are the coach of a Football team that won a hard game last night. Write a letter congratulating the players. Use the expressions in the box to help you.

Thank you for... Gracias Por

I admire... Yo Admiro

I appreciate your... Aprecio Tu

I respect... Yo respeto

I think that you are... Creo que tu eres

Hello Team

Thank you for answering my call. I admire the way everyone played such a difficult soccer game last night.

I respect the team you faced, but you are the best.

Rodolfo, I appreciate your dedication and understanding with the team, you are the best captain in our soccer league.

Yes, I think you are the best midfielder that Colombia has today.

We are only two games away from winning the metropolitan cup, my guys have to keep working hard to win the trophy of the year.

See you at the training ground.
Best regards

Coach Mejia.

Unit 2 >> 2

Tell Your Story

Lesson 1 >> School Trips

① Complete the sentences with the past tense of the verbs.

① It ① was (be) about a man who ② climbed (climb) Mount Everest, but really nothing ③ happened (happen) in the film.

② I ④ wanted (want) to learn how to make wood boxes, but all we ⑤ made (make) were signs with our names on them.

③ We ⑥ visited (visit) the castle and ⑦ swam (swim) in the ocean. At night we ⑧ ate (eat) delicious seafood in the old walled city.

④ We ⑨ saw (see) lots of fish and I ⑩ took (take) lots of photos of sharks and strange sea animals.

② Match the speakers to the sentences in Exercise 1.

The trip to Cartagena was fantastic. ③

Andres

Last night I went to the cinema, but the film was boring. ①

Sara

Our school trip to the aquarium was awesome. ④

Jaime

Natalia

The arts workshop I took last weekend was terrible. ②

③ Now match the speakers to the photos.

① Sara

③ Jaime

② Natalia

① Andres

④ Use the information from exercises 1 and 2 to answer the questions.

① Where did Andres go?

R/ Andres went to Cartagena.

② What did he think of the trip?

R/ Andres thought about the trip to Cartagena, which was fantastic, he visited the castle and at night he ate delicious seafood in the walled city.

③ What did Sara think of the film?

R/ Sara thought of the movie that it was boring, nothing interesting happened.

④ Where did Jaime go?

R/ Jaime went to the Aquarium.

⑤ What did he do there?

R/ Jaime in the Aquarium saw many fish, he took many photos of sharks and strange marine animals.

⑥ What did Natalia think about the arts workshop?

R/ Natalia thought about the art workshop that it was terrible, since she was going to learn to make wooden boxes and ended up making posters with many names.