

INSTITUCIÓN EDUCATIVA FEDERICO SIERRA ARANGO

Resoluciones Optales. 15814 de 30/10/2002 - 9495 de 3/12/2001 NIT: 811039779-1 DANE: 105088001750

Bello - Antioquia



PLAN DE APOYO PEDAGÓGICO

GUIA DE APRENDIZAJE EN CASA

AREA/ ASIGNATURA	INGLES: 2° período Semanas 1 y 2. ABRIL 16 /2021.
DOCENTE:	LUIS FERNANDO NUÑEZ MUÑOZ
GRADO:	CLEI 5°
LOGRO O EVIDENCIA D APRENDIZAJE	COMPRENDO INFORMACIÓN PERSONAL DE MIS ENTORNOS (ORAL Y ESCRITA) CUANDO SE HACEN TEXTOS CORTOS; EN AMBOS IDIOMAS. 1. Identifica las diferentes categorías gramaticales del verbo TO BE en PAST PROGRESIVE TENSE. 2. Reconoce y utiliza las estructuras O- y O? del verbo TO BE PAST PROGRESIVE TENSE. 3. Traduce palabras, oraciones y textos cortos en inglés, con la temática TO BE PAST PROGRESIVE TENSE.
PREGUNTA PROBLEMATIZADORA O TEMA	VERBO TO BE EN PAST PROGRESIVE. ¿SABE EL ESTUDIANTE MANEJAR LAS GRAMATICAS PROPIAS DEL INGLES
	PARA O+ O- O? CON TO BE IN PAST PROGRESIVE TENSE?

En presente, con el verbo TO BE se usan : (am, is , are)

en pasado se usan: was y were

La estructura básica del verbo "to be" en pasado:

Sujeto- Verbo- Complemento

Examples:

I was a student. Yo era un alumno.

You were happy. Tú eras feliz.

He was a musician. Él era un músico.

She was in the car. Ella estaba en el coche.

It was a hot day. Era un día caluroso.

We were lucky. Nosotros tuvimos suerte

You were from Madrid. Tú eras de Madrid.

They were bad players. Ellos eran malos jugadores.

GUIA DE
APRENDIZAJE/
DESARROLLO DE LOS
CONTENIDOS



Positive with 'be'	Negative with 'be'	Negative Short Form
I was cold.	I was not sleepy.	I wasn't sleepy.
You were tired.	You were not on the bus.	You weren't on the bus.
He was in the garden.	He was not at school.	He wasn't at school.
He was late.	He was not ugly.	He wasn't ugly.
It was rainy.	It was not hot.	It wasn't hot.
We were on holiday.	We were not at work.	We weren't at work.
They were hungry.	They were not tired.	They weren't tired.

www.englishstudyhere.com

¿Cómo utilizamos este tiempo verbal?

El Past Progressive (pasado progresivo) es una forma del verbo que muestra que la acción estaba en progreso en un momento dado o en un período dado en el pasado.

Por ejemplo:

- Yesterday at 7 o'clock Judi was washing the dishes.
 (Ayer a las 7 horas Judi estaba lavando los platos.)
- Judi was washing the dishes the entire evening. (Judi estaba lavando los platos toda la tarde.)

El Past Progressive (Pasado Progresivo) se usa frecuentemente junto con el <u>Simple Past</u> (pasado simple).

Por ejemplo:

• While Judi **was washing** the dishes the phone **rang**. (Mientras Judi estaba lavando los platos, sonó el teléfono.)

RECURSOS: (VIDEOS, PÁGINAS WEB, BLOG, ETC)	SE AYUDARÁN CON EL CUADERNO, CONOCIMIENTOS PREVIOS E INFERENCIA; BUSQUEDAS EN INTERNET (GOOGLE) O LIBROS DE INGLES; PREGUNTAS A FAMILIARES O AMIGOS, O A TUS COMPAÑEROS. RECUERDA QUE LOS DICCIONARIOS SON MUY UTILES!!! https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IkI4URGXsuI
ACTIVIDAD A DESARROLLAR O TAREA A RESOLVER	1) Encierra la opción correcta entre las 2 dadas en cada oración. 1. My parents wasn't / weren't studying to be teachers. 2. Where you were / were you living alone? 3. They not were / weren't cooking in the kitchen. 4. Was she / She was working with your husband's sister? 2. Transforma las siguientes frases a pasado progresivo negativo: She was reading the newspaper in the living room when you arrived You were working very hard yesterday. They were playing in the park. She was doing the work of two people. He was speaking German. The plane was leaving the airport when we arrived. He was playing the new piano. They were selling books there. 3. luego de pasar las oraciones anteriores a negación, hazlas ahora en pregunta O? 4. Coloca las oraciones en forma negativa Afirmativa I was not sleeping when you called. He was working while I gave birth They were traveling to Paris last month Mary was watching a movie last night We were dancing when he kissed me My mom was exercising this morning My boyfriend was competing in the football match Frank was singing in the wedding
	Lisa was playing the piano at home

1. He 2. We 3. They 4. I 5. I didn't go for a walk 6. When you telephon 7. They 8. While we 9. She	a newspa to her but she because it ed I with John we he	e window when mother per when I entered. (re. didn't hear me. (spe . (rain) my room. (so 's wife when I came in eard a shot. (play)	read) ak) weep)
2. We 3. They 4. I 5. I didn't go for a walk 6. When you telephon 7. They	through the a newspa to her but she because it ed I with John	e window when mother per when I entered. (re. didn't hear me. (spe . (rain) my room. (so 's wife when I came in	read) ak) weep)
2. We 3. They 4. I 5. I didn't go for a walk 6. When you telephon	through the a newspa to her but she k because it ed I	e window when moth per when I entered. (re. didn't hear me. (spe . (rain) my room. (st	read) ak) weep)
2. We 3. They 4. I 5. I didn't go for a walk	through the a newspa to her but she k because it	e window when moth per when I entered. (re. didn't hear me. (spe . (rain)	read) ak)
2. We 3. They 4. I	through the a newspa to her but she	e window when moth per when I entered. (r e. didn't hear me. (spe	read) ak)
2. We 3. They	through the	e window when moth per when I entered. (r	read)
2. We	through the	e window when moth	1234
· ·	1 (7.15)	55 C 748 HB	er came in. (look)
· ·	1 (7.15)	55 C 748 HB	
6. Past Continuous exerc English using Past Con		ords in brackets in the	e correct forms in
12. We (study)	English yest	erday at 4:00 pm .	
11. When I arrived, They (p	olay)	cards.	
10. I (listen)	to the radio wh	nile my sister (watch)	TV.
9. Most of the time we (s		in the park.	
8. What (you / do)	yesterd		E.
6. While Alan (work) 7. I tried to tell them the		room, his friends (swim)	in the pool
5. We (not / cycle)	all day.		16.41
4. I (practice)	200	hen he came home.	
3. The kids (play)		arden when it suddenly be	gan to rain.
2. Yesterday at six I (prep	are)	dinner.	
1. When I phoned my frie	ends, they (play)	monopoly	
Colors of Charles and Charles and Charles		Augustinian Aug	
Put the verbs into the corre	ct form (past pro	gressive).	

Forma de Evaluación:

Los aspectos gramaticales (**TO BE IN PAST PROGRESIVE**) son un tema de fácil comprensión, ya se tenían conceptos previos y apuntes en el cuaderno. Se complementara con sitios web y libros didácticos de diversas editoriales. En las actividades predominan ejercicios de completación, traducción e inferencia (tipo ICFES). Su nota se dará en el seguimiento y tendrá igual porcentaje que las demás guías.