

GIMNASIO SABIO CALDAS (IED) Nuestra escuela: una opción para la vida PLAN ESCOLAR NO PRESENCIAL

Código	PENP - 01
Versión	001
Fecha	18/03/2020
Proceso	Gestión Académica

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ASIGNATU	ASIGNATURA INGLÈS (I, II, III, Y IV)						
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Fecha de	envío	31 DE AGOSTO	2020		Fecha de entrega	4 DE SEP	TIEMBRE 2020
Tiempo de ejecución de la actividad 1 hora							
TEMA	FINAL	EXAM CAMBR					
Contextualización							

Contextualización

• The **simple past** is a verb tense that is used to talk about things that happened or existed before now. Imagine someone asks what your brother Wolfgang did while he was in town last weekend.

Wolfgang entered a hula hoop contest.

He **won** the silver medal.

• The simple past tense shows that you are talking about something that has already happened. Unlike the past continuous tense, which is used to talk about past events that happened over a period of time, the simple past tense emphasizes that the action is finished.

Wolfgang **admired** the way the light **glinted** off his silver medal.

You can also use the simple past to talk about a past state of being, such as the way someone
felt about something. This is often expressed with the simple past tense of the verb to be and
an adjective, noun, or prepositional phrase.

Wolfgang was proud of his hula hoop victory.

The contest **was** the highlight of his week.

How to Formulate the Simple Past

♣ For regular verbs, add -ed to the root form of the verb (or just -d if the root form already ends in an e):

Play→Played Type→Typed Listen→Listened Push→Pushed Love→Loved

♣ For irregular verbs, things get more complicated. The simple past tense of some irregular verbs looks exactly like the root form:
Put→Put Cut→Cut Set→Set Cost→Cost Hit→Hit
For other irregular verbs, including the verb to be , the simple past forms are more erratic:
See \rightarrow Saw Build \rightarrow Built Go \rightarrow Went Do \rightarrow Did Rise \rightarrow Rose Am/Is/Are \rightarrow Was/Were
• The good news is that verbs in the simple past tense (except for the verb to be) don't need
to agree in number with their subjects.
Descripción de la actividad sugerida
Reading
Read the text and complete with the right word
Something very strange happened to Tamara. She never knew she had a twin sister until she started university!
Tamara (1)born in Mexico. Her parents could not look after her, so she went to live with a family in Manhattan, USA.
When Tamara was twenty years old, she started university in Long Island. She enjoyed her university life. But one day she was (2) home from class, and a student smiled at her. "Hello Adriana!" said the student. "I'm not Adriana," said Tamara.
This happened to Tamara again and again. People Tamara didn't know kept calling her Adriana. It was very strange. One day, when a woman called her Adriana, Tamara asked "Why do you keep calling me Adriana?"
The woman replied, "You look like my friend Adriana. You have the same face and the same hair. Is Adriana your sister?" Tamara said that she did not (3)a sister called Adriana. But she was interested in this girl Adriana. Finally, she asked someone for Adriana's email address.
When Tamara (4) to Adriana, she found out that they both had the same birthday, they looked the same and both of them were from Mexico. When Tamara (5) to live with the family in Manhattan, Adriana moved to Long Island to live with a family there. It had to be true! Adriana and Tamara were twin sisters!
1.
a. was being
b. was
c. were

d. were being

The students can improve their skills and help them use English more effectively and do well in their studies, get ahead at work and communicate in English in their free time.			
www.britishcouncil.org.co Criterios de Evaluación			
Webgrafía/material fotocopiado (Anexo)			
 if you have the possibility, take the virtual exam that you find in the classroom 			
2. write a text about the changes of the education.			
7. What do you think that is the title?			
6.What is the main idea of the text			
d. gone			
c. went			
b. goes			
a. go			
5.			
d. written			
c. wrote			
b. writes			
a. write			
4.			
d. has been			
c. have			
b. has			
a. had			
3.			
d. walk			
c. walking			
b. walked			
a. walks			
2.			