

Ámbito de la comunicación - Inglés - Módulo IV - Tarea 8.1
"The Past practice"

Nombre del alumno/a:

Pasado Simple Regular

1. Completa las oraciones con la forma del pasado simple adecuada (afirmativa, negativa o interrogativa) de estos verbos regulares:

- Some prisoners _____ from the prison last week. (escape)
- _____ into a prince? (the frog/ turn)
- These children _____ the door of the classroom. (not push)
- What _____ about? (he/talk)
- She _____ very late. (arrive)

Pasado Simple Irregular

2. Completa las oraciones con la forma del pasado simple adecuada (afirmativa, negativa o interrogativa) de estos verbos irregulares:

- We _____ to the supermarket for some ice-creams. (go)
- We _____ any ice-cream. (not buy)
- She _____ the email that morning. (write)
- Then, he _____ the new car from Madrid to Jaén. (drive)
- What time _____ ? (his father/come)

Pasado Simple Formas Variadas

3. Completa las oraciones con la forma del pasado simple adecuada (afirmativa, negativa o interrogativa) de estos verbos (regulares o irregulares):

- She _____ at her boyfriend and answered: 'yes'. (look)
- What _____ ? (the teacher/explain)
- She _____ the email at that moment. (not open)
- I _____ the bread for lunch. (cut)
- What _____ ? (she/draw)

Pasado Continuo

4. Conjuga estos verbos en el pasado continuo:

- _____ in hospital? (she/smoke)
- The sun _____ that hot summer morning (not shine)
- At that time, we _____ to France. (fly)
- What _____ yesterday afternoon? (you/ do)
- It was a warm afternoon and people _____ on the grass in the park. (sit)

Pasado Simple - Continuo

5. Conjuga los verbos en la forma adecuada (pasado simple o continuo):

- Which hotel _____ in (you/stay) when you _____ (lose) the keys?
- I _____ (talk) on the phone when she _____ (arrive).
- When I _____ (meet) him, we _____ (work) for the same company.
- We _____ (not drive) very fast when the dog _____ (walk) into the road.
- She _____ (surf) on the net when she _____ (find) the photos.

Conectores temporales pasado

6. Completa las oraciones con el conector adecuado. Puede haber más de una opción en algún caso:

while - then - first - later - at the end - second - after that - finally

_____, she went into the shop. _____, she chose a nice skirt, she went to the changing room and _____, she tried it. She liked it so, _____ she bought it. _____ she was driving to work, she had an accident.

Grados del adjetivo

7. Completa los huecos con el grado adecuado del adjetivo entre paréntesis. La oración en la que va cada adjetivo te indicará si necesitas el grado comparativo o el superlativo. A veces necesitarás poner una, dos o incluso tres palabras en el hueco:

- Friends are _____ money. (important)
- English isn't _____ Italian. (easy)

- c) I want the _____ smartphone in the shop. (new)
- d) This pen writes _____ that one. (well)
- e) My grandfather is the _____ person in my family. (tall)

Voz pasiva

8. Elige la forma correcta del verbo TO BE, según necesites en presente o pasado para completar las oraciones en voz pasiva.

- These pictures _____ painted with a new technique by this author in 1990.
- The bananas _____ brought to this supermarket from The Canary Islands every week.
- The new passport _____ always sent to your house by the police.
- The window _____ broken with a ball by some students last weekend.

9. Elige la forma verbal correcta del participio:

- He was _____ by the police in Barcelona. (arrest)
- The results of the exam were _____ the next day. (publish)
- That song is _____ in the radio very often. (play)
- The dog was _____ near the river. (find)

Vocabulario: descripciones

10. Completa las oraciones con la palabra correcta:

tall - bad-tempered - funny - curly

- She makes good jokes, she is very _____.
- This boy is very _____ : he can play basketball very well.
- She has short, _____, brown hair.
- You are very _____ because you are always angry.