

## Unidad de aprendizaje

### Inglés 5

Programa educativo: **Licenciatura en turismo y gastronomía**

Lugar donde se imparte: **Facultad de turismo y gastronomía**

Responsable de la elaboración:

**M. en A. Mónica del Valle Pérez**

Fecha de elaboración: **Septiembre 2019**

# Unit 2. Expressions in past time

## Objective:

Narrate past events using a variety of grammatical structures that give coherence and cohesion to the narrative and identify essential elements for the understanding of general and particular ideas of a narration of past events.

## Content:

### 2.1 Expressions in past

2.1.1 Concluded events

2.1.2 Events that were in progress at a point in the past

2.1.3 Events that took place at a point prior to a past action

2.1.4 Concomitant events in the past

### 2.2 Considerations for the use of past times

2.2.1 Elements that give sequence to the narration

2.2.2 Various resources to express a past event

2.2.3 Negative and interrogative sentences in past

2.2.4 Pronunciation and intonation of common expressions in past tense

### 2.3 Use of the language in the field of tourism and gastronomy

## 2.1.1 Expressions in past



PAST

There are many ways to talk about the past in English, but the simple past is the most common way.

We use the past simple **to describe an action that started in the past and ended in the past**. It could be something that happened twenty years ago or something that happened two minutes ago.

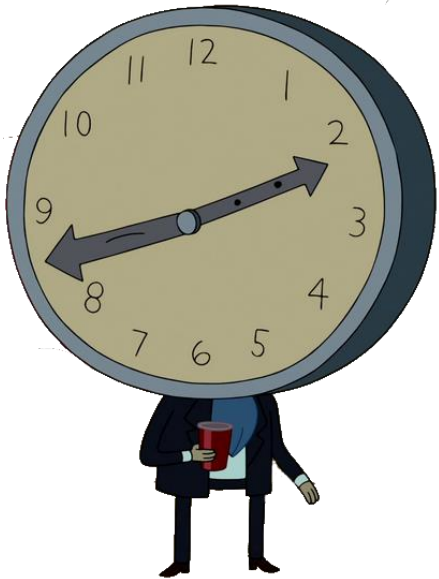
The simple past is used to talk about a concrete action that began and ended in the past.

Generally, we use it with adverbs of time like "last year", "yesterday", "last night" ...

- ▶ Tom **stayed** at home last night. (*Tom se quedó en casa anoche.*)
- ▶ Kate **worked** last Saturday. (*Kate trabajó el sábado pasado.*)
- ▶ I **didn't go** to the party yesterday. (*No fui a la fiesta ayer.*)
- ▶ **Did they walk** to school this morning? (*¿Han andado a la escuela esta mañana?*)



## 2.1.2 The past simple is used for a series of actions in the past.



- ▶ I **received** the good news and immediately **called** my husband. *(Recibí la buena noticia y llamé de inmediato a mi marido.)*
- ▶ He **studied** for an hour in the morning, **worked** all afternoon and **didn't return** home until 10 at night. *(Estudió durante una hora por la mañana, trabajó toda la tarde y no regresó a casa hasta las 10 de la noche.)*

**We also use it for repeated or habitual actions in the past, as the imperfect Spanish past tense is used.**

- ▶ We always **traveled** to Cancun for vacation when we were young. *(Siempre viajábamos a Cancun durante las vacaciones cuando éramos jóvenes.)*
- ▶ He **walked** 5 kilometers every day to work. *(Caminaba 5 kilómetros hasta el trabajo cada día.)*

**We use it for narrations or actions from long periods in the past.**

- ▶ I **worked** for many years in a museum. (*Trabajaba en un museo durante muchos años.*)
- ▶ She **didn't eat** meat for years. (*No comía carne durante años.*)

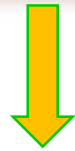
**It is used to talk about generalities or past events.**

- ▶ The Aztec **lived** in Mexico. (*Los aztecas vivían en México*)
- ▶ I **played** the guitar when I was a child. (*Tocaba la guitarra cuando era niño.*)



## 2.1.3 Events that took place at a point prior to a past action

To form the simple past **with regular verbs**, we use the infinitive and add the ending "**-ed**".



The form is the same for all people  
(I, you, he, she, it, we, they).

- ▶ want → ▶ wanted
- ▶ learn → ▶ learned
- ▶ stay → ▶ stayed
- ▶ walk → ▶ walked
- ▶ show → ▶ showed







**1. For verbs that end in an "e", we only add "-d".**

Change → Changed  
Believe → Believed



**2. If the verb ends in a short vowel and a consonant (except "y" or "w"), we double the final consonant.**

Stop → Stopped  
Commit → Committed



**3. With verbs that end in a consonant and a "y", the "y" is changed to an "i".**

Study → Studied  
Try → Tried





Some verbs are **irregular** (= not regular). Their simple past is **not -ed**.  
Here are some important irregular verbs.

**Present****Past**

Begin	<b>Began</b>
Break	<b>Broke</b>
Bring	<b>Brought</b>
Build	<b>Built</b>
Buy	<b>Bought</b>
Catch	<b>Caught</b>
Come	<b>Came</b>
Do	<b>Did</b>
Drink	<b>Drank</b>
Eat	<b>Ate</b>

**Present****Past**

Fall	Fell
Find	Found
Fly	Flew
Forget	Forgot
Get	Got
Give	Gave
Go	Went
Have	Had
Hear	Hear
Know	Knew

Some verbs are **irregular** (= not regular). Their simple past is **not -ed**.  
Here are some important irregular verbs.

**Present**      **Past**

Leave	<b>Left</b>
Lose	<b>Lost</b>
Make	<b>Made</b>
Meet	<b>Met</b>
Pay	<b>Paid</b>
Put	<b>Put</b>
Read	<b>Read*</b>
Ring	<b>Rang</b>
Say	<b>Said</b>
See	<b>Saw</b>

**Present**      **Past**

Sell	<b>Sold</b>
Sit	<b>Sat</b>
Sleep	<b>Slept</b>
Speak	<b>Spoke</b>
Stand	<b>Stood</b>
Take	<b>Took</b>
Tell	<b>Told</b>
Think	<b>Thought</b>
Win	<b>Won</b>
Write	<b>Wrote</b>

\* Pronounced "red"

## 2.1.4 Concomitant events in the past

It started.

It stopped.

It's over.

Subject

+

Verb + *d, ed, ied* or  
*irregular form*

+

Rest of the Sentence

I  
He  
She  
It  
You  
We  
They



Walked

slept

to the shop yesterday

late last Saturday

Ex. I **visited** a client in London yesterday.  
She **planned** the event all by herself

# Affirmative Sentences

**Subject**



**Main verb**

- **She was a doctor.** (*Era doctora.*)
- **The keys were in the drawer.** (*Las llaves estaban en el cajón.*)
- **I wanted to dance.** (*Quería bailar.*)
- **They learned English.** (*Aprendieron inglés.*)
- **We believed him.** (*Le creímos.*)
- **I bought a blue car.** (*Compré un coche azul.*)



**YES!**

# Interrogative Sentences

## *Wh- Questions*

**Wh- word**

+

**Auxiliary verb**

+

**Subject**

+

**Verb in base form**

What

Why



Did

Didn't



I  
He  
She  
It  
You  
We  
They



sell

rescue

Wh- questions are questions that require more information in their answers. Typical wh- words are what, where, when, why, who, how, how many, how much.

# Interrogative Sentences

## *Wh- Questions*

### EXAMPLES

**When did** you **buy** that sweater?

**How long did** the train journey **take**?

**Why didn't** you **tell** me about the accident?

**Why did** the computer  
**break down**?



# Interrogative Sentences

## Tag Questions



Tag questions are those short questions that are tagged onto the end of a sentence. They are used just to make sure the person you're talking to understood what you meant or to emphasize what you said.

*Positive sentence in the past simple*  
*Negative sentence in the past simple*

+

Didn't  
 Did

+

**Pronoun**

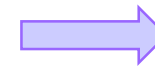
John scored a gol

Kate didn't take out the rubbish bin



Didn't,

Did



He

She



# Interrogative Sentences

## Tag Questions

### EXAMPLES

Their dogs barked all night, **didn't they?**

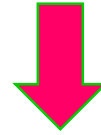
The girls didn't copy on the exam, **did they?**

Kate didn't take out the rubbish bin, **did she?**

John scored a goal,  
**didn't he?**



## 2.2 Considerations for the use of past times



**2.2.1** You always use the simple past when you say when something happened, so it is associated with certain past time expressions

Common Past Time Expressions	Example Sentences
Yesterday	I walked to work <b>yesterday</b> . <b>Yesterday</b> , I walked to work.
The day before yesterday	Redd bought a house the day before yesterday. <b>The day before yesterday</b> , Redd bought a house.
Last night	Avril travelled to Halifax <b>last month</b> . <b>Last month</b> , Avril travelled to Halifax.
This morning	Kathleen called me this morning. <b>This morning</b> , Kathleen called me.
One week ago	Kenneth and his wife had a baby <b>one week ago</b> . <b>One week ago</b> , Kenneth and his wife had a baby

## 2.2.2 Various resources to express a past event

I sometimes **walked** home at lunchtime.  
I often **brought** my lunch to school.

People **lived** in caves a long time ago.  
She **played** the piano when she was a child.

Frequency:  
often, sometimes,  
always

A definite point in  
time:  
last week, when I  
was a child,  
yesterday, six weeks  
ago

an indefinite point in  
time:  
the other day, ages  
ago, a long time ago

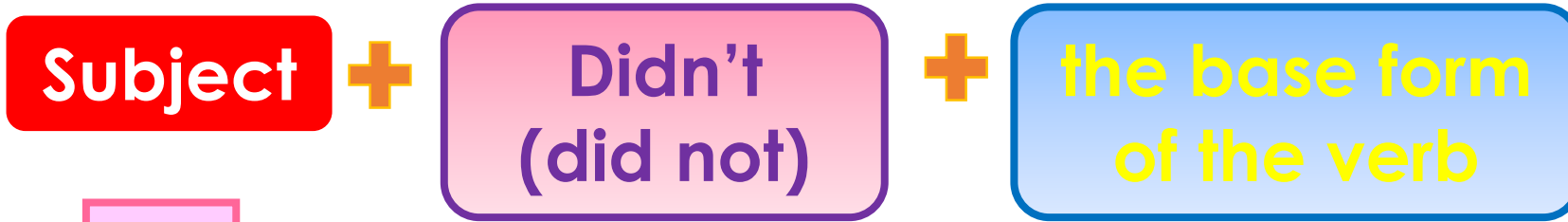
We **saw** a good film last week.  
Yesterday, I **arrived** in Geneva.  
She **finished** her work at seven o'clock  
I **went** to the theatre last night

Note: the word **ago** is a useful way of expressing the distance into the past. It is placed after the period of time: a week ago, three years ago, a minute ago.

## 2.2.3 Negative and interrogative sentences in past

### Negative Sentences

To create a negative sentence in the past simple, use:



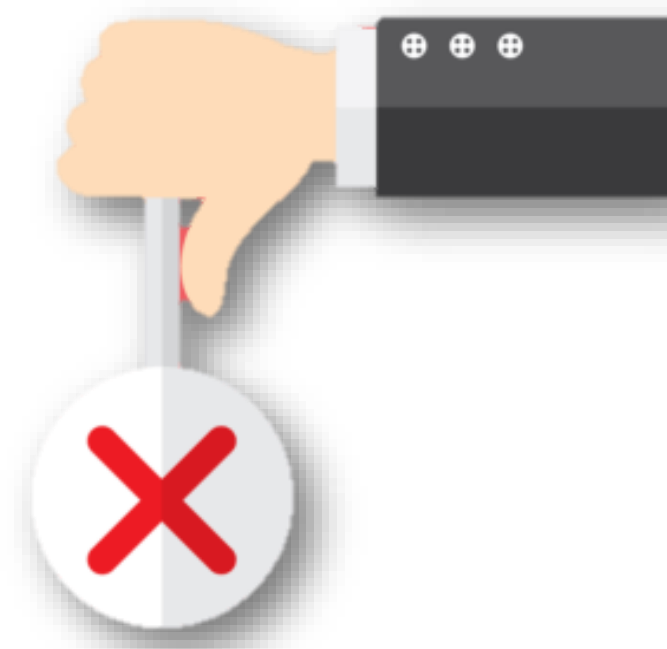
I  
He  
She  
It  
You  
We  
They



didn't



walk to the shop yesterday  
sleep late last Saturday



**Note:** Save the long forms (**did not**) for when you want to create emphasis. When speaking, put the stress on 'not'

# Interrogative Sentences



## Yes/No Questions

Auxiliary  
verb

+

Subject

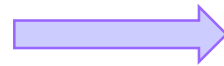
+

the base form  
of the verb

Did



I  
He  
She  
It  
You  
We  
They



walk

to the shop yesterday

sleep

late last Saturday

?

# Interrogative Sentences

## *Yes/No Questions*

### EXAMPLES

**Did** you ask Tina to go out with you?

**Did** Rob finish his assignment yesterday?

**Did** Max play football?

**Did** you watch the film yesterday?

**Did** the employees stay late again last night?



## Negative Sentences

### EXAMPLES

I **didn't** talk to John yesterday.

He **didn't** steal those ideas from the company.

You **didn't** show me the potos from the wedding

Ron **did not** sign  
the document





## PUT THE VERBS BETWEEN PARENTHESIS IN SIMPLE PAST.

- William (*visit*) \_\_\_\_\_ his grandparents last weekend.
- Jane (*arrive*) \_\_\_\_\_ an hour ago.
- We (*go*) \_\_\_\_\_ to Bob's birthday party yesterday.
- I (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ on holiday last week.
- She (*see*) \_\_\_\_\_ fire.



## TRANSFORM THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES IN NEGATIVES.

- I phoned Lucy last night. → I \_\_\_\_\_ Lucy last night.
- You tidied up your room. → You \_\_\_\_\_ up your room.
- Olivia became an actress. → Olivia \_\_\_\_\_ an actress.
- We found the treasure. → We \_\_\_\_\_ the treasure.
- He spoke Spanish. → He \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish.



## INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

- *(you/dance)* \_\_\_\_\_ at the party last night?
- *(she/do)* \_\_\_\_\_ her homework?
- *(Robert/work)* \_\_\_\_\_ at the post office?
- *(they/help)* \_\_\_\_\_ you with the washing-up?
- When *(I/say)* \_\_\_\_\_ that?



# EXERCISES

Instructions: Write in positive, negative or interrogative.

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ (write) his homework last Sunday.
2. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (not go) to school last week.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (play) basketball two weeks ago?
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ (study) French last year.
5. They \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new flat last month.
6. John \_\_\_\_\_ (take) his driving test yesterday but he \_\_\_\_\_ (not pass) it.
7. Tim \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Paris last summer.
8. your parents \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) at university?
9. When I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a child, I \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) German.
10. We \_\_\_\_\_ (see) him yesterday but he \_\_\_\_\_ (not see) us.

## 2.2.4 Pronunciation and intonation of common expressions in past tense

We pronounce the ending "-ed" differently depending on the letter that goes to the end of the infinitive. In general the "e" is silent.

With infinitives that end in "p", "f", "k" or "s" (unvoiced consonants, except "t") we pronounce the ending "-ed" as a "t".

With infinitives that end in "b", "g", "l", "m", "n", "v", "z" (voiced consonants, except "d") or a vowel, we pronounce only the "d".

With the infinitives that end in "d" or "t", we pronounce the "e" as an "i".

### EXAMPLE

- ▶ looked *[lukt]*
- ▶ kissed *[kisst]*
- ▶ yelled *[jeld]*
- ▶ cleaned *[klind]*
- ▶ ended *[endid]*
- ▶ waited *[weitid]*

## 2.3 Use of the language in the field of tourism

Last year I **needed** to go to London on business. First I **needed** to book a room. I **went** to London alone so I **needed** a single room. I **found** a good hotel in the Internet. It **was** The Miracle hotel in the center of London. It **offered** comfortable rooms.



The price **was** small. I **called** the reception. A young man **answered** me. He **offered** me a discount if I **paid** in advance. I **agreed**. I **booked** a room for 3 days. The hotel also **offered** a swimming pool. The swimming pool **was** on the second floor. There **was** a laundry service and there **were** two restaurants.

## Referencias Bibliográficas

- Clare, A. & Wilson, J.J. (2011). Speak Out Pre-Intermediate. Londres: Pearson Education Limited.
- Crace, A. & Acklam, R. (2011). New Total English Pre-Intermediate. Londres: Pearson Education Limited. 7  
Dirección de Aprendizaje de Lenguas
- Consejo Europeo. (2001). Marco Común Europeo de Referencia para las Lenguas: Aprendizaje, Enseñanza, Evaluación, recuperado de: [http://cvc.cervantes.es/ensenanza/biblioteca\\_ele/marco/cvc\\_mer.pdf](http://cvc.cervantes.es/ensenanza/biblioteca_ele/marco/cvc_mer.pdf).
- Holstein, B. (2012). The Big Picture Pre-Intermediate. Oxford: Richmond.
- Hancock, M. & McDonald, A. (2009) English Result Pre-Intermediate. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Kerr, P. & Jones, C. (2006). Straightforward Pre-Intermediate. Oxford: Macmillan Education.
- Oxenden, C. & Latham-Koenig, C. (2012) English File Pre-Intermediate. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Tilbury, A., Clementson, T., Hendra L.A. & Rea, D. (2010) English Unlimited Preintermediate. Cambridge University Press.



## Referencias electrónicas

- [https://web2.uvcs.uvic.ca/courses/elc/Sample/Advanced/gs/gs\\_05.htm](https://web2.uvcs.uvic.ca/courses/elc/Sample/Advanced/gs/gs_05.htm)
- <https://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=7043#a>
  - <https://www.grammarly.com/blog/verb-tenses/>
  - <https://www.englishpage.com/verbpag/verbs17.htm>
- <https://www.ecenglish.com/learnenglish/lessons/simple-tenses-verbs>

## Guion explicativo

La presente unidad dos titulada “**Expresiones en tiempos pasados**” tiene por objetivo: **Narrar hechos utilizando una variedad de estructuras gramaticales que den coherencia y cohesión a la narración e identificar elementos esenciales para la comprensión de ideas generales y particulares de una narración de eventos pasados.** Por lo que esta diseñada con el tema en sus tres diferentes formas, Afirmativo, interrogativo y negativo para que le permita al lector conocer la estructura gramatical del tiempo presente y sus usos.

También se incorporaron ejercicios con la finalidad de que el estudiante practique con el idioma inglés.

**Por su atención muchas gracias!**