Ámbito da comunicación
Lingua inglesa
Educação a distancia semipresencial

Módulo 3
Anexo gramatical 11
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1. **Introdución**

1.1 **Descripción do anexo gramatical**

Neste anexo gramatical imos abordar os seguintes contidos:

- O pasado do verbo *To Be*.
- Verbo haber impersoal: *there is/are; there was/were*.
- O pasado simple dos verbos regulares.
- Vocabulario.
2. **Secuencia de contidos e actividades**

2.1 **Pasado do verbo To be (ser/estar)**

### Afirmativo

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>was</td>
<td>Eu fun, eu era</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>were</td>
<td>Ti fuches, ti eras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>was</td>
<td>El foi, el era</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>was</td>
<td>Ela foi, ela era</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td></td>
<td>Foi, era</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>were</td>
<td>Nós fomos, nós eramos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vós fostes, vós erades</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td></td>
<td>Eles/elas foron, eles/elas eran</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **I was very happy when I lived in A Peroxa.**
  
  Eu fun moi feliz cando vivía na Peroxa.

- **They were friends in the past.**
  
  Eles eran amigos no pasado.

- **She was a teacher when she was younger.**
  
  Ela era mestra cando era máis nova.

### Negativo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>wasn’t (was not)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Eu non fun, eu non era</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>Ti non fuches, ti non eras</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>El non foi, el non era</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>Ela non foi, ela non era</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td>Non foi, non era</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>Nós non fomos, nós non eramos</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>Vós non fostes, vós non erades</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>Eles/as non foron, ele/as non eran</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **I wasn’t very happy when I lived in A Peroxa.**
  
  Eu non fun moi feliz cando vivía na Peroxa.

- **They weren’t friends in the past.**
  
  Eles non eran amigos no pasado.

- **She wasn’t a teacher when she was younger.**
  
  Ela non era mestra cando era máis nova.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Was</th>
<th>Were</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Fun eu?</td>
<td>Era eu?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>Fuches ti?</td>
<td>Eras ti?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>Foi el?</td>
<td>Era el?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>Foi ela?</td>
<td>Era ela?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it</td>
<td>Foi?</td>
<td>Era?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>Fomos nós?</td>
<td>Eramos nós?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>Fostes vós?</td>
<td>Erades vós?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td>Fron eles?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Were they friends in the past?**
  Eran eles amigos no pasado?

- **Was she a teacher when she was younger?**
  Era ela mestra cando era máis nova?
2.2 **Verbo ****haber impessoal**

As formas do verbo *To be* úsanse en inglés tamén para expresar a idea de que hai ou había algo (ver Anexo gramatical 3). Para iso usamos as seguintes formas:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Presente</th>
<th>Pasado</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>There</strong></td>
<td><strong>There</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>is</em></td>
<td><em>was</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>isn’t</em></td>
<td><em>wasn’t</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>are</em></td>
<td><em>were</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>aren’t</em></td>
<td><em>weren’t</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **There is a book on the table.**  
  Hai un libro na mesa.
- **There are two books on the table.**  
  Hai dous libros na mesa.
- **There was a book on the table.**  
  Había un libro na mesa.
- **There were two books on the table.**  
  Había dous libros na mesa.
- **There is a big car in front of the phone box.**  
  Hai un coche grande diante da cabina de teléfono.
- **There are several people waiting for you.**  
  Hai varias persoas agardando por ti.
- **There was a big car in front of the phone box last night.**  
  Había un coche grande diante da cabina de teléfono onte pola noite.
- **There were some people on the beach yesterday.**  
  Había algunha xente na praia onte.

**Actividades propostas**

**S1.** Lea o seguinte texto e escriba was ou were.

Last Saturday there (1) [_____] a fair in my town. My friend Karen and I (2) [_____] there, but Chris and Ben (3) [_____] not. There (4) [_____] lots of people there and they (5) [_____] very happy. There (6) [_____] not a ghost train, but there (7) [_____] a big wheel. At night, there (8) [_____] lots of lights. It (9) [_____] great!
S2. Sublinhe a forma correcta do verbo.
   - In 2000, the Olympics **was / were** in Sydney.
   - It **was / were** a fantastic competition.
   - There **was / were** thousands of people.
   - There **wasn’t / weren’t** any empty seats.
   - The Opening Ceremony **was / were** great!
   - There **was / were** a brilliant fireworks display.
   - The marathon **wasn’t / weren’t** the first race.

S3. Elixe a forma mais adecuada do verbo To Be en presente ou en pasado.
   - I [_______] tired today
   - [_______] you happy when you received a present yesterday?
   - My mother [_______] very hungry yesterday morning.
   - They [_______] very happy last week.
   - John [_______] thirsty, he needs to drink some water.
   - Peter [_______] at home last Friday

S4. Escreba as seguintes frases no pasado
   - I am hungry __________________________________
   - They aren’t sad __________________________________
   - Is your sister at home? ____________________________
   - Is your friend in the school? _______________________
   - We are very good friends __________________________
2.3 O pasado simple

2.3.1 Forma afirmativa

- *I watch a film every night* (presente simple).
  
  Eu vexo unha película cada noite.

- *I watched a film yesterday* (pasado simple).
  
  Vin unha película onte.

- *Watched* é o pasado simple do verbo *to watch*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I / you / he / she / it</th>
<th>watched</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We / you / they</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- O pasado simple fórmase engadindo *–ed* nos verbos coñecidos como regulares, por exemplo:
  - *Clean* \(\Rightarrow\) *cleaned* (limpar).
  - *Wash* \(\Rightarrow\) *washed* (lavar).
  - *Walk* \(\Rightarrow\) *walked* (camiñar).
  - *Arrive* \(\Rightarrow\) *arrived* (chegar).
  - *Work* \(\Rightarrow\) *worked* (traballar).
  - *Dance* \(\Rightarrow\) *danced* (bailar).

* I wash my hair every morning, this morning I washed my hair.
* My mother worked in a bank for many years.
* My friends arrived yesterday evening.

- Os verbos que rematan en *y*, cambian este por un *i* e logo engaden *–ed*
  - *Study* \(\Rightarrow\) *studied*.
  - *Marry* \(\Rightarrow\) *married*.
  - *Copy* \(\Rightarrow\) *copied*.

- Pero o *y* non se cambia por un *i* se o verbo remata en *–ay*; *–ey*; *–oy*; *–uy*.
  - *Enjoy* \(\Rightarrow\) *enjoyed*.
  - *Stay* \(\Rightarrow\) *stayed*.

- Ás veces un destes verbos remata en vogal + consoante, por exemplo *stop*. Neste caso, antes de engadir *–ed*, a última consoante dóbrase: *stopped*. Pero isto non ocorre:
  - Se a palabra remata en dúas consoantes:
    *help* \(\Rightarrow\) *helped*; *work* \(\Rightarrow\) *worked*.
  - Se a palabra remata en dúas vogais e unha consoante:
    *need* \(\Rightarrow\) *needed*.
  - En palabras longas de dúas ou mais sílabas se a última non está acentuada:
    *happen* \(\Rightarrow\) *happened*; *visit* \(\Rightarrow\) *visited*.
Actividades propostas

S5. Escriba as formas que faltan para completar a seguinte táboa.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>presente</th>
<th>pasado</th>
<th>presente</th>
<th>pasado</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>stay</td>
<td>(1) [_____________]</td>
<td>(2) [_____________]</td>
<td>danced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) [_____________]</td>
<td>worked</td>
<td>arrive</td>
<td>(4) ....................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) [_____________]</td>
<td>needed</td>
<td>(6) [_____________]</td>
<td>happened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) [_____________]</td>
<td>enjoyed</td>
<td>visit</td>
<td>(8) [_____________]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


- 1. enjoy __________________
- 2. hate __________________
- 3. climb __________________
- 4. stay __________________
- 5. listen __________________
- 6. cry __________________
- 7. plan __________________
- 8. decide __________________
- 9. talk __________________
- 10. stop __________________
- 11. study __________________
### 2.3.2 Forma negativa do pasado simple

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Forma negativa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>didn’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>work / wash / dance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>didn’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>work / wash / dance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td>didn’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>work / wash / dance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>didn’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>work / wash / dance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Para expresar o pasado simple dos verbos en forma negativa, usamos o auxiliar *didn’t*:

- **Pronome suxeito + didn’t + verbo**

  - *I didn’t work yesterday morning.*
    Non traballei onte pola mañá.
  - *She didn’t dance at the wedding.*
    Ela non bailou na voda.
  - *They didn’t wash the car last month.*
    Eles non lavaron o coche o mes pasado.

### Actividades propostas

**S7.** Complete as frases empregando as formas negativas dos seguintes verbos: study, visit, answer.

- *Kevin [________] his grandmother yesterday, but he phoned her at the hospital.*
- *I asked him a question, but he [________] me.*
- *Lisa and Sam [________] yesterday because their exams finished last week.*

**S8.** Complete o texto coa forma en pasado dos verbos indicados.

*My aunt and uncle were in our town for a visit last weekend. They (1) [________] (not stay) at our flat – they (2) [________] (stay) in a hotel in the centre of town. Their room was nice, but my aunt (3) [________] (not like) the food. She (4) [________] (visit) us on Saturday, and she and mum (5) [________] (talk) for the whole afternoon. My uncle (6) [________] (not want) to sit inside, so he and I (7) [________] (walk) to the stadium to watch the football. But we (8) [________] (not have) a very good time because our team (9) [________] (not play) well and at 3.30 it (10) [________] (start) to rain.*
Three friends and a wedding

Two years before the wedding, Simon, Dave and Megan were good friends. But they **didn’t live** in the same city. Simon and Dave **(1) [_____]** in London and Megan **(2) [_____]** in Manchester. After a year, Simon **(3) [_____]** Megan very much and he **(4) [_____]** Megan to be his wife. But Megan **(5) [_____]** Simon, she **(6) [_____]** Dave. Last weekend, Dave **(7) [_____]** Megan in a big church in Manchester. They **(8) [_____]** Simon to come to the wedding. But Simon said he **(9) [_____]** to see Dave or Megan ever again.
### 2.3.3 Forma interrogativa do pasado simple

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forma interrogativa</th>
<th>Did</th>
<th>work / wash / dance?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Para expresar o pasado simple dos verbos en forma interrogativa, utilizamos sempre o auxiliar *did*:

*Did* + pronom suxeito + verbo + ?

- **Did you work yesterday morning?**
  Traballaches onte? / Traballastes onte?
- **Did she dance at the wedding?**
  Bailou ela na voda?
- **Did they wash the car last month?**
  Lavaron eles/elas o coche o mes pasado?

#### Actividades propostas

**S10.** Relacione as dúas metades, unindo as preguntas e as súas respostas.

- 3. Did you play in the school orchestra? C. Yes, I did–but I didn´t like sport.
- 4. When did you pass your exams? D. No, I travelled by train.
- 5. What were your favourite subjects? E. Yes, I did. I played the drums.
3. **Vocabulario básico da unidade**

### Verbos regulares

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingles</th>
<th>Galego</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>watch</td>
<td>ver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clean</td>
<td>limpar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wash</td>
<td>lavar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arrive</td>
<td>chegar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>copy</td>
<td>copiar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enjoy</td>
<td>divertirse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>help</td>
<td>axudar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>happen</td>
<td>suceder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>answer</td>
<td>contestar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>play</td>
<td>xogar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>love</td>
<td>amar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>want</td>
<td>querer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>climb</td>
<td>escalar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>talk</td>
<td>falar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decide</td>
<td>decidir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>work</td>
<td>trabalhar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>walk</td>
<td>camiñar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dance</td>
<td>bailar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>study</td>
<td>estudar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marry</td>
<td>casar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stay</td>
<td>aloxarse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>need</td>
<td>necesitar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>visit</td>
<td>visitar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>like</td>
<td>gustar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>start</td>
<td>comezar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>live</td>
<td>vivir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hate</td>
<td>odiar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>listen</td>
<td>escoltar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cry</td>
<td>chorar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plan</td>
<td>planear</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The weather (o tempo atmosférico)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingles</th>
<th>Galego</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What's the weather like?</td>
<td>que tempo vai?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It's hot</td>
<td>vai calor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It's raining</td>
<td>está a chover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wind</td>
<td>vento</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storm</td>
<td>treboada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It's thundering</td>
<td>Está a tronar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It's sunny</td>
<td>vai sol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It's cold</td>
<td>vai frio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It's snowing</td>
<td>está a nevar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It's windy</td>
<td>vai vento</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lightning</td>
<td>lóstrego</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It's freezing</td>
<td>está a xear</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mario is a student from Italy. He was last summer in the USA. He enjoyed the holiday very much. When he was there, he studied the history of the country and he stayed with an American family. He didn’t stay in a hotel because he wanted to practice English. He liked very much the parties and he enjoyed meeting a lot of people but he didn’t like the food. He played baseball but he didn’t play football, his favourite sport.

Actividade proposta

S11. Conteste ás preguntas sobre o texto

1. Where is Mario from? ____________________________________
2. Did he enjoy his holiday? ____________________________________
3. Where did he stay? ____________________________________
4. What did he study in the USA? ____________________________________
5. Did he like the food? ____________________________________
6. What sport did he play? ____________________________________
5. Autoavaliación

1. When I [_____] a child I had a red bike.
   - am
   - were
   - was

2. John and Thomas [_____] friends in the school.
   - wasn’t
   - were
   - was

3. Yesterday there [_____] a lot of people in the street.
   - was
   - are
   - were

4. Did you cook lunch yesterday? No, I [_____]
   - wasn’t
   - don’t
   - didn’t

5. My sister didn’t [_____] her birthday party.
   - enjoy
   - enjoyed
   - enjoys

6. [_____] there a bathroom in your flat?
   - were
   - is
   - are

7. There [_____] a lot of papers on the table.
   - isn’t
   - aren’t
   - wasn’t
8. Did he [______] the film last week?
   □ liked
   □ likes
   □ like

9. My family [______] in a hotel last summer.
   □ stay
   □ staied
   □ stayed

10. [______] there any fruit in the shop?
    □ are
    □ is
    □ were
6. **Solucións**

6.1 **Solucións ás actividades propostas**

**S1.**
- 1. was
- 2. were
- 3. were
- 4. were
- 5. were
- 6. was
- 7. was
- 8. were
- 9. was

**S2.**
- 1. was
- 2. were
- 3. weren’t
- 4. was
- 5. was
- 6. wasn’t

**S3.**
- 1. was.
- 2. Were.
- 3. was.
- 4. were.
- 5. is.
- 6. was.

**S4.**
- 1. I was hungry.
- 2. They weren’t sad
- 3. Was your sister at home?
- 4. Was your friend in the school?
- 5. We were very good friends.
S5.
- stayed
- dance
- work
- arrived
- need
- happen
- enjoy
- visited

S6.
- enjoyed
- hated
- climbed
- stayed
- listened
- cried
- planned
- decided
- talked
- stopped
- studied

S7.
1. didn’t visit.
2. didn’t answer
3. didn’t study

S8.
1. didn’t stay
2. stayed
3. didn’t like
4. visited
5. talked
6. didn’t walk
7. walked
8. didn’t have  
9. didn’t play  
10. started

S9.
- lived  
- lived  
- loved  
- wanted  
- didn’t love  
- loved  
- married  
- wanted  
- didn’t want

S10.
- 1D  
- 2C  
- 3E  
- 4A  
- 5B

S11.
- From Italy.  
- He enjoyed the holiday very much.  
- He stayed with an American family.  
- He studied the history of the country.  
- No, he didn’t.  
- He played baseball.

6.2 Solucións ao test de autoavaliación
1c. 2b. 3c. 4c. 5a. 6b. 7b. 8c. 9e. 10b.