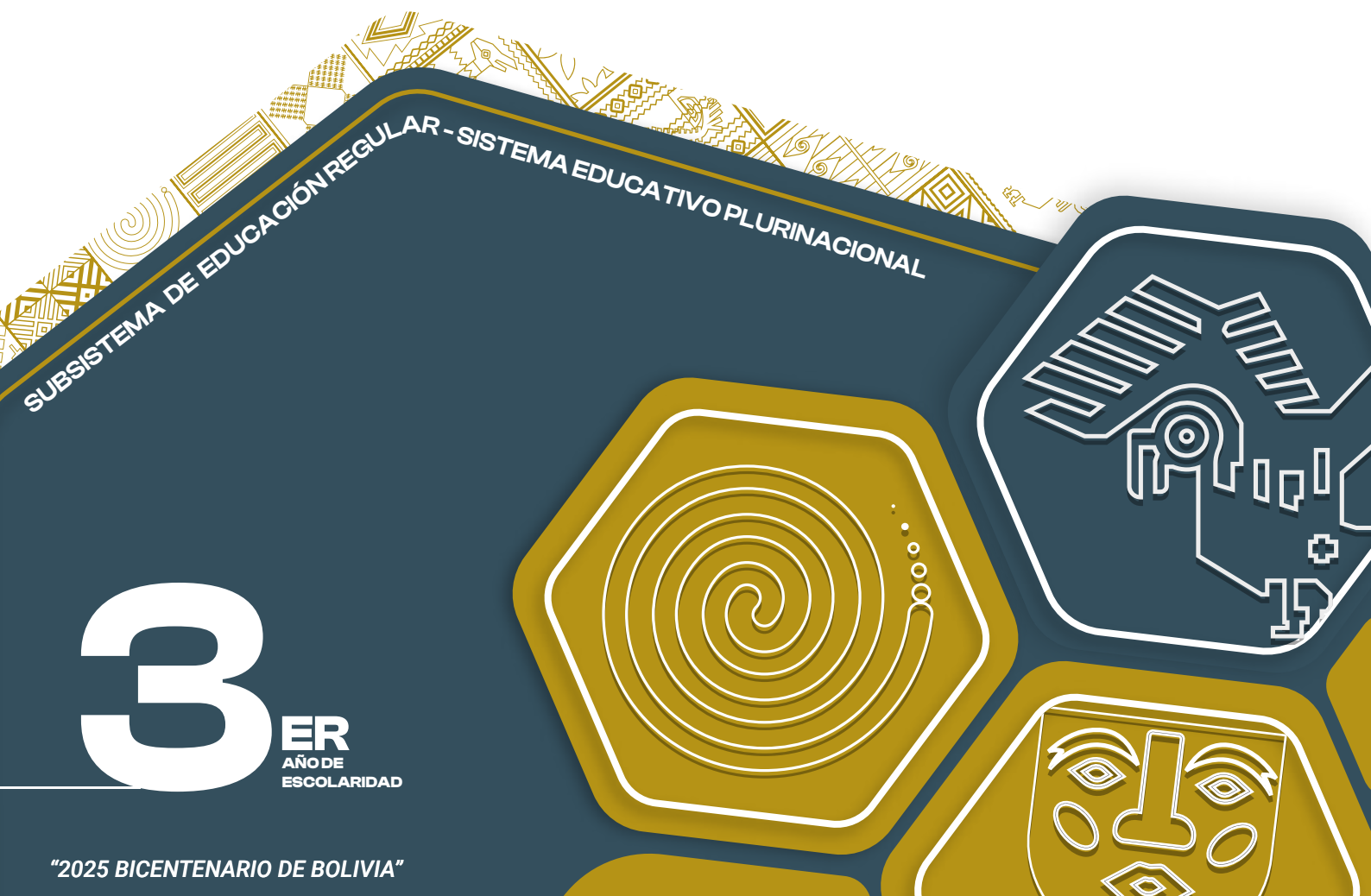


Lengua Extranjera

EDUCACIÓN SECUNDARIA COMUNITARIA PRODUCTIVA





ESTADO PLURINACIONAL DE
BOLIVIA

MINISTERIO
DE EDUCACIÓN

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Texto de aprendizaje. 3er año de escolaridad. Educación Secundaria
Comunitaria Productiva. Subsistema de Educación Regular.

Texto oficial 2025

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PRESENTACIÓN

Uno de los derechos fundamentales de las niñas, niños y adolescentes, en el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia, es el derecho a la educación, el cual se garantiza con el acceso a los recursos educativos que coadyuven con el proceso de adquisición de conocimientos.

El Ministerio de Educación, asegurando la calidad educativa, al iniciar la gestión 2025, pretende brindar un recurso educativo que apoye el desarrollo curricular, a través de la entrega gratuita de los “*Textos de aprendizaje 2025*”, para el nivel de Educación Secundaria Comunitaria Productiva.

Durante varios meses, maestras y maestros de todas las regiones de Bolivia, desde sus experiencias y vivencias educativas, han aportado con la construcción de estos textos, plasmando en sus letras la diversidad de Bolivia y la investigación científica en las diferentes áreas de saberes y conocimientos.

Los “*Textos de aprendizaje 2025*” tienen la misión de fortalecer los conocimientos de nuestros estudiantes, presentando contenidos actualizados y con bases científicas, planteando actividades que desarrollen su pensamiento crítico reflexivo, reforzando sus aprendizajes.

Por lo expuesto anteriormente, teniendo como objetivo trabajar conjuntamente con los actores educativos hacia una educación humanística, técnica, tecnológica productiva, dentro de un desarrollo integral de nuestros estudiantes; el Ministerio de Educación proporciona este accesible instrumento educativo, esperando que despierte en las niñas, niños y jóvenes la sed de conocimientos y los motive a conocer el mundo a través de la ciencia y la investigación.

Omar Veliz Ramos
Ministro de Educación

An illustration at the top of the page shows a stack of books. The top book is red with 'Lesson 3 practice' written on it. Below it is a yellow book, and then a pink book. To the right is a blue book with 'It's time to learn' on its cover. In front of these books is an open book with blank pages. A silver fountain pen lies across the open book. The background is light yellow with small blue and orange decorative dots and a blue star-like shape.

**ÁREA DE SABERES Y
CONOCIMIENTOS**

Lengua Extranjera

TERCER AÑO DE ESCOLARIDAD

The bottom half of the page features a dark blue background with intricate, light blue geometric patterns, including squares, triangles, and lines. A large, white, stylized spiral is positioned in the bottom right corner.

**EDUCACIÓN SECUNDARIA
COMUNITARIA PRODUCTIVA**

LIFE STORIES: PAST SIMPLE VERB TO BE

PRACTICE

a. Victor Paz Estenssoro



Fuente: Yandex, 2014

b. Simón Bolívar



Fuente: Yandex, 2008

c. Princess Diana



Fuente: Yandex, 2011

d. Michael Jackson



Fuente: Yandex, 2008



Let's read the biographies. Then match a biography to a photo

Activity

1 He was a singer and dancer. He was born on August 29, 1958. He was the lead singer of a group at the age of 11. Thriller was the top album of all time. He was "The King of Pop"

3 He was a lawyer and Bolivian politician. He was born on October 2, 1907. He was president of Bolivia four times. He made significant changes such as Universal Suffrage.

2 He was a military and Venezuelan politician. He was born on July 24, 1783. He is well known as "Libertador de America". He was the first president of Bolivia.

4 She was a princess and a fashion icon. She was born on July 1, 1961. Her parents were rich. Her husband was King Charles. Their life together was not happy.

Complete the sentences with the names from the photos.

- _____ was a singer.
- _____ and _____ were politicians.
- _____ was rich.
- _____ and _____ were presidents of Bolivia.

THEORY

1. Past form of Verb To Be Conjugations

Don't forget:

We use the verb to be to talk about names, ages, feelings, nationalities, places and professions.

1.1. Affirmative sentences

Personal Pronoun - Subject	was/were	Complement
I	was	happy.
You	were	at home.
He	was	born in 1998.
She	was	a nurse.
It	was	very good.
We	were	teachers.
You	were	rich.
They	were	cool.

Activity



Let's complete the sentences using was or were.

- He _____ very tired.
- Diego _____ born in 2020.
- I _____ a Dentist.
- Juan and Camila _____ angry.
- The soup _____ delicious.
- They _____ at the hospital.
- She _____ a fashion designer.
- We _____ good soccer players.
- The test _____ difficult.
- Carolina _____ exhausted.

1.2. Negative sentences

Personal Pronoun - Subject	was not (wasn't) / were not (weren't)	Complement
I	was not wasn't	happy.
You	were not weren't	at home.
He	was not wasn't	born in 1998.
She	was not wasn't	a nurse.
It	was not wasn't	very good.
We	were not weren't	teachers.
You	were not weren't	rich.
They	were not weren't	cool.

CONTRACTIONS

was not = wasn't

were not = weren't

Activity

 Let's complete the sentences using wasn't or weren't

- I _____ very happy about it.
- Olivia _____ interested in the class.
- My parents _____ angry with me.
- Tomas _____ in love.
- It _____ easy.

Change the following affirmative sentences to negative sentences.

- I was born in 1905.

- Juan and Lucas were at the bus station.


- Felipe was an actor.

1.3. Interrogative sentences

Was / Were	Personal Pronoun / Subject	Complement?
Was	I	Happy?
Were	you	at home?
Was	he	born in 1998?
Was	she	a nurse?
Was	it	very good?
Were	we	teachers?
Were	you	rich?
Were	they	cool?

Question	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
Was I sad?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Were you sick?	Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't.
Was he nervous?	Yes, he was.	No, he wasn't.
Was she a dentist?	Yes, she was.	No, she wasn't.
Was it good?	Yes, it was.	No, it wasn't.
Were we rich?	Yes, we were.	No, we weren't.
Were you busy?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Were they ready?	Yes, they were.	No, they weren't.

Activity

 Let's answer the following questions about yourself using the short answers.

- Were you at the school yesterday?

- Were you in the park last weekend?

- Were you on vacation last month?

- Were you with your friends yesterday morning?

- Was your dog happy last week in the park?

was
were
wasn't
weren't

 Let's put the words in the correct order.

1. was/ Luke/ happy.

2. tired./ was / she

3. wasn't/ the soup/ hot.

4. my/ best/ you/ friend/ were

5. at/ Veronica/ school/ wasn't/ yesterday

6. the/ sister/ in/ and/ I/ My/ were/ park.

7. hungry./ was/ Diego

8. friend/ My/ Monday./ late/ last/ was

9. weren't/ The/ home/ boys/ at.

10. bored./ Angela/ was

 Let's read the following conversation about an interview with the police officer. Then practice the conversation in pairs.

A: Good morning miss. Can I ask you some questions about a crime that happened yesterday?

B: Good Morning Sir! Sure, I am ready to help you with the investigation.

A: Okay. Where were you yesterday afternoon?

B: I was at home.

A: What were you doing?

B: I was iron my clothes.

A: Were was your son yesterday afternoon?

B: He was at the school.

A: The last question. Were you eating a delicious Shushi?

B: No, I wasn't.

A: Okay, that's it. Thank you for your help.

B: No worries, but what was the crime?

A: Someone stole my dinner while I was distracted.

B: Oh! That's too bad. I am sorry for you.



Fuente: <https://www.pinterest.com/pin/290693350946962609/>

 Let's look at for information about those characters and then write a short biography using the past form of verb TO BE.



Fuente: <https://www.opinion.com.bo>

Pedro Domingo Murillo

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Fuente: <https://es.wikipedia.org>

Antonio Jose de Sucre

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Fuente: <https://es.wikipedia.org>

Túpac Katari

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Fuente: <https://es.wikipedia.org>

Juana Azurduy de Padilla

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2. Past time expressions

We use the past time expressions for a specific moment in the past.

YESTERDAY (ayer)	LAST (el pasado, la pasada)	AGO (hace)
Yesterday morning	Last night	Two minutes ago
Yesterday afternoon	Last Monday (Tuesday...)	Five hours ago
Yesterday evening	Last week	Three days ago
Yesterday at five	Last weekend	A week ago
The day before Yesterday	Last July (August...)	Six months ago
	Last month	Four years ago
	Last summer (winter...)	A long time ago
	Last Christmas	
	Last year	



Let's complete the time expressions with yesterday, last, or ago.

- _____ night.
- _____ morning.
- Ten days _____.
- _____ week.
- Two months _____.
- _____ afternoon.
- _____ September.
- One year _____.
- _____ winter.
- Five weeks _____.




Let's check the mistake and rewrite the sentence correctly in past simple


- She is in La Paz city last month. She was in La Paz city last month
- We was friends two years ago.
- I was at school tomorrow morning.
- Susan were happy last night.
- They are in Cobija last year.
- He were not with his family last Saturday.
- Fred was not in Bolivar park last weekend.
- My cat are in the house yesterday afternoon
- I am not angry the day before yesterday.
- You was in your class yesterday.

3. Information questions

QUESTION WORDS	USE
What	It is used to ask for information . Example: What was your cell phone number?
Who	It is used to ask for a person . Example: Who was your favorite teacher?
When	It is used to ask for the time . Example: When was your birthday?
Where	It is used to ask for the location . Example: Where were the keys?
Why	It is used to ask for a reason . Example: Why were you sad yesterday?
How	It is used to explain a process . Example: How was your day?

WHO is a person 	WHAT is a thing or an action 
WHEN is a time 	WHERE is a place 
HOW is the way something is or the way sth happens 	WHY is the reason 

Fuente: iSLCollective.com

 Let's play this game in pairs. Find a dice and take turns to play the board game about the past form of verb to be.



PAST FORM

VERB TO BE

BOARD GAME



What was your first pet?	Go back two spaces.	Where were you on Sunday afternoon?	What was your best vacation ever?	Were you busy yesterday?	Who was your favorite teacher last year?	What was the first book you read?
Who was late for class today?	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">  <div style="text-align: center;"> <h1 style="color: #00AEEF; font-family: sans-serif;">PAST FORM</h1> <h2 style="color: #FF00FF; font-family: sans-serif;">VERB TO BE</h2> <h3 style="font-family: sans-serif;">BOARD GAME</h3>  </div>  </div>					Go forward three spaces.
Were you at home yesterday morning?						Where were you at 7:00 am this morning?
What was the first movie you saw?						What was your best vacation ever?
Where were you on the weekend?						Who was your childhood hero?



Activity

Let's complete the questions with the correct question word. Then answer the questions.

What

When

Who

Where

Why

~~How~~

1. How was your vacation? _____
2. _____ was your father's birthday? _____
3. _____ were you last weekend? _____
4. _____ were you bored? Because _____
5. _____ was your address? _____
6. _____ was your favorite singer two years ago? _____

APPRAISAL

A girl thinking about what to answer



Let's discuss these questions, and answer them below.

Why do you think is important to learn the simple past tense of verb to be?

Give an example of the use of the past form of verb to be.

Do you have plans for your future after finishing school?

PRODUCTION

Let's write a paragraph about how was, where was, and when was your last vacation.



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

TALKING ABOUT FAMOUS PEOPLE

PRACTICE



Let's read the sentences and guess who is the character that is described.

She is beautiful. She has blue hair. She has big eyes. She is thin. She is friendly. She is empathetic.		He is bald. He has brown and big eyes. He has a round face. He is fat. He is serious.	
She is a singer She is beautiful. She is cute. She has long hair. She has brown and big eyes. She has an oval face. She is short. She is popular.		He is Argentine. He is attractive. He has brown hair. He has brown eyes. He is athletic. He is short. He is popular. He is serious.	

THEORY

1. Adjectives to describe people.

1.1. Appearance

These are some adjective that describe the appearance of people.

Beautiful	Cute	Gorgeous	Young	Old
Handsome	Young	Good-looking	Fat	Thin
Pretty	Stylish	Attractive	Athletic	Muscular
Tall	Short	Skinny	Overweight	Fit



Let's look at the descriptions below and match them with the correct adjective.

- Someone who works out every day and is in great shape:
- A person who has stylish clothes and always looks trendy:
- A child who has a cute face and makes everyone smile:
- Someone who is older and no longer young:
- A man who is very good-looking:



Let's complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb to be.

1. She _____ beautiful.
2. They _____ tall.
3. He _____ handsome.
4. We _____ fit.
5. The cat _____ cute.
6. I _____ young.
7. You _____ pretty.
8. It _____ fit.
9. It _____ stylish.
10. They _____ athletic.

1.2. Hair

These adjectives describe people's hair type and color.

Long	Short	Straight
Curly	Wavy	Blonde
Black	Brown (red, blue,)	Bald

To make sentences describing the hair we use the verb "have". This is an irregular verb and this is the conjugation in the simple present tense:

I **have**
 You **have**
 He **has**
 She **has**
 It **has**
 We **have**
 You **have**
 They **have**



Let's fill in the blanks with the correct form of "have"

1. I _____ short hair.
2. She _____ long, curly hair.
3. They _____ black hair.
4. He _____ blonde hair.
5. We _____ brown hair.
6. You _____ beautiful red hair.



Let's write sentences about those characters describing their hair. Don't forget to use the verb "have"

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

1.3. Eyes

These adjectives describe people's eyes. In this case we use the verb "have" to make sentences describing the people's eyes.

Big	Small	Blue
Green	Brown	Black



Let's look at the prompts and write a sentence using "have"

1. (She / big, blue eyes)

2. (I / small, brown eyes)

3. (They / green eyes)

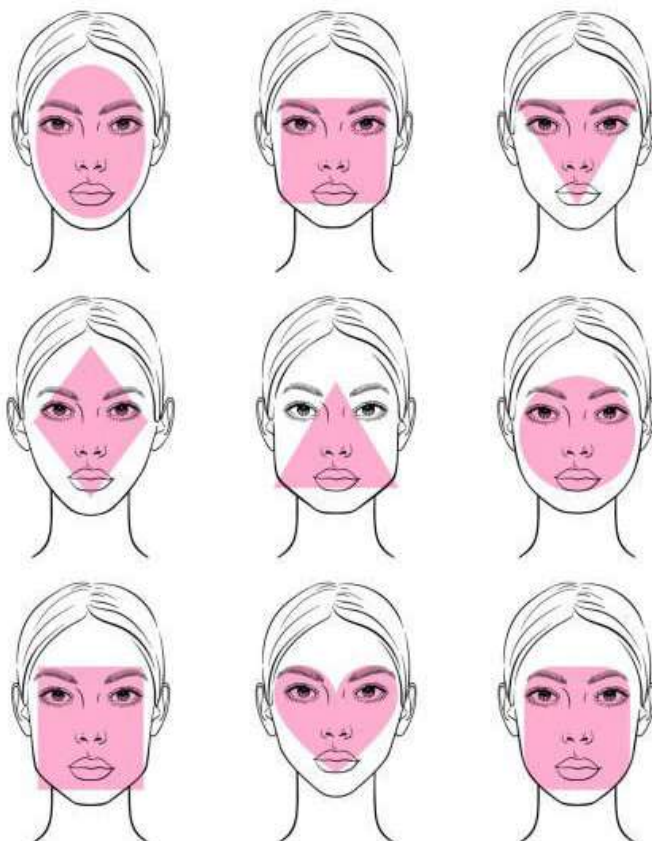
4. (He / big, black eyes)

Activity

1.4. Face

These adjectives describe people's face. In this case we use the verb "have" to make sentences describing the people's face.

Let's choose an adjective for each face.



Long

Heart

Rectangular

Oval

Triangle

Round

Square

Diamond

Who is Guadalupe Torrez?

Guadalupe Torrez, an accomplished athlete from Bolivia, made her mark as an Olympic participant, proudly representing our country on the world stage. Born and raised in Bolivia, Torrez dedicated herself to sports from an early age, excelling in her chosen discipline through rigorous training and determination. Her path to the Olympics was a testament to her resilience, as she overcame numerous challenges to compete at the highest level. By qualifying for the Olympic Games, Torrez became a source of national pride, embodying the spirit of Bolivian athleticism and inspiring future generations. Her participation brought global attention to Bolivian athletes, and she continues to be celebrated as a trailblazer in her country's sporting history.



Fuente: <https://brujuladigital.net/deportes/el-paso-veloz-y-seguro-de-guadalupe-torrez-torrez>



According to the picture and what you read write sentences describing to “Guadalupe Torrez”, use the adjectives that you learned and the verb to be.

Activity

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



Fuente: <https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=509926889934182&set=a.2439875>

Esteban Nuñez, a distinguished swimmer from Bolivia, gained recognition for his participation in the Olympic Games, where he proudly represented our nation in swimming. Born in Bolivia, Nuñez developed a passion for the sport at a young age, dedicating countless hours to perfecting his technique and speed in the pool. His journey to the Olympics was marked by hard work, discipline, and a relentless pursuit of excellence. As an Olympic athlete, Nuñez showcased Bolivia's presence in the world of swimming, becoming a symbol of determination and perseverance. His participation not only brought pride to his country but also inspired young Bolivians to pursue their dreams in sports, making him a celebrated figure in Bolivian athletics.



According to the picture and what you read write sentences describing to “Esteban Nuñez”, use the adjectives that you learned and the verb to be.

Activity

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Let's learn some irregular verbs in base form and past simple.

Base form	Past simple
Buy	Bought
Drink	Drank
Eat	Ate
Forget	Forgot
Go	Went
Read	Read
Run	Ran
Send	Sent
Sing	Sang
Sleep	Slept
Swim	Swam
Write	Wrote

Introduction to past simple tense using irregular verbs

The past simple tense is used for actions that happened before. Now in this part we have just an introduction about this tense with the affirmative sentences using some irregular verbs.

Affirmative sentence structure chart:

Subject	Verb in past simple	Complement
I	ate	fruit yesterday.
You	drank	water last week.
He	ran	in the park last month.
She	sang	a rock song yesterday afternoon.
It	wrote	in the book last year.
We	bought	vegetables last weekend.
You	forgot	your homework.
They	sent	a message to their mother.



Read and highlight all the verb in simple past tense that you found. Don't forget to include the past form of verb to be.

A LUCKY ESCAPE

My friends and I were going on a camping trip in Potosi, when we almost had a terrible accident. It was late at night and it was raining heavily. Suddenly, a lightning struck and hit a tree, which fell down in the middle of the road. My friend, who was driving, tried to stop the car, but the road was very slippery and the car started sliding. We hit the tree hard. While I was waking up from the shock, I heard my friends shouting "is everyone all right?" We all answered "yes!". Some minutes later, the fire truck arrived and helped us get out the car, which was completely destroyed. We were so lucky to be alive!



Let's complete the sentences with the correct verb using the simple past tense.

Activity

- I.....to my school yesterday afternoon. a) go b) went
- She.....in the pool last weekend. a) swam b) swim
- They.....the homework last week. a) forget b) forgot
- Sara.....an e-mail yesterday. a) send b) sent
- John.....sentences in the notebook last night. a) wrote b) write

APPRAISAL

 **Ask these question to your partner.**



What is his name?

What adjectives did you learn in this lesson?

Name at least three.

Why do you think is important to learn new vocabulary?

What characters did you recognize in this lesson?



Fuente: <https://gmsantacruz.gob.bo/gestion/obramunicipal.php?mostrar=modulo-educativo-san-juan-bautista-secundaria>



PRODUCTION

 **Let's describe your favorite famous person. You also have to draw him our her.**

Example:

Name: Shakira

She is beautiful

She is fit.

She has blonde hair.

She has brown hair.

Name:.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Draw here↓

WHEN WERE YOU BORN? WHERE WERE YOU YESTERDAY?

PRACTICE



Read and choose the correct words. Then write the name of each member in the picture

My family

Hi my name is Jack. This is my family. My mother is called Martha. She is 40 years old, she was/were born in 1983. She was/were born in Cochabamba. My father is called Carlos. He is 43 years old, he was/were born in 1980. He was/were born in Barcelona. My sister is called Ana, she is 11 years old she was/were born in 2013. She was/were born in Santa Cruz. I am 8 years old. I was/were born in 2015 and I was/were born in Santa Cruz too. This is my family. We was/were on vacation, that is why we are really happy in the picture.



Let's match the question with the answer

Activity

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. When was his mother born? | ___ They were born in Santa Cruz. |
| 2. Where was his father born? | ___ His father was born in Barcelona. |
| 3. When was his sister born? | ___ He was born in 2015. |
| 4. Where were he and his sister born? | ___ His mother was born in 1983. |
| 5. When was he born? | ___ His sister was born in 2013. |

THEORY

1. Sentences using "be born"

This is the conjugation for the phrase "be born"

CONTRACTIONS

was not = wasn't

were not = weren't

AFFIRMATIVE (+)	NEGATIVE (-)	INTERROGATIVE (?)
I was born	I wasn't born	Was I born?
You were born	You weren't born	Were you born?
He was born	He wasn't born	Was he born?
She was born	She wasn't born	Was she born?
It was born	It wasn't born	Was it born?
We were born	We weren't born	Were we born?
You were born	You weren't born	Were you born?
They were born	They weren't born	Were they born?

Examples:

I was born in 2002.
She was born three years ago.


I was not born in Beni.
She was not born last year.

Was I born in 2010?
Were they born in Pando last week?

Don't forget to use the question words to make informative sentences and the past time expressions.

+	-	?	AFFIRMATIVE (+)	NEGATIVE (-)	INTERROGATIVE (?)
I went	I didn't go	Did I go?	Yesterday morning	Last night	Two minutes ago
You went	You didn't go	Did you go?	Yesterday afternoon	Last Monday;	Five hours ago
He, she, it went	He didn't go	Did he go?	Yesterday evening	Last week	Three days ago
We went	We didn't go	Did we go?	Yesterday at five	Last weekend	A week ago
You went	You didn't go	Did you go?	The day before	Last July.	Six months ago
They went	They didn't go	Did they go?	Yesterday	Last month	Four years ago
				Last summer,	A long time ago
				Last Christmas	
				Last year	

Activity

 Let's complete the sentences with was or were, affirmative, negative or questions

I.....born in Pando. (+)

They.....born in 2000. (-)

She.....born in La Paz. (+)

The baby.....born two months ago. (+)

My mom and my dad.....born in the same year. (-)

..... you born in 2010 ? (?)

A: Yes, I.....

Where.....she born?

A: She.....born in Potosi.

When.....they born?

A: They.....born in 2015.

My sister.....born in Oruro in 2001 (-)

..... he born ten years ago?

A: No, he.....

 Let's make a similar conversation with your partner about when and where you were born.

A: Hi Lionel. Can I ask you a question?

B: Hello Marlene! Yes, of course.

A: Where were you born?

B: I was born in Santa Cruz, and you?

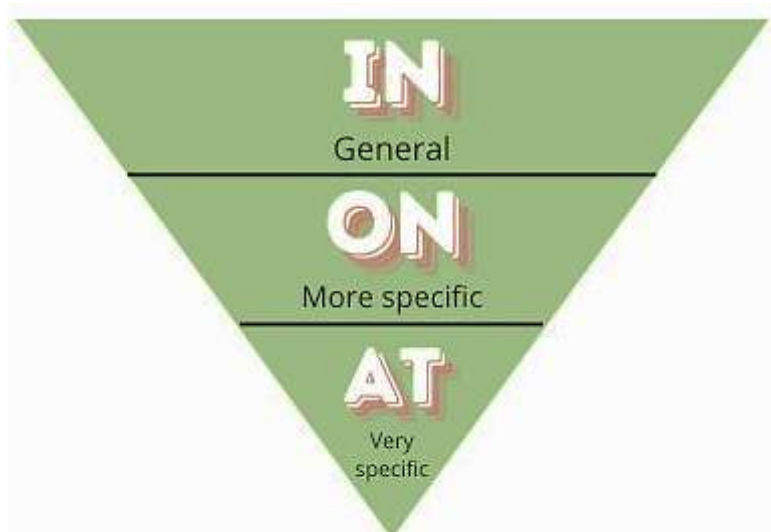
A: I was born in La Paz. This is a great information.
We can share the traditions of our cities.

B: Yes! Let's start.



Fuente: OpenAI, 2024

2. Prepositions of time

**In**

Used for longer periods of time.

On

Used for specific days and dates.

At

Used for specific times or precise moments.

IN	ON	AT
MONTHS in January in November in July	DAYS on Monday on Sunday on my birthday on Christmas day on Halloween	TIMES OF DAY at 10 o'clock at 9:30 at noon at midday at midnight
SEASONS in the summer in the spring in the fall in the winter		
YEARS in 2024 in 1998	DATES on 21st September 2023 on July 4th on our anniversary	HOLIDAYS at Christmas at Eastern
DECADES in the 70s in the 1990s		MEALTIMES at lunchtime at dinnertime at breakfast
CENTURIES in the 20th century in the next century	PARTS OF SPECIFIC DAY on Monday morning on Friday afternoon on Wednesday night on a summer morning on a warm day on the weekend	EXPRESSIONS at present at the moment at night at bedtime at sunrise at sunset at the age of
LONG PERIODS in the ice age in the past in the future		
PARTS OF THE DAY in the morning in the afternoon in the evening		
EXAMPLES:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I was born in 2003. - Micaela was sleeping in the afternoon. - It was freezing in the winter. - Luke and Diana were born in July. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - My friends were on my birthday. - Carolina was born on July 3rd. - I was at home on Sunday morning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - My sister was born at 5 o'clock. - You were happy at Christmas. - She was hungry at lunchtime.

3. Prepositions of place

**In**

Used when something is inside a larger space or enclosed area.

On

Used when something is on a surface.

At

Used for specific points or locations.

IN	ON	AT
3D SPACE in the bag in the classroom in a box in a building in the garden in the living room	A SURFACE on the table on the sofa on the carpet on the roof on the floor on a farm	AT POINT at the door at the corner at the traffic light at the bus stop at someone's house at the crossroads
TERRITORY in Spain in a country in the Alps in Europe in the World	FLOOR on the second floor on the first floor	TOP / BOTTOM / END OF at the top of the stairs at the bottom of the page at the end of the street at the back at the front
CAR / VAR / TAXI in the car in a van in a taxi in a traffic jam	RIGHT / LEFT on the right on the left	GROUP ACTIVITIES at a party at a concert at the cinema at the theater
WATER in a river in a lake in the sea in the swimming pool	PUBLIC TRANSPORT on the bus on the train on a plane on a bike	SCHOOL / UNIVERSITY at school at university at college
PRINTED MATERIAL in a book in the newspaper in the article in a picture	MEDIA on the TV on the radio on the phone on the Internet On a website On the page	HOME / WORK at home at work at reception
		SHOPS at the bakery at a café at the drugstore
EXAMPLES:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- My mom and I were going in a taxi.- Juan was eating in the classroom.- She was in a lake yesterday.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Junior was on the third floor.- Pedro, Monica and Jose went on a bus.- I read that article on the Internet.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- I saw you at a party.- Sofia was at the school.- Mario and Lucas were at home.

Let's complete the sentences with the prepositions of time and place

1. I was born.....Tarija.....2004.
2. We were.....Bolivia avenue last week.
3. Were you.....school.....8 o'clock?
4. She was.....Santa Cruz yesterday afternoon.
5. My friend was born.....Oruro 20 years ago.

4. Phrasal verbs

Phrasal verbs are phrases that describe actions.

A phrasal verb is a combination of two or three words to make a phrase with a single meaning.

Phrasal verbs combine a verb with an adverb or a preposition.

1. Wake up  https://www.pinterest.com/	2. Get up  https://www.pinterest.com/	3. Put on  https://www.pinterest.com/	4. Turn on  https://www.pinterest.com/
5. Stay in  https://www.pinterest.com/	6. Work out  https://www.pinterest.com/	7. Look after  https://www.pinterest.com/	8. Clean out  https://www.pinterest.com/
9. Grow up  https://www.pinterest.com/	10. Go out  https://www.pinterest.com/	11. Come in  https://www.pinterest.com/	12. Sleep in  https://www.pinterest.com/
13. Turn off  https://www.pinterest.com/	14. Stand up  https://www.pinterest.com/	15. Break down  https://www.pinterest.com/	16. Look for  https://www.pinterest.com/

Match the phrasal verb with the meaning.

___ Crecer
___ Despertar
___ Cuidar
___ Entrar

___ Encender
___ Apagar
___ Quedarse en casa
___ Arruinarse

___ Ejercitar
___ Quedarse dormido
___ Levantarse
___ Ponerse de pie

___ Buscar
___ Salir
___ Ponerse
___ Limpiar

APPRAISAL



Fuente: Elaboración propia



Let's discuss these questions and answer them bellow.

Where were you born?

Why do you think is important to learn about prepositions of time and place?

What are phrasal verbs?



PRODUCCIÓN

4.1. Let's complete the sentences with in, on, at.

1. I was..... home.....Monday afternoon.
2. They were..... the market last week.
3. She was not.....Murillo street.....6 o'clock.
4. We were.....Cercado province.....May 10th
5. My dog was..... my car yesterday.



Fuente: Elaboración propia



4.2. Let's order the sentences

1. wakes up / My mother / at 8 o'clock.
2. She / the radio / after work / turns on
 -
 -
 -
3. grows up / My friend / each year
 -
 -
 -
4. They / their house / every weekend / clean out
 -
 -
 -
5. I / uniform / my / for / school / put on
 -
 -
 -

Let's write the activities you do during the day using the phrasal verbs and the prepositions of time and place. You may use the hour.

Example:

I wake up at 8 o'clock every morning.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

TALKING ABOUT VACATION

PRACTICE

 Let's find the following phrases in the alphabet soup.

G	Q	L	Q	U	Q	W	V	V	H	X	L	T	R
O	H	T	F	F	H	D	R	K	O	W	Z	W	B
S	L	J	A	N	W	H	K	B	R	G	P	O	O
I	X	G	M	K	K	T	N	O	T	I	U	I	O
G	S	O	N	H	E	Q	O	G	G	D	F	R	K
H	P	S	V	O	V	P	A	X	F	U	Z	V	A
T	E	W	S	B	L	B	I	F	D	B	W	B	H
S	N	I	L	G	X	N	J	C	C	A	L	A	O
E	D	M	H	E	B	L	K	D	T	S	R	W	T
E	M	M	M	O	C	Z	V	V	V	U	V	Q	E
I	O	I	D	B	X	T	T	B	X	J	R	E	L
N	N	N	H	U	V	L	N	N	X	M	Y	E	J
G	E	G	Y	Q	P	Y	G	N	R	A	E	V	S
Q	Y	V	I	S	I	T	P	L	A	C	E	S	Y

TAKE PICTURES

BOOK A HOTEL

GO SWIMMING

SPEND MONEY

GO SIGHTSEEING

VISIT PLACES

 Let's put the correct phrase in the corresponding picture



SPEND MONEY



booked
visited

went
went

took
spent

1. My father _____ a hotel the last week.
2. We _____ touristic places.
3. My sister and I _____ swimming in the pool.
4. My family _____ a lot of money eating traditional food.
5. I _____ pictures of my family.
6. My brother _____ sightseeing.


<https://www.pinterest.com/>

THE EVENING IN THE RESTAURANT.

On our last vacation, my family and I went out to a restaurant. It was a beautiful evening, but at ten o'clock, we heard a lot of screams. We didn't know what was happening. We wanted to leave, and suddenly, a man appeared and said: "Stay there!". He was a thief and he had a gun in his hands. We had to give him our money. However, after five minutes, the police arrived and they caught the thief, but we never recovered our money.


<https://www.pinterest.com/>


What happened first? Put the sentences in order according to the reading.

They went to a restaurant

1. _____

They heard a lot of screams.

2. _____

A thief appeared.

3. _____

He stole all the money.

4. _____

The police arrived

5. _____

They never recovered their money.

6. _____

Activity

1. Simple past tense

THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE

We use the simple past for completed actions at a particular time in the past.

In the simple past tense, we can use regular or irregular verbs.

(+) **Subject + verb (simple past form) + complement.**

Example: My family and I went to Tarija.

(-) **Subject + didn't + verb + complement.**

Example: We didn't have a car.

(?) **Did + subject + verb + complement.**

Example: Did he book the hotel? Yes, he did. / No, he didn't.


THEORY

find	sit	make
dance	visit	walk

Regular Verbs

Irregular Verbs

1.1. Affirmative sentences

(+) **Subject** + verb (simple past form) + **complement**.

Examples:

- She took photos of the cable car the last Wednesday.
- Justin and Carla ate a delicious dish in Cochabamba.

Irregular and Regular Verbs

IRREGULAR VERBS

These verbs don't follow the standard rules for the past simple tense.

Example:

Drink = Drank

IRREGULAR VERBS		REGULAR VERBS	
VERB	PAST FORM	VERB	PAST FORM
Buy	Bought	Start	Started
Have	Had	Play	Played
Get	Got	Enjoy	Enjoyed
Take	Took	Want	Wanted
Go	Went	Watch	Watched
Eat	Ate	Jump	Jumped
Write	Wrote	Visit	Visited

REGULAR VERB RULES

1. In most verbs we simply add "-ed"

Cook = cooked

Play = played

Talk = talked

2. Verbs ending in "e": If the verb already ends in an "e", simply add "-d"

Dance = danced

Close = Closed

Use = Used

3. Verbs ending in a consonant + "y": for verbs that end in a consonant followed by "y", change the "y" to "i" and add "-ed"

Cry = Cried

Study = Studied

4. Verbs ending in a single vowel + consonant: For short verbs that end in a single vowel followed by a consonant, double the final consonant and then add "-ed"

Stop – Stopped

Plan – Planned

Let's practice: put these verbs in their simple past form

Open:

Travel:

Study:

Clean:

Accept:

Love:

Dry:

Follow:

Invite:

Share:

Visit:

Watch:

Call:

Dress:

Join:

Enjoy:

Imagine:

Kiss:

Try:

Walk:

Copy:

Change:


Need:

Want:

Fix:

Fry:

Die:

 Let's write these sentences in simple past tense. Don't forget to use the past time expressions.

Example:

I visit my family

I visited my family last weekend.

1. I visited my family last weekend.
2. She dances in the party.
3. You play volleyball.
4. They study for the English test.
5. Francis closes the door.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

1.2. Negative sentences

For the negative sentences we use:

(-) **Subject + didn't + verb + complement**

Examples:

I didn't finish my homework yesterday.

He didn't cook fricase last week.

Melany didn't walk to school yesterday morning.

John did not study for the oral test last month.

We did not travel to Tarija last year.

CONTRACTION

did not = didn't

 Let's write the sentences bellow in their negative forms.

- 1.- Diego went to the school yesterday.

- 2.- Carol read a magazine on the bus.

- 3.- It rained last week.

- 4.- I saw you at the cinema on Monday.

- 5.- My brother played volleyball with her friends.



Fuente: OpenAI, 2024

 Let's choose the correct verb to complete the negative sentence

Play

cook

dance

close

use

1. He didn't.....cueca last night.
2. They did not.....a cellphone for the homework.
3. I didn't.....majadito in my house.
4. We didn't.....volleyball in the coliseum.
5. My friend didn't.....the door.

1.3. Interrogative form

Yes/No questions

The most important in the yes / no questions in past simple tense, is the use of auxiliary "did" and the verb in base form.

(?) **Did** + **Subject** + verb + **complement**?

Examples

- a. *Did you listen to music last night?*
Yes, I did / No, I didn't
- b. *Did she travel to Santa Cruz last week?*
Yes, she did / No, she didn't
- c. *Did they study for the test last month?*
Yes, they did / No, they didn't



Fuente: OpenAI, 2024

Activity

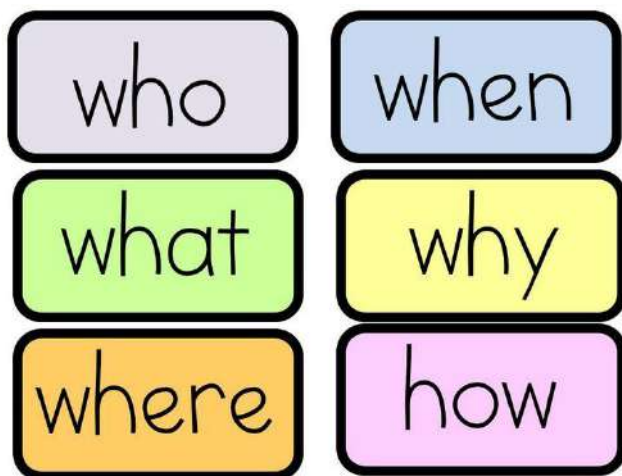
Let's put the words in order to make interrogative sentences.

- 1.- last week? / Did / you / travel
- 2.- play / you / at school / Did / yesterday?
- 3.- you / Did / last weekend? / cook
- 4.- study / Did / you / English / last month?
- 5.- Did / last year? / dance / you
- 6.- go out / Monday? / you / Did / on
- 7.- Juan / swim / in the pool? / Did
- 8.- her homework? / do / Did / Mabel

1.4. Information questions

The information questions are used to ask specific information. It is also called "Wh-" questions.

Examples:



What did you do yesterday?

A: I cooked for my family

Where did he cook last week?

A: He cooked in his kitchen.

When did they dance Tobias?

A: They danced Tobias last weekend.

Why did you study Mathematics?

A: Because I had a test yesterday

How did she play volleyball?

A: She played volleyball very well.



Activity



Let's match the questions with the answers.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Who did you visit? |He talked about his family. |
| 2. What did he talk with his friend about? |Because she was sad. |
| 3. Where did they walk yesterday? |We studied yesterday afternoon. |
| 4. Why did she cry last week? | I visited my cousin. |
| 5. When did we study? |They walked in the park. |

Activity



Let's answer the following questions with complete answers using the clues in parenthesis.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. What did you play? |(volleyball) |
| 2. Where did he walk yesterday? |(in the city) |
| 3. When did we study for the test? |(last week) |
| 4. What did they dance last month? | (Chacarera) |
| 5. Where did you cook Mondongo? |(in Sucre) |



Let's answer the following questions

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. What did you learn in this lesson? | |
| 2. Where did you travel on the last vacation? | |
| 3. How did you feel talking about your vacation? | |



Let's write a paragraph about the activities you did.

Example:

Hi my name is James. These are some activities my family and I did. My mother cooked chicken soup yesterday and my father worked in the office. My sister studied for an exam at university, but I didn't study because I didn't have a test. I played soccer with my friends and we drank soda.

Hi, my name is.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

ABILITIES AND POSSIBILITIES

PRACTICE

 **Let's read and practice in pairs the following conversation.**

A: Hello Elena. Could you lend me your pencil?

B: Hello Emilio. Yes, of course!

A: Thank you! And could I borrow your math notebook?

B: Yes, but are you okay?

A: I am really nervous.

B: Why? What happened?

A: I couldn't pass the math test the last week, and today is the last chance.

B: Oh no! Don't worry. You can do it.

A: Thank you. I have to go, bye Elena.

B: Don't mention it. Good luck!



Fuente: OpenAI, 2024

 **In pairs create a similar conversation talking about a specific subject.**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....


.....

Activity

Reading

My father's name is Marcel. He is forty years old. When he was younger, he could play soccer. He could study at the university twenty years ago. He could not drive a car when he was a child. He could not write when he was a baby. He could cook when he was thirteen years old.

My mother's name is Sara. She is thirty-eight years old. When she was younger, she could cook for her family. She could bake bread fifteen years ago. She could ride a bike in the park, when she was a little girl. She could not read a book when she was a baby. She could not drive a car some years ago.

 **Let's read and practice the pronunciation. Then think a title for the reading and write it bellow. Finally, draw a picture based on the information from the reading.**

Title:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Draw here:

Activity



1. Modal verb COULD.

**COULD**

We use COULD and the base form of a verb to offer alternatives or to make a weak suggestion.

Examples:

A: You missed the flight, but you **could** take the next one.

B: Could I take the 218 flight? (Yes, you could / No, you couldn't)

HOW TO USE THE MODAL VERB COULD

COULD is the past of the verb CAN	Examples: - You could play baseball five years ago. - I couldn't finish the test.
Ability	Examples: - When I was a child, I could play the piano. - When she was ten years, she could sing very well.
Suggestion	Examples: - I could help you with Mathematics. - If you are interested, we could go to the cinema.
Request	Examples: - Could you lend me your pen? - Could he go to the park?
Possibility	Example: - The crime in the city could be prevented. - She could have called first.
Permission	Example: - Could I borrow your ruler? - Could I speak with your sister?



Let's identify which category each sentence belongs to.

- 1.- You could go to the doctor
- 2.- Could you help me?
- 3.- When I was 15 years, I could run faster.
- 4.- We could buy a lot of vegetables.
- 5.- Could we go home?
- 6.- Could I speak to you?
- 7.- We could help you with your test.
- 8.- The disease could be prevented.
- 9.- Could you hand me the marker?
- 10.- She could go to the gym.





1.1. Affirmative sentences using “could”

(+) Subject + could + verb + complement.

Examples:

- I could cook with my mother.
- Esteban could talk with friends.
- My students could use cellphones to learn new vocabulary.
- Martha could drive a car on the street.
- We could dance in the party last night.

 Write sentences based on the pictures using the modal verb **COULD**

 Let's order the following sentences.

Example:

Write / I / could / a / letter.

I could write a letter.

1. drive / He / a / car / could.

.....

2. She / morenada./ could / dance

.....

3. could / cook / You / pique macho.

.....

4. I / for / my / could / study / English / test.

.....

5. Lucia / her / could / use / cellphone.

.....



1.2. Negative sentences

For the negative sentences we use:

(+) **Subject** + **couldn't** + **verb** + **complement**.

Examples:

- Mauricio couldn't drive a car.
- He couldn't travel to Sucre on vacation.
- Lorena could not cook majadito.
- John couldn't study for the test.
- They couldn't go to run this week.

CONTRACTION

could not = couldn't

Change the following affirmative sentences into negative sentences.

1.- Jonas could play soccer.

2.- My friend and I could go to the concert.

3.- The cat could eat a mouse.

4.- The thief could be arrested.

5.- My mother could run the marathon.

6.- I could fly.



Let's order the negative sentences

1. English / He / speak / couldn't / at school.
2. read / They / with / couldn't / friends.
3. I / on / couldn't / vacation / travel.
4. play / We / basketball / last week / couldn't
5. couldn't / Jordy / two years ago / write.

Activity

1.3. Yes/No questions

For the yes/ no questions we use this structure:

(?) **Could** + **Subject** + **verb** + **complement?**

Examples

- *Could you play soccer at school?*
Yes, I could / No, I couldn't
- *Could she read a book when she was a baby?*
Yes, she could / No, she couldn't

Activity

 Let's write the verbs in the correct question. Then answer the questions.

Study write listen cook drive

1. Could she.....for the family last week?
2. Could you.....a paragraph in English?
3. Could you.....for the tests?
4. Could he.....to rock music in the class?
5. Could you.....a car two years ago?

Use the cues to make questions. Then ask those questions to your partners.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| - Use your pen | |
| - Spell your name | |
| - Use your cellphone | |
| - Give me your email address. | |
| - Give me some money | |
| - Open the window | |
| - Look at your book | |

1.4. Information questions

For the information questions we need question words:

WHAT, WHERE, HOW, WHEN, WHY, WHO

Examples:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| - What could you do? | I could play soccer |
| - Where could she travel last year? | She could travel to Cochabamba. |
| - How could he run at school? | He could run fast. |
| - Why could you study English? | Because I could have an oral test. |



Activity

 Let's choose the correct word for each question

When What Why How Where

1.could you drink coffee? I could drink coffee in a restaurant.
2.could he cook for his family? He could cook majadito.
3.could she drive a car? She could drive a car carefully.
4.could we study at school? Because we could have a test.
5.could you write? I could write when I was four years.



Let's answer the following questions

1. What could you do when you were younger?
2. Where could you go on vacation?
3. When could you eat hamburgers?
4. What could you say about the topic?
5. Why could you study this lesson?



Write sentences with: “when I was younger” and add the things you could or couldn’t do in the past.

Example:

When I was younger, I couldn't use a cellphone.

1. When I was younger,
2. When I was younger,
3. When I was younger,
4. When I was younger,
5. When I was younger,



Fuente: OpenAI, 2024

Which sentences are true for you?

- | | | |
|---|------|-------|
| 1. I could play soccer, when I was younger. | True | false |
| 2. I could cook, when I was younger. | True | false |
| 3. I could use a cellphone, when I was younger. | True | false |
| 4. I could speak English, when I was younger. | True | false |
| 5. I could drive a car when I was younger. | True | false |

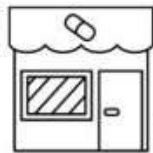
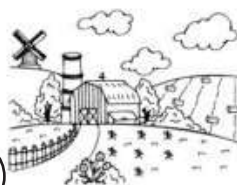
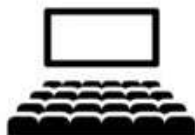
Let's draw an ability that you could or couldn't do in the past. Then write a sentence bellow

LOCATIONS, DIRECTIONS AND FEEDBACK ABOUT THE TENSES WE LEARNED

PRACTICE

 Let's match each picture with its corresponding name. Then paint them









1. School	2. Park	3. Library	4. Restaurant	5. Post office
6. Hospital	7. Museum	8. Bank	9. Fire station	10. Playground
11. Church	12. Cinema	13. Farm	14. Hotel	15. Pharmacy
16. Airport	17. Bus station	18. Zoo		



1



1. Locations and directions

Go straight ahead		On the corner	
Turn left		Next to	
Turn right		Between	
Block		In front of	

1.1. Asking for directions

Asking for directions	Giving directions
Excuse me. Can you tell me where is the _____?	Go straight ahead.
	Turn left/ right
Excuse me. How do I get to the _____?	Go along the street.
	Take the first/second turning on the right/left.
Excuse me. Where is the _____?	Cross the street
	Go past
Excuse me. Is there a _____ near here?	It is between the _____ and the _____.
	It is in front of _____.
Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the _____?	Go across the bridge.
	It is next to the _____.

Example:

Excuse me. How do I get to the bank?

A: Go straight ahead, turn left, go past the post office, and turn right. It is in front of the super market. You are at the bank.

Examples:

Look at the map and see the questions and answers.



Q: How can I get to the library?

A: The library is on the corner

Q: Excuse me, I'm lost, how do I get to the hospital?

A: Go straight ahead one block, turn left, the hospital is next to the police station.

Q: Where is the nearest Italian restaurant?

A: Go straight ahead, turn right, the Italian Restaurant is in front of the bus station.

Let's look at the map and answer the questions using the vocabulary about giving directions

1. Where is the nearest Hospital?

.....

.....

2. How can we get to the school?

.....

.....

3. Excuse me. How do I go to the bank?

.....

.....

4. Can you tell me the way to the Museum?

.....

.....



Review about the tenses we learnt

Read and study the following chart:

IN	ON	AT
VERB TO BE	The verb TO BE is basically used to describe someone or something.	Affirmative: I am happy.
		Negative: We are not angry.
		Interrogative: Is she scared?
PAST FORM OF VERB TO BE	We can use the simple past of the verb TO BE to talk about situations and states in the past.	Affirmative: He was a teacher.
		Negative: It was not a dog.
		Interrogative: Were you an astronaut?
PRESENT SIMPLE	We use the simple present tense when an action is happening right now, or when it happens regularly.	Affirmative: I do my homework.
		Negative: He doesn't play soccer.
		Interrogative: Do you eat a hamburger?
PAST SIMPLE	We use the past simple to describe an action that started in the past and ended in the past.	Affirmative: We studied for the test.
		Negative: Belinda didn't go to the school.
		Interrogative: Did she listen to music?
PRESENT CONTINUOUS	We use the present continuous to describe an action that is happening right now.	Affirmative: I am watching TV.
		Negative: Carmen is not cooking Sajta.
		Interrogative: Are you looking for your keys?
PAST CONTINUOUS	We use the past continuous to represent an action or event that was happening in the past.	Affirmative: Juan was using his cell phone.
		Negative: You were not talking to Maria.
		Interrogative: Was she dancing Tobas?
MODAL VERB COULD	We use the modal verb Could and the base form of a verb to offer alternatives or to make a weak suggestion.	Affirmative: I could play volleyball ten years ago.
		Negative: David couldn't study for the test.
		Interrogative: Could you lend me your notebook?



Let's choose the correct word for the sentence

- | | | |
|---|----------|-----------|
| 1. I.....soccer with my friends yesterday. | a) play | b) played |
| 2. She.....cook pique macho for her family. | a) can | b) was |
| 3. He.....writing an e-mail now. | a) are | b) is |
| 4. They.....working in a building last month. | a) were | b) was |
| 5. Mike.....in the park every weekend. | a) reads | b) read |



Let's read the paragraph and answer the questions:

Rodrigo is a doctor. He looks after sick people. He usually gets up at 6:00 o'clock. Today he is late, it is 6:30 and he is still in bed. He usually goes to work by train, but today he is driving to work. He arrives at work at 6:30 every morning. However, it is 7:30 now and he is still driving.

It's 12:00 o'clock now. He always has his lunch at 12:00 but today he isn't having lunch at 12:00, he is looking after his sick patients.

It is half past seven now, Rodrigo is watching TV. He usually watches TV at half past seven because his favorite TV serie starts at half past seven. Rodrigo has his dinner at 8:30 every day and he is having dinner now.

It is 23:00 now Brian is going to bed. He always goes to bed at 23:00



Let's answer the questions

Activity

- What does Brian do?
- What time does he usually get up?
- How does he usually go to work?
- What is he doing at 12:00?
- What time does he go to bed?



Let's order the sentences

Activity

- 1. last / They / late / were / week.
- 2. We / angry / very / today / are.
- 3. afternoon / You / study / can / this.
- 4. walking / He / on / the / was / street.
- 5. dance / They / salai / last / could / month.



Let's change the sentences into negative or affirmative.

Activity

- 1. You don't like this music.
- 2. Robert isn't at work today.
- 3. I'm too late.
- 4. You read the newspaper yesterday.
- 5. Anna speaks English and Aymara.
- 6. They didn't go to the concert.
- 7. You are cooking food for the restaurant.
- 8. We were studying for the Math test.
- 9. You couldn't do the homework.
- 10. She doesn't run in the stadium.

 **Let's discuss these questions, and answer them bellow.**



Why do you think is important to learn how to ask and give direction?

.....

How can I get to a Hospital near your house?

.....

Write three sentences using different tenses.

.....

.....

.....



 **Let's change the sentences into negative or affirmative**

1. She couldn't write a book when she was a baby.

2. They were in Pando on vacation.

3. We studied for the test last week.

4. I can play the guitar with my friends.

5. You are running in the stadium now.

 **Let's draw a map about the place you live and write the places there. Then write questions and answer them according to the directions.**

Questions:

.....

Answers:

.....

Draw here:

WHAT WAS HAPPENING IN THE COMMUNITY?

Vocabulary:

Let's look at the pictures



<https://www.pinterest.com/>



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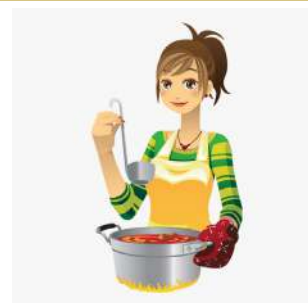
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Let's write sentences about you using the vocabulary learned and the simple past tense.

Example: I cooked Fricase yesterday.

1.
2.
3.
4.



1. Past continuous tense.

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

We use the past continuous to talk about an action or situation that was in progress at a particular time in the past

(+) **Subject** + was/were + verb (ing) + **complement**.

Example: I was playing soccer.

(-) **Subject** + wasn't/weren't + verb (ing) + **complement**.

Example: Lulu wasn't telling me the truth.

(?) **Was/Were** + **subject** + verb (ing) + **complement**.

Example: Were you studying for the test? Yes, I was / No, I weren't.

Uses of the past continuous tense

<p>This action was happening at that moment, at 10:00 a.m. he was in the middle of the action. He started at 9:00 a.m. and finished at 11:00 a.m., so at 10:00 a.m. he was in the middle of riding, he hadn't finished.</p> <p>Example:</p> <p>He was riding his bike at 10 a.m.</p>	<p>The action was happening at a certain time. The action or situation started that time, and had not finished.</p> <p>Example:</p> <p>This time last year, they were visiting Sucre.</p>
<p>Past action in progress (they were leaning) interrupted by another action (the phone rang)</p> <p>Example:</p> <p>They were leaving when the phone rang.</p>	<p>Two actions were happening simultaneously.</p> <p>Example:</p> <p>Veronica was looking at the map while Susana was taking a selfie</p>

 Let's read and highlight all the sentences in past continuous tense you find in the following reading:

What a productive day!

Last weekend at this time, my family and I were cleaning the house, we divided the chores. My mother was washing the clothes; we don't get dirty a lot. My father was cleaning the car because he works with a taxi. My older sister was cleaning the kitchen while my little sister was washing the dishes. I was sweeping the floor of the living room; it was not dirty. During the afternoon we were washing our dogs, we have two. And at night we finished all the chores. After that we were watching TV and having dinner. It was a productive day.

ING Spelling Rules

<p>1. The general rule when changing a verb into its -ing form is just to add -ing to the end of the verb.</p> <p>Cook – Cooking</p> <p>Talk – Talking</p>	<p>3. Verbs that end in “ie”, change -ie to -y and add -ing.</p> <p>Die – Dying</p> <p>Lie – Lying</p>
<p>2. Verbs that end in a silent “e”, remove the -e and add -ing.</p> <p>Dance – Dancing</p> <p>Close – Closing</p> <p>Use – Using</p>	<p>4. One-syllable verbs that end in a: consonant-vowel-consonant, double the final consonant and add -ing.</p> <p>Run – Running</p> <p>Get – Getting</p>

 Let's change the following verb to its -ing form.

Run = _____	Study = _____	Hug = _____
Read = _____	Play = _____	See = _____
Smile = _____	Wait = _____	Do = _____
Walk = _____	Kiss = _____	Clean = _____
Build = _____	Travel = _____	Speak = _____
Get = _____	Miss = _____	Have = _____
Take = _____	Watch = _____	Turn = _____
Sleep = _____	Fly = _____	Talk = _____


1.1. Affirmative sentences in past continuous

In the affirmative sentences we have to use this structure:


(+) Subject + **was/were** + verb (ing) + **complement**.

Examples:

I	was	using	my cellphone.
He		eating	a tangerine.
She		studying	for the test.
It		drinking	coke.
We	were	cooking	the lunch.
You		playing	volleyball.
They		dancing	Caporales.

 What were you doing yesterday at this time? Use the clues to write full sentences in past continuous tense.

- a) I / read a book _____
- b) My brothers / play soccer _____
- c) My sister / do her homework _____
- d) My mother / cook _____
- e) My father / watch TV _____
- f) My cat / sleep _____
- g) My dog / eat _____

 Let's rewrite this sentences in past continuous tense

Example:

I am writing my book

I was writing my book

1. I am drinking water.
2. We are studying for a test.
3. You are cooking healthy food.
4. They are running in the park.
5. Francis is reading a magazine.

Activity

1.2. Negative sentences in past continuous

In the negative sentences we have to use this structure:

(+) **Subject** + **wasn't / weren't** + verb (ing) + **complement**.

Examples:

I	wasn't	using	my cellphone.
He		eating	a tangerine.
She		studying	for the test.
It		drinking	coke.
We	weren't	cooking	the lunch.
You		playing	volleyball.
They		dancing	Caporales.


CONTRACTION

was not = wasn't

were not = weren't

 **Let's put the words in order to form negative sentences.**

- a) wasn't / Sarah / eating pizza _____
- b) cleaning / wasn't / my bother _____
- c) weren't / my parents / sleeping _____
- d) snowing / wasn't / it / yesterday _____
- e) listening / weren't / they _____

 **Let's rewrite the following sentences in negative form**

1. My mother was cooking the dinner.

2. Carolina was teaching English.

3. Neymar was using the computer.

4. Two men were sitting on a bench.

5. We were eating pizza.

6. Jimmy was asking a question.

Activity

1.3. Yes / No questions


(?) **Was / were** + **Subject** + verb (ing) + **complement**.

Examples:

Were	you	watching	TV at 2 p. m.?
Yes, I was / No, I wasn't.			
Was	He	traveling	to Tarija?
Yes, he was / No, he wasn't.			
Were	they	studying	for the test?
Yes, they were / No, they weren't.			
Was	Diana	eating	in a restaurant?
Yes, she was / No, she wasn't,			

 **Let's choose the correct verb to complete the yes / no question. Then answer them using short answers.**

- | cooking | studying | cleaning | reading |
|---|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. Were you _____ a book? | | | A: _____ |
| 2. Was she _____ her room? | | | A: _____ |
| 3. Were they _____ for the test? | | | A: _____ |
| 4. Was my mother _____ sajta for the lunch? | | | A: _____ |

 Let's rewrite the following sentences in interrogative form

1. He was dancing at the party last night.

2. You were studying for the Math test.


3. They were laughing during the comedy show.

4. She was running in the park this morning.

5. My sister and I were chatting online.

1.4. Information questions

The information questions are used to ask specific information. It is also called "Wh-" questions.

Who?  Who is that person?	What?  What is in the present?	When?  When does it start?
Where?  Where is he?	Why?  Why is the sky blue?	How?  How old are you?

 What were you doing?

A: I was cleaning my room.

Where was he dancing last night?

A: He was dancing at school.

When were they running in the park?

A: They were running this morning.

Why were you studying Chemistry?

A: Because I had low scores.

How was she playing basketball?

A: She was playing basketball very well.

Who was cooking for our family?

A: My mother and I were cooking for our family.

 Let's put the correct question word in the exercises

What where why when

1.was he studying? A: He was studying at school.
2.were they eating pizza? A: They were eating at 3 o'clock.
3.were you drinking water? A: Becuase I was feeling thirsty.
4.was she reading? A: She was reading a book.

1.5. Compound sentences

A compound sentence contains two independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction. (and, but, or)

“AND”

Use “and” to combine words or sentences with similar ideas.

Examples:

- I was reading a book, and my sister was listening to music.
- Rodrigo was writing a letter, and his friends were talking about sports.
- Carla was doing her homework, and her brother was watching TV.

and

“BUT”

Use “but” to connect two opposite ideas.

Examples:

- Ivan was smiling, but he wasn't having a great day.
- Maribel was using her cellphone, but she wasn't answering the messages.
- Romeo was visiting a museum, but he wasn't paying attention to the explanation.

but

“OR”

Use “or” to express choices.

Examples:

- Was Elena eating a pizza, or was she eating a salad?
- Were you playing soccer, or were you playing volleyball?
- Was Andres taking an English test, or was he taking an Aymara test?

or

 **Let's match each sentence with the best complement.**

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. They were drinking juice, and | - he wasn't wasting water. |
| 2. She was using her cellphone, but | - was she taking a nap? |
| 3. Was she doing her homework in her room, or | - she wasn't taking pictures. |
| 4. My dad was washing the car, but | - my sister was going to her Italian class. |
| 5. I was going to my English class, and | - I was drinking a coke. |





 **Let's complete the compound sentences with your ideas.**

1. She was dancing diablada, and
2. They weren't running in the park, but
3. Was she cleaning the house, or
4. We were studying Math and
5. My friend was walking on the street, but
6. Was he reading a book, or

1.6. Mixed questions

In this part first we are going to use a yes / no question, then according to the conversation we are going to write an information question and answer.

Examples:

Conversation 1  - Were you writing? - Yes, I was. - What were you writing? - I was writing a letter.	Conversation 3  - Were they running in the park? - No, they weren't. - Why weren't they running in the park? - Because it was raining.
Conversation 2  - Was he playing basketball? - Yes, he was. - Where was he playing basketball? - He was playing basketball in the coliseum.	Conversation 4  - Was she eating a hamburger? - No, she wasn't. - What was she eating? - She was eating a salad.

 Let's write similar conversations according to the pictures. Then practice the conversations with a partner.

	CONVERSATION 1 Q: _____ A: _____ Q: _____ A: _____
	CONVERSATION 2 Q: _____ A: _____ Q: _____ A: _____
	CONVERSATION 3 Q: _____ A: _____ Q: _____ A: _____
	CONVERSATION 4 Q: _____ A: _____ Q: _____ A: _____

Activity



Let's match the questions with the answers

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Was she using the computer? |She was using it at home. |
| 2. Where was she using the computer? | ¹ Yes, she was. |
| 3. Where was he running? | Yes, he was. |
| 4. Was he running? | He was running at school. |
| 5. Were we studying Chemistry? | We were studying in the morning. |
| 6. When were we studying Chemistry? | Yes, we were. |
| 7. Were you playing soccer? | I was playing soccer in the soccer field. |
| 8. Where were you playing soccer? | Yes, I was. |



APPRAISAL



Let's discuss these questions, and answer them bellow.

Why do you think is important to learn the past continuous tense?

When can you use the past continuous tense? Give at least two examples.

What are the compound sentences?

What is the characteristic of the mixed questions?



PRODUCTION



Let's write sentences about you according the past continues tense using the following verbs:

1. I was playing soccer with my friends.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

playing	writing
reading	running
cooking	eating
drinking	cleaning
talking	using



Let's answer these questions about you, talking about last week

- What were you doing at school? I was studying for the Math test.
- Where were you walking?
- When were you studying?
- What were you drinking?
- Where were you playing?
- How were you running?
- What were you writing?
- Who was cooking for your family?
- What was your sister or brother doing?
- What was your friend doing at school?



Let's write about a member of your family who was doing the next things:

Example: He / she was studying at the university. my sister

- He / she was cooking lunch for the family.
- He / she was playing with his cellphone.
- He / she was walking in the park.
- He / she was running at school.
- He / she was eating vegetables.



Reading: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the verb in past continuous tense.

Yesterday, it was _____ (rain) and _____ (thunder) all day. Nataly was _____ (play) inside the house, but she wanted to play outside with her friends. However, she wasn't _____ (play) outside because it was _____ (rain). She was _____ (feel) tired of being trapped inside the house.

Nataly was _____ (try) to keep busy in the house. She was _____ (read) a book until the electricity went out. Then, she decided to practice her sewing. She was _____ (practice) sewing until lunchtime. After lunch, she sat by the window and watched the rain.

While Nataly was _____ (watch) the rain, when the phone rang. Her father was _____ (call) to say that he was _____ (come) home, and he was _____ (bring) a new game. Nataly and her father ate ice cream and played the game.



FAMILY ACTIVITIES

PRACTICE

 Let's complete the following information about you and your family.

MY FAMILY

- 1.- My name is _____
- 2.- I'm _____ years old.
- 3.- My mother's name is _____
- 4.- My mother is a/an _____
- 5.- My father's name is _____
- 6.- My father is a/an _____
- 7.- My grandmother's name is _____
- 8.- My grandfather's name is _____
- 9.- My sister's name is _____
- 10.- My sister is a/an _____
- 11.- My brother's name is _____
- 12.- My brother is a/an _____
- 13.- My pet's name is _____

Draw your family here:

 Let's choose the right option for each sentence.

1. I have to _____ each day.
 a) drink water b) eat a hamburger c) play soccer
2. My mother has to _____ for Christmas day.
 a) buy a turkey b) eat a cake c) sleep
3. My father has to _____ to earn money.
 a) drink water b) work c) eat pizza
- 4) I have to _____ for my English test.
 a) sleep b) study c) play
- 5) My pet has to _____ to the vet.
 a) eat b) sleep c) go

Highlight all the activities you do with your family.

go for a walk

play soccer

go to the cinema

work

watch tv

dance

buy clothes

eat pizza

go shopping

listen to music

travel

visit tourist places

go to parties



1. Verb HAVE TO

HAVE TO

The verb "have to" expresses obligations.

(+) **Subject** + **have/has to** + verb + **complement**.

Example: You have to do your homework.

(-) **Subject** + don't / doesn't + **have to** + verb + **complement**.

Example: Martha doesn't have to play soccer.

(?) Do/Does + **subject** + **have to** + verb + **complement**.

Example: Do we have to eat that pizza?

Have to	
I	have
You	
We	
They	
He	has
She	
It	

1.1. Affirmative sentences

(+) **Subject** + **have/has to** + verb + **complement**.

Examples:

Present tense

Subject	Verb have to	Verb	Complement
I	Have to	play	in the park.
We		cook	for the family.
You		drink	water.
They		eat	vegetables and fruit.
He	Has to	write	homework.
She		read	English books.
It		use	Dictionary for homework.

Past tense

Subject	Verb have to	Verb	Complement
I	Had to	play	in the park.
We		cook	for the family.
You		drink	water.
They		eat	vegetables and fruit.
He		write	homework.
She		read	English books.
It		use	Dictionary for homework.



Use the following verbs to make sentences about your obligations.

Play	<i>I have to play volleyball today.</i>
Write	
Read	
Speak	
Listen to	
Use	
Drink	
Eat	
Cook	
Clean	
Study	
Walk	
Wash	



Let's order the affirmative sentences

Example:

clean / I / my / have to / room.

I have to clean my room

1. my / I / study / for / have to / test.
2. have to / We / the / History / read / book.
3. water / They / drink / have to.
4. eat / has to / vegetables / She.
5. the / You / run / in / had to / park

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Activity



Let's correct the mistakes in the sentences and rewrite them

1. I have to reading English books.
2. He have to run in the park.
3. They has to dance at school.
4. Mike had to drive to his house.
5. We has to study for the test yesterday.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Activity



1.2. Negative sentences

(-) **Subject** + don't / doesn't + **have to** + **verb** + **complement**.

Examples:

Present tense

CONTRACTION
do not = don't
does not = doesn't

Subject	Negative	Verb have to	Verb	Complement
I We You They	do not don't	Have to	play cook drink eat write read use	in the stadium. for strangers. soda. junk food. homework. magazines. cellphone in class.
He She It	does not doesn't			

Past tense

CONTRACTION
did not = didn't

Subject	Negative	Verb have to	Verb	Complement
I We You They He She It	did not didn't	Have to	play cook drink eat write read use	in the stadium. for strangers. soda. junk food. on the walls. magazines. cellphone in class.



Let's order the negative sentences

Activity

- I / to / eat / have / don't / hamburgers.
- doesn't / drive / have to / My brother / a car.
- fight / They / have / do not / to.
- Teddy / didn't / sing / have to / in class.
- didn't / She / use / have to / her cellphone.

**Let's change the affirmative sentences into negative**

Example:

She has to walk on the sidewalk.**She doesn't have to walk on the side walk**

1. I had to cook for my family yesterday.

.....

2. She has to use her cellphone.

.....

3. My mother has to drink coffee.

.....

4. We have to eat junk food.

.....

5. My sister had to clean her bedroom.

.....

1.3. Yes/No questions(?) Do/ Does + **Subject** + **have to** + verb + **complement**.

Examples

PRESENT TENSE	PAST TENSE
- Do you have to go to the school today? Yes, I do / No, I don't	- Did you have to cook yesterday? Yes, I did / No, I didn't
- Does she have to wash the car? Yes, she does / No, she doesn't	- Did he have to work in the city last year? Yes, he did / No, he didn't
- Does my mother have to cook the dinner? Yes, she does / No, she doesn't	- Did she have to drink coke? Yes, she did / No, she didn't
- Do we have to study? Yes, we do / No, we don't	- Did Carlos have to clean his room? Yes, he did / No, he didn't

**Let's answer the questions about yourself**

1. Did you have to study yesterday?

.....

2. Did you have to run at school last week?

.....

3. Do you have to clean the house?

.....

4. Do you have to eat healthy food?

.....

5. Does your father have to wash the clothes?

.....

1.4. Information questions



Examples:

- What do you have to do?
I have to read books.
- Where does he have to play soccer?
He has to play at school.
- When do they have to dance?
They have to dance next week.
- Why do you have to study?
Because I have to pass the exam.
- Who do you have to travel with?
I have to travel with my classmates.

Let's match the question with the answer.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. How do you have to go to school? | Because I am hungry. |
| 2. What does she have to wash? | I have to travel next week |
| 3. Where do we have to eat? | I have to go by bus |
| 4. Why do you have to cook? | She has to wash her clothes. |
| 5. When do you have to travel | We have to eat in a restaurant |

1.5. Mixed questions

In this part, first we are going to use a yes / no question, and then according to the conversation we will use an information question.

Examples:

Conversation 1	Conversation 2
- Do you have to play? <i>Yes, I do.</i>	- Does he have to study Math? <i>Yes, he does.</i>
- What do you have to play? <i>I have to play volleyball.</i>	- Why does he have to study Math? <i>Because he has to pass that subject</i>

Let's make two conversations about the activities you have to do in the school.

Conversation 1

Conversation 2

APPRAISAL



Let's discuss these questions, and answer them bellow.

Why do you think is important to learn the use of the verb "have to"

.....

Why do we use the verb "have to"?

.....

Write 1 affirmative sentences, 1 negative sentence, 1 interrogative sentence using "have to"

.....

.....

.....



Fuente: OpenAI, 2024

PRODUCTION



Let's choose true or false according to your context

- | | | |
|--|------|-------|
| 1. I have to use my cellphone in class. | True | False |
| 2. I have to eat healthy food. | True | False |
| 3. I don't have to wash my clothes. | True | False |
| 4. I don't have to eat in the classroom. | True | False |
| 5. I have to clean my bedroom. | True | False |



Let's complete the sentences with the correct form of "have to" and the verb in brackets.

- I _____ (finish) my homework before dinner.
- Sarah _____ (go) to the dentist tomorrow.
- We _____ (clean) the house before the guests arrive.
- He _____ (wake up) early for work every day.
- They _____ (buy) a new laptop because their old one broke.
- You _____ (study) hard if you want to pass the test.
- My brother _____ (help) me with my project this weekend.
- We _____ (wear) a uniform at school.





Let's change the following sentences to use "have to" to express obligation.

1. It's necessary for me to call my parents tonight.

I _____

2. It is obligatory for students to submit their assignments on time.

Students _____

3. It's required for her to attend the meeting tomorrow.

She _____

4. You are obliged to play the bill before leaving the restaurant.

You _____

5. It's necessary for us to get a visa to travel abroad.

We _____



Reading

Customs of our region

Bolivia has many customs around the country. When we travel visiting some places we have to see those customs. For example: in La Paz, one important custom people have is the Apthapi, where you have to eat a lot. There are also traditional parties for saints in the cities and the countryside. In Santa Cruz there is a special day for celebrating its customs, it is called the Tradicion Cruceña's day which is celebrated in September. Talking about Cochabamba I think the custom is their food, they have delicious food for example the Pique Macho, Chicharron and other dishes. You have to taste all those delicious dishes. In Tarija the customs are the San Roque party and the Comadres day in the carnival. We don't have to miss Oruro's carnival, there we can see many dances and one of the most important dances there, is Diablada.



Fuente: OpenAI, 2024



Let's answer the questions



Activity

1. Where is Apthapi from?

.....

2. What is a custom from Santa Cruz?

.....

3. What do you have to do in Cochabamba?

.....

4. Where is San Roque custom from?

.....

5. What is Oruro's important custom?

.....

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PRIMER TRIMESTRE

Lengua Extranjera
Carolina Martha Choque Acarapi

SEGUNDO TRIMESTRE

Lengua Extranjera
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TERCER TRIMESTRE

Lengua Extranjera
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