

I.E. CHAMPAGNAT PINARES DE ORIENTE

GUIA DE ESTUDIO – CHAMPAGNAT APRENDE EN CASA

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GUIA DE ESTUDIO 01

OBJETIVO	Producir mensajes orales o escritos claros y bien estructurados sobre eventos del pasado teniendo en cuenta el contexto.		
CONCEPTO	FUNCIÓN – DIVERSIDAD – INNOVACIÓN	EJE	LA PERSONA COMO SER SOCIAL.
TEMA	Talking about past events.	FECHA DE PUBLICACIÓN.	lunes, 27 de septiembre de 2021.
TIEMPO DE TRABAJO	2 semanas	FECHA DE ENTREGA	viernes, 8 de octubre de 2021.

VALOR DE LA SEMANA:

AMOR AMBIENTAL



Que es valorar, cuidar y conservar ese único hogar como la vida misma. Este valor tan importante como el amor. Este sentimiento de afecto nos ayuda a proteger y conservar el lugar en que habitamos. Si demostramos amor y respeto por el medio ambiente, podemos armonizar nuestra vida en naturaleza cuidando de aquello que es valioso para nosotros y los nuestros.

Amar el medio ambiente, es enseñarles a cuidar y conservar el aire, agua, suelo, flora y fauna.

MOMENTO DE ORACIÓN

A prayer for teenagers to pray

Father, Sometimes I feel bewildered by the world. I don't understand how there can be such richness beside such poverty. Help me to be generous and thoughtful of others. I feel upset when I hear others cruel words or see hatred or prejudice. Help me to be loving and accepting of all I meet. Sometimes a feel down about the pressure on young people to succeed. Lord, in this confusing world Help me to look to you and stay hopeful and happy.

Amen.

HEAVENLY FATHER,
GIVE US THE WISDOM TO KNOW
WHAT'S RIGHT AND
THE COURAGE TO DO WHAT'S RIGHT
NO MATTER WHAT PEOPLE THINK.

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**GUIA DE ESTUDIO (01)****TEMA**

Talking about past events.

Past perfect continuous**When to use the Past Perfect Continuous**

We use the past perfect continuous to refer to an ongoing action that ended before another action/event in the past. For example,

- I'd been looking for a job for several months when I found this position.

As with all continuous forms, when we use the past perfect continuous, we're focusing on the action itself and possibly also the effect on the subject, rather than its completion. For example,

- My mother had been cooking dinner when she felt sick.

How to form the Past Perfect Continuous

We create sentences with the past perfect continuous by using 'had been' and the main verb in the -ing form. Here is a table with an example for all the subjects in the affirmative, negative and interrogative forms:

+	-	?
I had been working	I hadn't been working	Had I been working?
You had been working	You hadn't been working	Had you been working?
He/she/it had been working	He/she/it had been working	Had he/she/it been working?
We had been working	We hadn't been working	Had we been working?
You had been working	You hadn't been working	Had you been working?
They had been working	They hadn't been working	Had they been working?

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The short answer form is:

- Yes, I had.
- No, I hadn't.
- And the auxiliary 'had' is often contracted to 'd.

Examples

- By the time we finished the meal, we'd been sitting around the table for six hours!
- James had been playing well when the game was interrupted due to heavy rain.
- We'd been preparing the house for hours before the first guests arrived.
- The meeting ended after they'd been negotiating all afternoon.
- She'd been going to the same hairdresser's for years before it shut down.
- He hadn't been feeling well for a long time when he suddenly collapsed at work yesterday.
- She was covered in flour because she'd been making a cake.
- I'd been waiting for over an hour when Mike finally arrived.

Estructura afirmativa

Fórmula: Sujeto + verbo auxiliar (had been) + verbo -ing + complemento			
Sujeto	Had been	verbo -ing	Complemento
I	had been	Studying	here since I was six years old.

Estructura negativa

Fórmula: Sujeto + had not been + verbo -ing + complemento			
Sujeto	Had not been	Verbo -ing	Complemento
I	had not been	visiting	my grandmother since she moved to Bogotá

Estructura interrogativa



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Fórmula: Had + Sujeto + been + verbo -ing + complemento + ?				
Had	Sujeto	been	Verbo -ing	Complemento + ?
Had	you	been	studying	English in an institute before you came to this school?

Usos del past perfect continuous

Existen dos usos para el past perfect continuous.

1. Expresar una acción que inició en el pasado y se desarrolló durante algún tiempo hasta que otra acción la interrumpió.

Por ejemplo:

- *She had been reading for seven hours when she fell asleep* (Ella había estado leyendo por siete horas cuando se quedó dormida).
- *How long had they been running when they took a break?* (¿Cuánto tiempo habían estado corriendo cuando tomaron un descanso?)

2. Indicar una acción del pasado que provocó otra, también en el pasado.

Por ejemplo:

- I was tired because I had been working all day
(Yo estaba cansado porque había estado trabajando todo el día).
- We were sleepy because we had been dancing all night
(Nosotros teníamos sueño porque habíamos estado bailando toda la noche).

PAST PERFECT STRUCTURE

El tiempo verbal past perfect se utiliza principalmente para expresar acciones que ocurrieron con anterioridad a otras que tuvieron lugar en el pasado. *Expresa el pasado del pasado.*

FORM	STRUCTURE	EXAMPLES
AFFIRMATIVE	Suject + had + verb (<i>past participle</i>) + (complement)	He had been there before. Había estado allí antes.
NEGATIVE	Suject + had + not + verb (<i>past participle</i>) + (complement)	They hadn't eaten anything yet. Todavía no habían comido nada.



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INTERROGATIVE	Had + subject + verb (past participle) + (complemento)	Had you ever done bungee jumping? ¿Alguna vez habías hecho puénting?
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CLUES

Past Perfect

- The past perfect is often used with the following words and phrases:
 - BY: *I'd finished my homework **by** eight o'clock.*
 - BY THE TIME: ***By the time** I got to class, the lesson had started.*
 - BEFORE: *The teacher had checked the answers **before** the lesson.*
 - AFTER: *I left **after** I'd finished the test.*
 - JUST: *Simon had **just** finished the test when the bell rang.*
 - ALREADY: *The concert had **already** started when we arrived.*

Past perfect

Had + V-ed
3ª col

Time expressions

Already, by the time, after,
Before, Until, never, just

+ I had worked

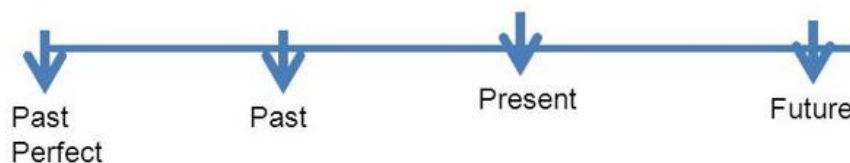
- I hadn't worked

? Had you worked ?

Use

A completed action which took place before another action in the past

By the time we arrived at the cinema, the film had already started



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¿Cuándo se usa el past perfect?

El pasado perfecto se usa para referirse a una acción que ocurrió en el pasado antes que otra. En este caso, la primera acción se conjuga en past perfect, mientras que la segunda, la más reciente, en pasado simple. Por ejemplo:

- I had watched the movie before I read the book (Vi la película antes de leer el libro).

Sirve para hablar de una acción que ocurrió antes de un tiempo específico en el pasado. Por ejemplo:

- I had fallen asleep when the clock rang at 11 PM (Ya me había dormido cuando la alarma sonó a las 11 PM).

Se utiliza para hablar de acciones que iniciaron en el pasado y continuaron hasta un tiempo determinado también en el pasado. Por ejemplo:

- I had been happy in all my jobs until I got this one (Había sido feliz en todos mis trabajos hasta que entré a este).

Es útil para el reporte indirecto con el fin de reutilizar lo dicho por una persona cuando esta habló en presente perfecto. Por ejemplo:

I have started a new degree → She said she had started a new degree (Empecé una nueva carrera → Ella dijo que empezó una nueva carrera).

En algunas situaciones, se puede utilizar en oraciones condicionales. Por ejemplo:

- If you had told me before, I would have helped you (Si me hubieras dicho antes, yo te hubiera ayudado).

El past perfect y **just**

El adverbio just (apenas) es muy útil para las oraciones en pasado perfecto en inglés de las dos primeras funciones. Esta partícula gramatical ayuda a subrayar que una acción ocurrió poco tiempo antes de que sucediera otra, como en estos ejemplos:

- The bus had just arrived to the station when I bought my ticket (El autobús acababa de llegar a la estación cuando compré mi boleto).
- The cat had just jumped over the wall, before the dog could catch it (El gato apenas saltó la pared antes de que el perro lo atrapara).

El adverbio **just** va entre el auxiliar y el verbo.

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References:

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- <https://www.britishcouncil.org.mx/blog/past-perfect-continuous> [Date accessed 25/08/21]
- <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/grammar/https://www.britishcouncil.org.mx/blog/past-perfect> [Date accessed 25/08/21]

Te invitamos a que realices el siguiente organizador gráfico o rutina de pensamiento, teniendo en cuenta la información dada anteriormente. (No es necesario imprimir esta imagen, se puede realizar el diagrama en una hoja y resolver, para anexar en el taller que enviara a su profesor)

COMO PRIMER PUNTO DEL TALLER DE TRABAJO

~ WORD OF THE WEEK ~

WORD:

PART OF SPEECH: (circle one)

noun verb

 adjective

DEFINITION: _____

SYNONYM: _____

ANTONYM: _____

SENTENCE: _____

ILLUSTRATION: →

RATE YOUR UNDERSTANDING: (circle one)

www.yourthirtycoteacher.blogspot.com

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TALLER DE TRABAJO (01)

1. Realice el organizador gráfico o la rutina de pensamiento que encuentra al final del documento GUIA DE ESTUDIO que corresponde con este TALLER DE TRABAJO.

2. Complete the gaps with the verbs from the brackets in Past Simple, Past Continuous or Past Perfect.

- I _____ (walk) down the street yesterday, when I _____ (saw) a girl who _____ (cry). When I _____ (ask) her why she _____ (cry), she _____ (tell) me that she _____ (lose) her parents and that she _____ (be) very afraid.
- Mary _____ (move) out of her parents' house three years before her father _____ (decide) to sell it. However, when she _____ (learn) about her father's decision, she _____ (feel) sad. Nevertheless, she understood that her parents _____ (get) older and that they _____ (not/need) such a big house anymore.
- Daniel is a very nice person now, but he _____ (be) different several years ago. He _____ (spend) time with a gang of rough boys, _____ (steal) radios from parked cars, and _____ (get) into fights very often. However, one day when he _____ (walk) home, he _____ (meet) a beautiful girl from a Catholic school. After he _____ (meet) her, he _____ (change) for her completely.
- Jenny and Ken _____ (meet) at a party in 2007. At that time Ken _____ (have) a girlfriend, but Jenny _____ (have/never) a boyfriend before. It _____ (be) love at first sight. When Ken _____ (see) Jenny, he _____ (ask) her to dance with him. As they _____ (dance), Ken's girlfriend _____ (come) to the party. She _____ (start) shouting at Ken and _____ (remind) him that he _____ (promise) to never leave her for another girl.

3. Draw each one of the situations described above.

4. Fill in the sentences with the correct form (Past Perfect Continuous Tense) of the appropriate verb.

A) cry D) have G) look J) not make M) stand
 B) date E) hitchhike H) not dream K) not travel N) talk
G) drink F) look I) not listen L) not work O) wait

- Had he been drinking beer for days?
- The Lees _____ for two days before they arrived.
- Jim _____ at the stars before he went to bed.
- How long _____ the child _____ before his dad picked him up?
- You said James _____ a phone call for an hour.
- What _____ you _____ about before I came in?
- They _____ for 3 months before John asked her to marry him.



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- 8) Sam _____ for three hours before we met.
- 9) _____ he _____ before he reached Los Angeles?
- 10) Caleb _____ a shower for half an hour before the telephone rang.
- 11) Peter said he _____ to our conversation.
- 12) How long _____ Evan _____ for a job before he applied for this one?
- 13) After he _____ for Sally for two hours, he left.
- 14) Before Ken had a break he _____ for four hours.
- 15) John said he _____ about Hawaii.

5. Read the sentences below and then write or say what people had done by the times indicated.

0. (Example) They went to the cinema and ate 2 bags of popcorn before the film finished.

They had eaten 2 bags of popcorn by the time the film finished.

1. I wrote 7 reports before finishing work.

2. She drank a whole bottle of wine before going to bed.

3. We ate 5 sandwiches before arriving in Acacias.

4. He stole more than 500,000 Colombian pesos before the police caught him.

5. He wrote 95 books before dying.

Estudiante, recuerda que resolviendo estas 5 preguntas iniciales de forma correcta has alcanzado la **COMPETENCIA BÁSICA**. Estas preguntas se resuelven directamente con la GUÍA DE ESTUDIO, no necesitas utilizar internet – *Con las 5 primeras preguntas puedes entregar el TALLER DE TRABAJO*

6. Write questions in the past perfect continuous using the prompts. Don't forget to use punctuation (?).

Example: he / eat / what => What had he been eating?

1. they / cry / why =>
2. Max / feel / how =>
3. the children / play / where =>
4. Max / work / where =>
5. John / do / what =>
6. the mouse / eat / what =>
7. he / wear / what =>
8. Jack and Jill / go up the hill / why =>
9. she / read / what =>

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10. he / cook / what =>

7. Write the lyrics of a song in English you like.

Estudiante, recuerda que resolviendo estas 2 preguntas (6-7) de forma correcta has alcanzado la **COMPETENCIA ALTA**. *Resolviendo correctamente estas preguntas puedes mejorar tu evaluación*

8. What are you doing to improve your English level? Send evidence of your effort.

Estudiante, recuerda que resolviendo esta pregunta final de forma correcta has alcanzado la **COMPETENCIA SUPERIOR**. *Resolviendo correctamente esta pregunta puedes mejorar tu evaluación*

RECUERDA QUE el TALLER DE TRABAJO se envía sólo una vez. La primera entrega es la que se evalúa.