

NAME _____

GRADE _____

Unit 2

Jobs and occupations

Vocabulary

Jobs and occupations

Grammar

Simple past – Past continuous

Speaking

Talk about past events

Get started

Vocabulary: Jobs and occupations.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Accountant _____ | 2. Actor _____ |
| 3. Actress _____ | 4. Athlete _____ |
| 5. Banker _____ | 6. Taxi driver _____ |
| 7. Carpenter _____ | 8. Cashier _____ |
| 9. Chef _____ | 10. Cook _____ |
| 11. Dentist _____ | 12. Designer _____ |
| 13. Doctor _____ | 14. Driver _____ |
| 15. Electrician _____ | 16. Engineer _____ |
| 17. Farmer _____ | 18. Fire fighter _____ |
| 19. Hairdresser _____ | 20. Jeweler _____ |
| 21. Journalist _____ | 22. Judge _____ |
| 23. Lawyer _____ | 24. Manager _____ |
| 25. Mechanic _____ | 26. Model _____ |
| 27. Musician _____ | 28. Nurse _____ |
| 29. Painter _____ | 30. Pilot _____ |
| 31. Plumber _____ | 32. Police officer _____ |
| 33. Politician _____ | 34. Principal _____ |
| 35. Receptionist _____ | 36. Reporter _____ |
| 37. Salesperson _____ | 38. Singer _____ |
| 39. Secretary _____ | 40. Teacher _____ |

41. Vet _____

42. Waiter/waitress _____

Answer the questions. In some questions, there may be more than one answer.

Who flies planes?

Who cuts hair?

Who teaches English?

Who works with cars?

Who fights fires?

Who heals teeth?

Who cooks food?

Who serves food?

Who works with animals?

10. Who plays an instrument?

11. Who makes chairs?

12. Who runs marathons?

13. Who works in an office?

14. Who works with students?

15. Who works in hospitals?

16. Who works in a restaurant?

Grammar

The simple past and past continuous

The simple past tense

¿Para qué se utiliza el tiempo pasado simple?

El tiempo **pasado simple** se utiliza para describir o hablar de **una acción o conjunto de acciones que empezaron y terminaron en el pasado**. El tiempo en el que ocurrieron estas acciones pueden pertenecer a un pasado reciente o lejano.

Generalmente, en las oraciones del tiempo **pasado simple**, se utilizan algunas expresiones de tiempo (adverbios de tiempo) como: "yesterday" "last year" "last night"...

¿Cómo se forma?

Affirmative form (Forma afirmativa)

Cuando se escribe la oración en forma afirmativa, el verbo en la oración se escribe en su respectiva forma (pasado) acorde a su grupo: *regular* o *irregular*.

Subject + verb + complement
(Past)

We went to the restaurant

They played basketball

Examples

1. My parents spent \$ 500 last Saturday.
2. I saw a beautiful movie last night.
- 3.
- 4.

Negative form (Forma negativa)

Cuando una oración se escribe en forma negativa, sucede algo: el verbo principal se escribe en presente.

Subject + did + not + verb + complement
(present)

We did not go to the restaurant

They did not play basketball

Examples

1. My parents did not spend \$ 500 last Saturday.
2. I did not see a beautiful movie last night.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Interrogative form (Forma interrogativa)

En este tipo de oraciones al igual que en las oraciones negativas, el verbo principal no cambia, es decir, se mantiene y escribe en presente.

Did + subject + verb + complement
(present)

Did we go to the restaurant?

Did they play basketball?

Examples

1. Did my parents spend \$ 500 last Saturday?
2. Did I see a beautiful movie last night?
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

The past continuous tense

¿Para qué se utiliza el tiempo pasado continuo?

El pasado continuo (**past continuous**) es un tiempo verbal que se utiliza para describir o hablar de una acción o conjunto de acciones que comenzaron y se desarrollaron en el pasado.

Este tiempo verbal suele usarse en combinación con el **pasado simple** cuando se quiere hablar de una acción que estaba en curso y fue interrumpida por otra.

Los adverbios **when** y **while** nos ayudan a escribir oraciones combinadas con el uso del pasado simple y continuo.

¿Cómo se forma?

Affirmative form (Forma afirmativa)

Cuando se escribe una oración en forma afirmativa, el verbo principal de la oración se escribe en gerundio (ing) acorde a su grupo: *regular* o *irregular*.

Subject + verb to be + verb + complement			
	(Past)	(ing)	

He was doing the English practice.

They were swimming in the pool.

Examples

1. George and Michael were walking in the park.
2. He was eating ice cream.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Negative form (Forma negativa)

Para escribir una oración en forma negativa, se debe agregar la negación "not" entre el auxiliar y el verbo principal.

Subject + verb to be + not + verb + complement

(Past)

(ing)

He was not doing the English practice.

They were not swimming in the pool.

Examples

1. I was not watching TV.
2. They were not listening to the teacher.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Interrogative form (Forma negativa)

Para escribir una oración en forma interrogativa, es necesario ubicar el verbo **to be** al inicio de la oración.

Verb to be + subject + verb + complement (Past) (ing)

Was he doing the English practice?

Were they swimming in the pool?

Examples

1. Was she reading a book?
2. Were you playing videogames?
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.