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Unit 3: "Sports and free time activities"

Objetivos: OA1; OA9; OA14; OA15

- Identificar palabras compuestas
- Reconocer la estructura de las oraciones en pasado continuo, y el uso de *when* y *while*.

Part 1

Compound words

Las palabras compuestas se forman cuando dos o más palabras se juntan para formar una nueva palabra con un nuevo significado.

Examples: I love the **fireworks** on the fourth of July.

We should play **inside** today.

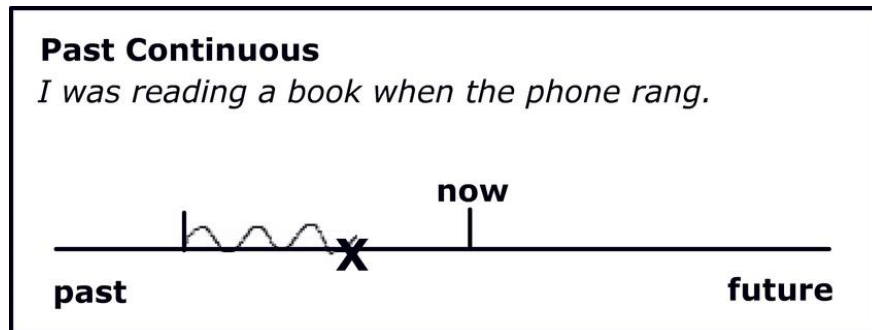
My **grandfather** is coming home for the holidays.

Read the sentences and circle S if they are simple or C if compound words.
(Lea y encierre S si son palabras simples o C si son compuestas)

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Indoor activities are my favorite. | S | C |
| 2. Mom goes running every morning. | S | C |
| 3. I can play videogames on the weekend. | S | C |
| 4. Tomorrow we are going rock climbing . | S | C |
| 5. Let's watch the football match. | S | C |
| 6. Outdoor activities are usually healthy! | S | C |
| 7. We should play a scary game . | S | C |
| 8. I need to exercise more. | S | C |

Part 2

Past Continuous



El pasado continuo se utiliza para acciones que estaban pasando en un momento específico en el pasado. Como el presente continuo, se forma con el verbo auxiliar “to be” y el verbo+ing.

★ Conjugación del verbo “To be” en pasado:

I	}	WAS	You	}	WERE
He			We		
She			They		
It					

Estructura

Affirmative Sentences (Frases afirmativas)

Sujeto + **was/were** + **verb -ing** + complemento

Examples: She **was playing** football. (Ella estaba jugando futbol)

They **were studying** Math. (Estaban estudiando matematicas)

I **was exercising** in the gym. (Estaba hacienda ejercicios en el gimnasio)

Negative Sentences (Frases negativas)

Sujeto + **wasn't / weren't** + **verb -ing** + complemento

Examples: She **wasn't playing** football yesterday. (Ella no estaba jugando fútbol ayer.)

You **weren't running** in P.E classes. (No estabas corriendo en la clase de educación física.)

Interrogative Sentences (Frases interrogativas)

(**Wh- question**) + **was/were** + sujeto + **verb -ing** + complemento + ?

Examples: **What were** you **doing** yesterday? (¿Que estabas haciendo ayer?)

What were you **doing** last Friday? (¿Que estabas haciendo el viernes pasado?)

Were you **playing** piano yesterday? (¿Estabas tocando el piano ayer?)

Was he **eating** broccoli? (¿Estaba comiendo broccoli?)

Part 3

When and While

WHEN

Se usa para describir una acción larga que se interrumpe por una acción corta en pasado simple.

Ex. **He was walking** to work **when he fell**. (Estaba caminando hacia su trabajo cuando se cayó.)

an interrupted on-going past action

(2nd verb is in the past simple)

I was eating grapes when she arrived



WHILE

Se usa para hablar cuando dos acciones ocurren al mismo tiempo.

Ex. **My mom was calling** me **while I was watching** the news. (Jose llamó mientras estaba mirando las noticias.)

parallel actions

I was writing while she was dictating
(both verbs in the past continuous)



Circle the correct option in each sentence. (Encierre la opción correcta: when o while)

1. I saw him WHEN / WHILE I was going home.
2. Jane was taking a bath, WHEN / WHILE the phone rang three times
3. She was studying WHEN / WHILE I was watching TV.
4. I was driving WHEN / WHILE I was listening to the radio.
5. I was dancing WHEN / WHILE it started raining.
6. My sister was reading WHEN / WHILE my dad was watching football.

Part 4: Reading comprehension


Read and answer T o F.

Aren't firefighters cool?

Yesterday I was playing videogames in my room when I heard people screaming. I went out and saw: my neighbors' house was on fire!

In less than 10 minutes the firemen arrived and fought against the fire for one hour until they made it. Wow! They are really brave! One of them entered the house and saved the Johnson's dog that was trapped in the fire.

I made a decision: I want to be a fireman when I grow up. I'll be strong and brave enough to fight against the fire, to save people's lives and property. I can't wait! I can already see it in the newspaper: "Brave fireman rescues a family of four", Mom will be really proud.



Read the text and answer True (T) or False (F). Lea el texto y responde verdadero o falso)

1. _____ The boy's house was on fire.
2. _____ The boy thinks the firemen are brave.
3. _____ It took long for the firemen to arrive.
4. _____ It took one hour to extinguish the fire.
5. _____ The boy's neighbors have a pet.
6. _____ The boy wants to be a firefighter when he grows up.

Pauta de evaluación – Guías de estudio #6 – 7mo Básico

Página	Indicador	Excelente Estudiante realiza las actividades de forma correcta. Logra objetivo de las actividades.	Puntaje obtenido
1	Encierra S o C, dependiendo si la palabra en negrita es Simple o Compuesta.	8	
4	Lee la oración y encierra la palabra correcta, When o While.	6	
5	Después de leer el texto, responde Verdadero o Falso.	6	
Puntaje total: 20 puntos total			
Puntaje obtenido:			
Nota:			

Observaciones:

