WEEK 5 PARTIAL 4

DESTREZA:	Communicate information and ideas effectively to diverse audiences using a variety of media and formats according to A.2.2 level EFL 5.1.9

OBJETIVO DE APRENDIZAJE PARA LA SEMANA: At the end of this lesson students will be able to distinguish and use the simple past and past continuous in context according to their level.

TEMA:	**Past simple and continuous - Freakiest coincidences in History**

DESARROLLO DE LA ACTIVIDADES: **FECHA**

Viernes 21 de mayo de 2021

CLASSWORK # 5

SIMPLE PAST AND PAST CONTINUOUS

A, Read and analyze the information. Then, answer the questions:

Simple Past vs. Past Continuous

Simple Past

We use the **simple past** to talk about:

Completed actions, **habits** and **facts** in the past.

- I **went** to the cinema **yesterday.**
- I **always visited** my grandparents in my summer holidays **when I was little.**
- I **lived** near Liverpool for a couple of years.

Past Continuous

The **past continuous** is used to express:

Interrupted actions, **specific time** as an **interruption** and **parallel** actions.

- **I was watching** TV **when** the phone rang.
- **Last night at 7pm, I was having** dinner.
- **While** she **was doing** her homework her brother **was playing** football.

Simple Past	Past Progressive
irregular verbs: see 2nd column of irregular verbs I spoke regular verbs: verb + ed I worked	past form of 'be' + ing form of verb I was speaking you were speaking he / she / it was speaking we were speaking they were speaking

Exceptions

Exceptions when adding 'ed' :

- when the final letter is *e*, only add *d*.
  Example: love - loved
- after a short, stressed vowel, the final consonant is doubled
  Example: admit - admitted
- final *l* is always doubled in British English (not in American English)
  Example: travel - travelled
- after a consonant, final *y* becomes *i*. (but: not after a vowel)
  Example: worry - he worried
  but: play - he played

Exceptions when adding 'ing' :

- silent *e* is dropped (but: does not apply for *-ee*)
  Example: come - coming
  but: agree - agreeing
- after a short, stressed vowel, the final consonant is doubled
  Example: sit - sitting
- final *l* is always doubled in British English (not in American English)
  Example: travel - travelling
- final *ie* becomes *y*.
  Example: lie - lying

Past Continuous or Past Progressive

We use for finished actions:

- Past simple
- Past continous

We use this tense to describe an ongoing activity in the past:

- Past simple
- Past continuous

You can learn more: **https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VLj-Dbz-CWk**

LIVEWORKSHEETS

B. Complete the sentences using SIMPLE PAST or PAST CONTINUOUS with the verbs in brackets:

1. She was reading a book when the phone _____ (ring).

2. My son found a coin when he _____ (walk).

3. I _____ (learn) flamenco while I was living in Seville.

4. When I _____ (meet) Sam, he was drinking a beer.

5. She was driving to London when the police _____ (stop) her.

6. While I _____ (wait) for the bus, I _____ (write) some emails.

7. Sara broke her leg when she _____ (skate).

8. They _____ (not hear) while they _____ (listen) to music.

C. Choose the best option to answer the questions.

	What was your brother reading? a) He was reading a book. b) He read a book.		What did you see at the cinema? a) I was seeing a romantic comedy. b) I saw a romantic comedy.
	Why did the car stop? a) The car stopped because there was a policeman. b) The car was stopping because of a policeman.		Where was Tommy sleeping? a) He slept in his bed. b) He was sleeping in his bed.
	Where was she standing? a) She was standing behind the door. b) He was standing behind the door.		What did you buy? a) I bought a coke. b) I was buying a coke.
	What was Sylvia riding? a) She was riding a horse. b) She was riding a motorbike.		What were they building? a) They were building a house. b) They built a house.
	When did he leave? a) He left at five o'clock. b) He was leaving at five o'clock.		Where did they fly? a) They flew to Mallorca. b) They drove to Mallorca.

D. Tick the sentences that are correct.

1. _____ The students stopped talking when the teacher walked into the room.
2. _____ We had a picnic when it began to rain.
3. _____ When you called last night I was doing my homework.
4. _____ I read a book when she sent me an SMS.
5. _____ Were you eating lunch when the fire alarm rang?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

HOMEWORK # 5

Freakiest coincidences in History

A. Select and drag the concept with the correct definition.

split | **hit** | **capsized** | **sank** | **struck** | **Ship/vessel** | **unsinkable** | **liner** | **luxury**

1. _____ a large ship used for carrying passengers.
2. _____ a condition or situation of great comfort, ease, and wealth.
3. _____ incapable of being sunk.
4. _____ a large boat used for traveling long distances over the sea.
5. _____ strike. to hit (someone or something) in a forceful way.
6. _____ sink. to cause (a ship or boat) to go down below the surface of water.
7. _____ to turn over: to turn so that the bottom is on top.
8. _____ to touch (something or someone) in a forceful or violent way after moving at a high speed.
9. _____ to break apart or into pieces especially along a straight line.

B. **Read the passage. Select and drag the information to complete the Venn Diagram. Do it in order.**

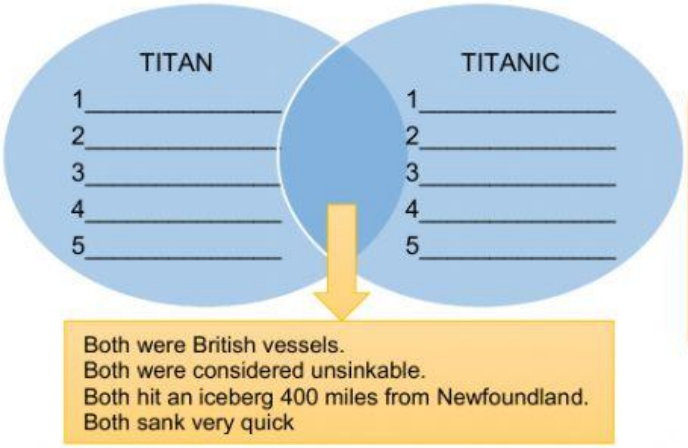
The Titanic and the Titan

In the late 1899's and 1900's ocean liners were a convenient way to travel and very popular due to its luxury.

The Wreck of the Titan, or Futility novel was published in 1898, 14 years before RMS Titanic was even finished being built. It was written by Morgan Robertson. The Titan was described as the largest and greatest ship men could see, a first-class hotel, and of course, unsinkable. The Titan was a British vessel, that measured 800 feet long and had about 2500 passengers. In April, around midnight, while moving at 25 knots, it struck and iceberg 400 nautical miles from Newfoundland, North Atlantic. The ship sank immediately and had only 24 lifeboats so many lives were lost. It became the world's greatest tragedy. Only 13 passengers survived after it capsized.

The Titanic was a British vessel that measured 882 feet long and carried 2200 passengers. The Titanic was the biggest ship ever built, completely luxury, and unsinkable. It had 20 lifeboats. Early in the morning of April 15th, 1912 the ship hit a 100-foot-tall-iceberg. It happened 400 miles from Newfoundland, North Atlantic. Moving at 22.5 knots. One ship's sides started sinking and soon the ship split in two pieces. After recue, 704 people survived. It became the world's greatest tragedy of that time. It was Titanic's first journey.

Viernes 21 de mayo de 2021



- •800 feet long. •882 feet long
- •2200 passengers •2500 passenger.
- •25 knots. •22.5 knots
- •20 lifeboats •24 lifeboats
- •13 passengers fiction
- •704 people survived real

C. Read again the passage and choose the correct statements according to the reading (2):

1. The novel Futility was published 14 years after the Titanic tragedy.
2. The Titan was bigger than the Titanic.
3. The Titanic had less lifeboats that the Titan.
4. More people survived in the Titanic tragedy than with the Titan.
5. Both boats sank exactly the same way.

BIBLIOGRAFÍA: Ingles 1 BGU Modulo 3. (2020) taken from: https://recursos2.educacion.gob.ec/textos/

LIVEWORKSHEETS