



Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje – SENA
Regional Tolima- Centro de Industria y de la Construcción
BILINGUALISM PROGRAM
WORKSHEET PAST SIMPLE VS PAST CONTINUOUS

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FECHA:				
ESTRATEGIA:	Taller de evaluación de conocimiento			
COMPETENCIAS A DESARROLLAR:	Comprender textos en inglés en forma escrita y auditiva.			
RESULTADO DE APRENDIZAJE:	Realizar intercambios sociales y prácticos muy breves, con un vocabulario suficiente para hacer una exposición o mantener una conversación sencilla sobre temas técnicos.			
IDENTIFICACION DEL APRENDIZ				
TIPO	NUMERO DOCUMENTO	PRIMER APELLIDO	SEGUNDO APELLIDO	NOMBRES

EVIDENCIA DE APRENDIZAJE DE: Conocimiento ☒ Producto ☒ Desempeño ☐

Instrucciones: Desarrolle cada punto de acuerdo a lo descrito, basado en los temas vistos durante las anteriores sesiones.

Activity 1

Choose which verb tense (simple past or past continuous) fits better.

- I _____ - I didn't hear you come in.
a) was sleeping b) slept
- I _____ to see her twice, but she wasn't home.
a) was coming b) came
- What _____? I was watching TV.
a) did you do b) were you doing
- Robin Hood was a character who _____ from the rich and gave to the poor.
a) stole b) was stealing
- Hey, did you talk to her? Yes, I _____ to her
a) was talking b) talked
- I _____ home very late last night.
a) came b) was coming
- How long _____ the flu?
a) did you have b) were you having
- _____ a good time in Brazil? Yes, I had a blast!
a) Were you having b) Did you have
- We _____ breakfast when she walked into the room.
a) had b) were having
- Last month I decided to buy a new car, and today I finally _____ it.
a) bought b) was buying

Activity 2

Read the story and answer the following questions.

A DISASTROUS DINNER

Last Friday, Mrs. Anderson planned to have a delicious dinner. She bought a T-bone steak and some cream and apples for an apple pie. When she came home from the shops she put her shopping on the table. While she was setting the table, her two pets sat underneath it and watched her. Then she went to the kitchen to make the pastry for the pie. She was a little forgetful so she didn't realize the steak, cream and apples were still on the table. While she was making the pastry, the dog jumped on a chair and looked longingly at the steak. At last it took the steak in its mouth and jumped off the chair, just as Mrs. Anderson was coming back into the dining room. Mrs. Anderson screamed, but the dog ran into the garden. She ran after the dog. While she was chasing the dog, the cat jumped on the table and started drinking the cream. Mrs. Anderson didn't manage to catch the dog, and she came back into the dining room. When she saw the cat, she shrieked, and the cat got such a fright that it jumped a meter into the air, and leapt out the window. Mrs. Anderson threw her broom at the cat, but she missed, and broke the window. At the same time she overbalanced and put her hand in the cream, spilling it all over the tablecloth. Poor Mrs. Anderson - she had no dinner, only a dirty tablecloth and a broken window.

Glossary: **set the table** - put knives and forks, plates, salt etc. on the table., **underneath** - under it., **longingly** - e.g. the dog wanted it but knew it couldn't have it., **shriek** - louder than scream., **get a fright** - suddenly (not the same as be frightened), **overbalance** - to lose your balance and fall.

Answer these questions about the story. Answer in complete sentences.

- What did Mrs. Anderson plan?
- Why did she buy cream and apples?
- When did her pets watch her?
- Where did she leave the steak?
- When did the dog jump on the chair?
- How did the dog look at the steak?
- When did the dog jump off the chair?
- Where did the dog go?
- What was she doing when the cat jumped on the table?
- What did Mrs. Anderson do when she saw the cat?



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Activity 3

Find the Past Simple of the following verbs:

Work _____	come _____
Walk _____	speak _____
Talk _____	see _____
Clean _____	do _____
Live _____	go _____
Wash _____	sing _____

Activity 4

Write the correct form of the verb, using the Past Simple or the Past Continuous tense.

A: I _____ (see) Peter and John in the park on Sunday.

B: _____ (they/play) football?

They always play football on Sundays.

A: No, they _____ (not/be).

They _____ (talk) with some girls.

B: _____ (you/say) hello to them?

A: Although I _____ (call) their names, they
_____ (not/hear) me.

B: Maybe they _____ (not/notice) you
(be) there

Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Continuous or the Past Simple.

1) Frank _____ (finish) his lunch and _____ (ring) his friend Jason.

2) Jason _____ (watch) TV when Fran _____ (phone) him.

3) He _____ (turn off) the TV when he _____ (hear) the phone ringing.

4) They _____ (decide) what to do when Jason _____ (suggest) going to the club.

5) Frank _____ Jason _____ (pick up) and
(drive) to the club.

6) Two other people _____ (use) their tennis court when they _____ (arrive).

7) They _____ (drink) a soda and _____
(eat) a sandwich while they _____ (wait) to play.

8) While they _____ (play), it _____ (start) to rain so they _____ (have) to stop playing.

Activity 5

Put the verbs into the correct form (past progressive).

- When I phoned my friends, they (play) _____ Monopoly.
- Yesterday at six I (prepare) _____ dinner.
- The kids (play) _____ in the garden when it suddenly began to rain.
- I (practice) _____ the guitar when he came home.
- We (not / cycle) _____ all day.
- While Aaron (work) _____ in his room, his friends (swim) _____ in the pool.
- I tried to tell them the truth but they (listen / not) _____.
- What (you / do) _____ yesterday?
- Most of the time we (sit) _____ in the park.


Juicio de valor: Para aprobar la actividad de aprendizaje, el aprendiz debe responder correctamente al 70% de los puntos indicados en el anterior taller.

JUCIO: Cumple ☐ Aún no cumple ☐

FIRMA DEL APRENDIZ

FIRMA DEL INSTRUCTOR

Elaboró: Equipo de Bilingüismo
Centro de Industria y de la Construcción- SENA Regional Tolima
Web Reference [http://faculty.mu.edu.sa/public/uploads/1424468622.0847past-simple-past-continous-exercises%20\(1\).pdf](http://faculty.mu.edu.sa/public/uploads/1424468622.0847past-simple-past-continous-exercises%20(1).pdf)

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FECHA:											
ACTIVIDAD DE APRENDIZAJE			Presentar biografías, invenciones y adelantos realizados en el pasado								
IDENTIFICACION DEL APRENDIZ											
TIPO		NUMERO DOCUMENTO		PRIMER APELLIDO		SEGUNDO APELLIDO			NOMBRES		

EVIDENCIA DE APRENDIZAJEDE: Conocimiento ☒ Producto☐ Desempeño☐

1. Conformar grupos de tres personas. Leer el texto entregado por el instructor. Identificar y subrayar los verbos en pasado simple, en cualquiera de sus formas. Clasificar en una tabla los verbos subrayados acuerdo con su naturaleza regular e irregular para posteriormente transformarlos de acuerdo con la forma correcta a verbos en pasado simple. Ej:

To be			Regular			Irregular			Can		
Base form	Past simple	Translation	Base form	Past simple	Translation	Base form	Past simple	Translation	Base form	Past simple	Translation
Be	Was-were	Ser-estar	Study	Studied	Estudiar	Go	Went	Ir	Can	Could	Poder

2. Realizar 5 preguntas en pasado simple sobre la lectura de la biografía, responderlas igualmente en pasado simple y entregar la tabla y las preguntas al instructor de la formación de manera física.

Nikola Tesla Biography

Inventor Nikola Tesla contributed to the development of the alternating-current electrical system that's widely used today and discovered the rotating magnetic field (the basis of most AC machinery).

Who Was Nikola Tesla?

Nikola Tesla (July 10, 1856 to January 7, 1943) was an engineer known for designing the alternating-current (AC) electric system, which is still the predominant electrical system used across the world today. He also created the "Tesla coil," which is still used in radio technology. Born in what is now Croatia, Tesla came to the United States in 1884 and briefly worked with Thomas Edison before the two parted ways. He sold several patent rights, including those to his AC machinery, to George Westinghouse.

Nikola Tesla's Inventions

Throughout his career, Tesla discovered, designed and developed ideas for a number of important inventions — most of which were officially patented by other inventors — including dynamos (electrical generators similar to batteries) and the induction motor. He was also a pioneer in the discovery of radar technology, X-ray technology, remote control and the rotating magnetic field — the basis of most AC machinery. Tesla is most well-known for his contributions in AC electricity and for the Tesla coil.

AC Electrical System


Tesla designed the alternating-current (AC) electrical system, which would quickly become the preeminent power system of the 20th century and has remained the worldwide standard ever since. In 1887, Tesla found funding for his new Tesla Electric Company, and by the end of the year he had successfully filed several patents for AC-based inventions.

Tesla's AC system soon caught the attention of American engineer and businessman George Westinghouse, who was seeking a solution to supplying the nation with long-distance power. Convinced that Tesla's inventions would help him achieve this, in 1888 he purchased his patents for \$60,000 in cash and stock in the Westinghouse Corporation.

As interest in an AC system grew, Tesla and Westinghouse were put in direct competition with Thomas Edison, who was intent on selling his direct-current (DC) system to the nation. A negative-press campaign was soon waged by Edison, in an attempt to undermine interest in AC power. Unfortunately for Thomas Edison, the Westinghouse Corporation was chosen to supply the lighting at the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, and Tesla conducted demonstrations of his AC system there.

Hydroelectric Power Plant

In 1895, Tesla designed what was among the first AC hydroelectric power plants in the United States, at Niagara Falls. The following year, it was used to power the city of Buffalo, New York — a feat that was highly publicized throughout the world and helped further AC electricity's path to becoming the world's power system.

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The Tesla Coil

In the late 19th century, Tesla patented the "Tesla coil," which laid the foundation for wireless technologies and is still used in radio technology today. The heart of an electrical circuit, the Tesla coil is an inductor used in many early radio transmission antennas. The coil works with a capacitor to resonate current and voltage from a power source across the circuit. Tesla himself used his coil to study fluorescence, x-rays, radio, wireless power and electromagnetism in the earth and its atmosphere.

Tesla Motors & the Electric Car

In 2003, a group of engineers founded Tesla Motors, a car company named after Nikola Tesla dedicated to building the first fully electric-powered car. Entrepreneur and engineer Elon Musk contributed over \$30 million to Tesla in 2004 and serves as the company's co-founder CEO. In 2008, Tesla unveiled its first electric car, the Roadster. A high-performance sports vehicle, the Roadster helped changed the perception of what electric cars could be. In 2014, Tesla launched the Model S, a lower-priced model that, in 2017, set the Motor Trend world record for 0 to 60 miles per hour acceleration at 2.28 seconds. Tesla's designs showed that an electric car could have the same performance as gasoline-powered sports car brands like Porsche and Lamborghini.

When and Where Was Nikola Tesla Born?

Nikola Tesla was born on July 10, 1856, in what is now Smiljan, Croatia.

Childhood and Education

Nikola Tesla was one of five children, including siblings Dane, Angelina, Milka and Marica. Tesla's interest in electrical invention was spurred by his mother, Djuka Mandic, who invented small household appliances in her spare time while her son was growing up. Tesla's father, Milutin Tesla, was a Serbian orthodox priest and a writer, and he pushed for his son to join the priesthood. But Nikola's interests lay squarely in the sciences.

After studying at the Realschule, Karlstadt (later renamed the Johann-Rudolph-Glauber Realschule Karlstadt); the Polytechnic Institute in Graz, Austria; and the University of Prague during the 1870s, Tesla moved to Budapest, where for a time he worked at the Central Telephone Exchange. It was while in Budapest that the idea for the induction motor first came to Tesla, but after several years of trying to gain interest in his invention, at age 28 Tesla decided to leave Europe for America.

Tesla and Thomas Edison

In 1884 Tesla arrived in the United States with little more than the clothes on his back and a letter of introduction to famed inventor and business mogul Thomas Edison, whose DC-based electrical works were fast becoming the standard in the country. Edison hired Tesla, and the two men were soon working tirelessly alongside each other, making improvements to Edison's inventions.

Several months later, the two parted ways due to a conflicting business-scientific relationship, attributed by historians to their incredibly different personalities: While Edison was a power figure who focused on marketing and financial success, Tesla was commercially out-of-tune and somewhat vulnerable.

First Solo Venture

In 1885, Tesla received funding for the Tesla Electric Light Company and was tasked by his investors to develop improved arc lighting. After successfully doing so, however, Tesla was forced out of the venture and for a time had to work as a manual laborer in order to survive.

His luck would change two years later, when he received funding for his new Tesla Electric Company.

Nikola Tesla's Free Electricity Project

Having become obsessed with the wireless transmission of energy, around 1900 Nikola set to work on his boldest project yet: to build a global, wireless communication system — to be transmitted through a large electrical tower — for sharing information and providing free electricity throughout the world. With funding from a group of investors that included financial giant J. P. Morgan, in 1901 Tesla began work on the project in earnest, designing and building a lab with a power plant and a massive transmission tower on a site on Long Island, New York, that became known as Wardenclyffe.

However, doubts arose among his investors about the plausibility of Tesla's system. As his rival, Guglielmo Marconi — with the financial support of Andrew Carnegie and Thomas Edison — continued to make great advances with his own radio technologies, Tesla had no choice but to abandon the project. The Wardenclyffe staff was laid off in 1906, and by 1915 the site had fallen into foreclosure. Two years later Tesla declared bankruptcy and the tower was dismantled and sold for scrap to help pay the debts he had accrued.

Death

Poor and reclusive, Nikola Tesla died on January 7, 1943, at the age of 86, in New York City, where he had lived for nearly 60 years. After suffering a nervous breakdown following the closure of his free energy project, Tesla eventually returned to work, primarily as a consultant. But as time went on, his ideas became progressively more outlandish and impractical. He grew increasingly eccentric, devoting much of his time to the care of wild pigeons in New York City's parks. He even drew the attention of the FBI with his talk of building a powerful "death beam," which had received some interest from the Soviet Union during World War II.

However the legacy of the work Tesla left behind him lives on to this day. In 1994, a street sign identifying "Nikola Tesla Corner" was installed near the site of his former New York City laboratory, at the intersection of 40th Street and 6th Avenue.

Movies on Tesla

Several movies have highlighted Tesla's life and famous works, most notably:



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The Secret of Nikola Tesla, a 1980 biographical film starring Orson Welles as J. P. Morgan.

Nikola Tesla, The Genius Who Lit the World, a 1994 documentary produced by the Tesla Memorial Society and the Nikola Tesla Museum in Belgrade, Serbia.

The Prestige, a 2006 fictional film about two magicians directed by Christopher Nolan, with rock star David Bowie portraying Tesla.

Tesla Science Center and Wardenclyffe

Since Tesla's original forfeiture of his free power project, ownership of the Wardenclyffe property has passed through numerous hands. Several attempts have been made to preserve it, but in 1967, 1976 and 1994 efforts to have it declared a national historic site failed. Then, in 2008, a group called the Tesla Science Center was formed with the intention of purchasing the property and turning it into a museum dedicated to the inventor's work.

In February 2009 the Wardenclyffe site went on the market for nearly \$1.6 million, and for the next several years, the Tesla Science Center worked diligently to raise funds for its purchase. In 2012, public interest in the project peaked when Matthew Inman of TheOatmeal.com collaborated with the TSC in an Internet fundraising effort, ultimately receiving enough contributions to acquire the site in May 2013. Work on its restoration is still in progress, and the site is closed to the public "for the foreseeable future" for reasons of safety and preservation, according to the Tesla Science Center.

Juicio de valor: Para aprobar la actividad de aprendizaje, el aprendiz debe responder correctamente al 70% de los puntos indicados en el anterior cuestionario, utilizando las estructuras gramaticales correctas, vocabulario pertinente, buena escritura y coherencia en las respuestas.

JUCIO: Cumple ☐ Aún no cumple ☐

IDENTIFICACIÓN DE LA(S) COMPETENCIA(S) FALTANTE(S) - ANÁLISIS DEL INSTRUCTOR-

FIRMA DEL APRENDIZ

FIRMA DEL INSTRUCTOR



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SERVICIO NACIONAL DE APRENDIZAJE SENA
REGIONAL TOLIMA
CENTRO DE LA INDUSTRIA Y LA CONSTRUCCIÓN

PROGRAMA DE FORMACION: _____

CODIGO FICHA: _____

COMPETENCIA: _____

NOMBRE Y APELLIDOS: _____

IDENTIFICACION _____

FECHA: _____

COUNT AND NONCOUNT NOUNS (FOOD-DRINKS-QUANTIFIERS)

What do you need to make these foods? What don't you need? Write sentences.



A Chicken Sandwich. You need some bread, chicken, lettuce,
Mayonnaise and butter. You don't need any carrots or pepper.

_____.

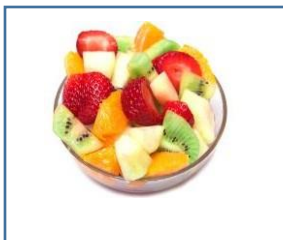


Pasta soup. _____.

_____.

_____.

_____.



A fruit salad. _____.

_____.

_____.

_____.



A hamburger. _____.

_____.

_____.

_____.



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REGIONAL TOLIMA
CENTRO DE LA INDUSTRIA Y LA CONSTRUCCIÓN

AT A RESTAURANT

Complete this conversation. Use: please (x 2), want, with, lemon, you, pay, see, card, I'd, lemonade, bring, some, thanks, debit.

Waiter: Good afternoon sir. Welcome to our restaurant.

You: Thank_____. Can I_____the menu, please?

Waiter: Here you are.

You: I _____the tuna fish salad, mashed potatoes and little rice,_____.

Waiter: What would you like to drink?

You:_____some_____.

Waiter: With or without sugar, sir?

You:_____, please.

Waiter: Anything else?

You:_____me one_____and_____extra salt,_____.

Waiter: Your order will be ready in ten minutes sir.

You:_____. Can I_____by_____?

Waiter: Sure. No problem.

OBSERVACIONES:_____

JUICIO EVALUATIVO FINAL: APROBO_____NO APROBO_____

FIRMA APRENDIZ

FIRMA INSTRUCTOR