



SEQUENCE 3.

READINGS
SECTION.

ACTIVITY 1:

*Read this fragment of a text related to Electrical Safety put the verbs in brackets into their correct form.

Introduction to electrical safety.

Electricity(can / kill) or severely injure people and cause damage to property.

However, you (can / take) simple precautions when working with or near electricity and electrical equipment to significantly reduce the risk of injury to you, your workers and others around you.

This page (provide) a summary of those precautions.

Contents.

The main electrical hazards

Key actions you must take

Maintenance.

Overhead electric lines

Underground cables

Checklist of points to remember

Example of an avoidable accident

The main electrical hazards.

The main hazards of working with electricity are:

*electric shock and burns from contact with live parts

*injury from exposure to arcing (when electricity jumps from one circuit to another)

*fire from faulty electrical equipment or installations

*explosion caused by unsuitable electrical apparatus

*static electricity igniting flammable vapours or dusts, for example in a spray-paint booth

*Electric shocks can also lead to other types of injury, for example by causing a fall when working from ladders or scaffolds etc.

*Even incorrectly wiring a plug can be dangerous and lead to fatal accidents or fires.

Actions you must take.

You must ensure an assessment has been made of any electrical hazards, which covers:

*who could be harmed by them

*how the level of risk has been established

*the precautions taken to control that risk

*The risk assessment should take into consideration the type of electrical equipment used, the way in which it is used and the environment it is used in.

You must make sure that the electrical installation and the electrical equipment (To be):

suitable for their intended use and the conditions in which they (To be)
operated only used for their intended purpose

In wet surroundings, unsuitable equipment can become live and make its surroundings live too. Fuses, circuit-breakers and other devices must be correctly rated for the circuit they protect. Isolators and fuse-box cases should be kept closed and, if possible, locked.

Cables, plugs, sockets and fittings must be robust enough and adequately protected for the working environment. Ensure that machinery (have / has got) an accessible switch or isolator to cut off the power quickly in an emergency.

Maintenance.

You must make sure electrical equipment and installations are maintained to prevent danger, so far as reasonably practicable. This means balancing the level of risk against the measures needed to control the real risk in terms of money, time or trouble.

Users of electrical equipment, including portable appliances, should check the equipment each time they use it and remove the equipment from use immediately if:

the plug or connector is damaged

the cable has been repaired with tape, is not secure, or internal wires are visible etc

there (To be) burn marks or stains (suggesting overheating)

Repairs should only be carried out by a competent person .This (be) someone who has the necessary skills, knowledge and experience to carry out the work safely.

Have more frequent checks for items more likely to become damaged, such as:

- *portable electrical tools

- *equipment that (to be) regularly moved, used frequently, or likely to get damaged, for example in wet or dusty environments

- *Less frequent checks are needed for equipment less likely to become damaged, for example desktop computers.

Consider whether electrical equipment, including portable appliances, should be more formally inspected or tested by a competent person. Also think about the intervals at which this should be done.

An HSE guide Maintaining portable electrical equipment in low-risk environments can help you decide whether and when to carry out visual inspections and tests.

You can get access to the whole text by clicking on this link:
<https://www.hse.gov.uk/electricity/precautions.htm>

ACTIVITY 2.

Electrical safety in rented homes.

You landlord must make sure your home (be) safe and fit to live in during your tenancy.

This (include) councils and housing associations.

They must keep wiring and electrical things like plug and light sockets in safe working order. As a tenant, you must:

- *report electrical faults as soon as you spot a problem
- * let people into your home to do repairs and safety checks
- *make sure your own appliances (be) safe, for example, kettles and hairdryers

You can carry out a visual safety check but (not try) to do your own electrical repairs.

Electrical safety checks in private rented homes.

Private landlords must make sure that all electrical installations like light and plug sockets are checked and tested by a registered electrician.

The electrician (write) a report for the landlord. You should get a copy.

The check should take place at least once every 5 years.

If your tenancy (start) on or after 1 June 2020, a check should have been done before you moved in.

you should have been given a copy of the report

Write to your landlord and ask for the most recent report if you (not get) it.
They must give you a copy within 4 weeks.

If your tenancy started before 1 June 2020, your landlord must have made sure a check was done by 1 April 2021.

If the property (be in the past) built or rewired in the last 5 years, your landlord can give you an electrical installation certificate (EIC) instead. They (not have) to arrange a safety check.

If you are a lodger, your landlord does not have to carry out electrical safety checks but they can if they want to make sure the home (be) safe.

What is tested during a check?

The electrician tests and looks at the fixed electrical installations in the property.

For example:

- *wiring
- *plug sockets
- *light fittings
- *fuse boxes
- *electric showers
- *extractor fans

They can make any serious hazards safe before they leave your home.

They (not check) the safety of items that can be moved around unless your landlord (ask) them to do a portable appliance (PAT) test. Items that can be moved around are things like TVs, fridges, washing machines, kettles or toasters,

PAT testing (not be) a legal requirement but your landlord can ask for it to be done to keep your home safe.

Find a registered electrician on the Electrical Safety First website.

The electrical safety report (EICR).

The electrician gives your landlord an electrical installation condition report (EICR).
Your landlord must give you a copy within 4 weeks of the check.

The report (say) either that the property meets the safety standards, more repairs or checks need to be done

The report also (say) when the next electrical safety check should be done.

When more work is needed.

Check the EICR to see if the electrician has written a code next to any of the things checked like plugs or light sockets.

Code What it means

FI Further investigation needed.

C1 Dangerous installation. Not suitable for continued use. Repairs needed.

C2 Potentially dangerous installation. Not suitable for continued use. Repairs needed.

C3 Improvements recommended but not required.

Codes C1, C2 or FI mean that the repairs or checks must be done n 4 weeks or sooner if the report say this.

Your landlord must write to you and the council within 4 weeks to say the work has been done.

Code C3 means the installation passes the safety check but the electrician recommends your landlord should do some improvements.

Disruption during repair work.

Some electrical safety work can disrupt your daily life.

You have the right to stay in your home while the work takes place. The landlord does not usually have to give you anywhere else to stay.

Find out about moving out temporarily during repairs.

You could ask your landlord to reduce the rent while the work takes place. Keep e-mails or messages to show what you agree.

You do not have the right to end a fixed term tenancy early but you could talk to your landlord about leaving early if you feel you cannot stay.

You can click on this link to find the whole text if you want to read it.

https://england.shelter.org.uk/housing_advice/repairs/electrical_safety_in_rented_homes?gad_source=1&gclid=Cj0KCQiA8fW9BhC8ARIsACwHqYoUM9fZNwVXIbWXPP4TWSf8vuS2wEPMJzpaWSbOHrrAxiLInMpNp7kaAvBKEALw_wcB

ACTIVITY 3.

The Latest Advances in Electrical Tools and Equipment

Every electrician (know) the importance of good tools and equipment. These components (be) crucial for completing a job safely and successfully. Nowadays, electricians can find a wide range of high-quality products thanks to technological advancement.

These modern tools (be) far more efficient and improve worker safety. What's more, advanced tools also positively (impact) the environment. If you want to upgrade your toolkit, here's a look at the latest electrical tools and equipment advances.

The Latest Trends in Electrical Technology

The electrical industry (be) rapidly evolving, and this change has brought out innovative products that make your life easier. The revenue of the electronic product market is expected to reach 1.1 billion USD in 2023.

The predicted growth rate for this industry is expected to be around 2% until 2027. With this figure, we can predict the landscape of the electronic product market in the upcoming year.

As the revenue for this industry increases, manufacturers (be) more likely to produce high-quality products to meet the consumers' growing demands. With

innovative products hitting the market, electricians must find the right tools to repair and maintain them.

Modern Tools Every Electrician Needs

As we've said, modern appliances (require) modern tools. Make sure to get your hands on the latest tools and components to make electrical jobs safer. Let's look at some of the most innovative tools available on the market.

Wire Strippers.

The first tool you should invest in is wire strippers. Most electricians have a basic pair of wire strippers, but nowadays, you can find advanced models that (work) with various cables. These devices (look) like pliers and remove the insulation sheath from wires.

On this tool, you will see small holes along the length of its claw. You must match the hole to the wire size you'll be stripping. Wire strippers allow you to attach the cables to connectors and terminals with the central core without damaging the outer sheathing.

With this device, you can either solder or crimp the cable. But some strippers let electricians cut through the conduit or copper in a cable or wire.

Different Varieties Of Wire Strippers

When choosing the correct wire strippers, there (be) several designs and models to browse from. These include:

*Triple Action Wire Strippers: These devices (be) designed for thicker cables with a tough insulation layer. They (have / has got) a unique spiral cutting method for manoeuvring these wires.

*Adjustable Wire Strippers: Apart from stripping, these devices (allow) crimping and snipping abilities.

*Sheath Strippers: This tool is a must-have for those wanting neat cuts with wiring. Sheath strippers use a rotary action for clean cuts.

*Pistol Wire Strippers: With a self-adjusting blade, these devices(provide) a firm grip with compound stripping.

*Wire Stripper Pliers: This tool has a V-shaped claw design to cut thicker cables with multiple cores.

*Manual Wire Strippers: These (be) standard stripping devices with a safety lock and spring loaded handle.

*Automatic Wire Strippers: With a single application of pressure, these tools quickly (cut) the wire and insulation.

Electrical Work Management Software.

Currently, most workplaces use online software or apps to manage work details, and electricians can also benefit from this.

Job management apps (help) contractors manage their business, store customer records, make scheduling easier and quickly send and receive invoices. With this software, you won't have to worry about losing important papers or notes.

Voltage Testers.

Before working on a circuit, you must ensure it's not live. If you fail to do this, you could get injured or electrocuted. Voltage testers or multimeters are handheld tools that test whether live current exists in a specific location.

You can use them in circuits, switches, junction boxes, etc. It's worth remembering that if the area you're testing has faulty wiring or is damaged, you could get a false negative result.

You can read the whole text clicking on the following link.

<https://www.meteorelectrical.com/blog/the-latest-advances-in-electrical-tools-and-equipment.html>

ACTIVITY 4.

*Read the following fragment of the text taken from the website www.upshine.com and answer the questions below.

How to Troubleshooting the Lighting Fixture System and Repair it?

The later management and maintenance costs of luminaires are often a headache. People not only need to regularly check the damage of luminaires, and guarantee the light fixture maintenance costs low.



Most maintenance luminaires cost between \$130 and \$180. This is not a small sum, normally, some light fixtures just need occasional check out. We are not professionals and cannot control the situation of lighting fixtures. Consider the many materials needed for this job, including light bulbs, screws, sockets, and tools. Your specific fixture may also need to be repaired. Checking the damage and assessing the situation will give you a clear idea of what needs to be done.

How to quickly check the indoor lighting system, find the reason, then repair it?

There may be two situations as below:

The switch has no effect on turning on or off the lamp, or the lamp will not light at all;

The lamps flicker intermittently and are not controlled by the switch. This kind of situation can basically be determined to be the problem of the lamp body itself.



For the first situation, there are two possibilities:

The wall switch is broken, we can use the ohmmeter to measure whether the internal power cord is normal, check whether the line is intact, and whether there is any damage;

Check whether the power cord of the interface connected to the lighting fixture is intact and the power cord can supply power normally. If the two places are working normally, it means that there is a problem inside the lamp body. The lamp body needs to be disassembled. During the disassembly, the power supply should be disconnected to avoid electric shock, ensure our body safety.

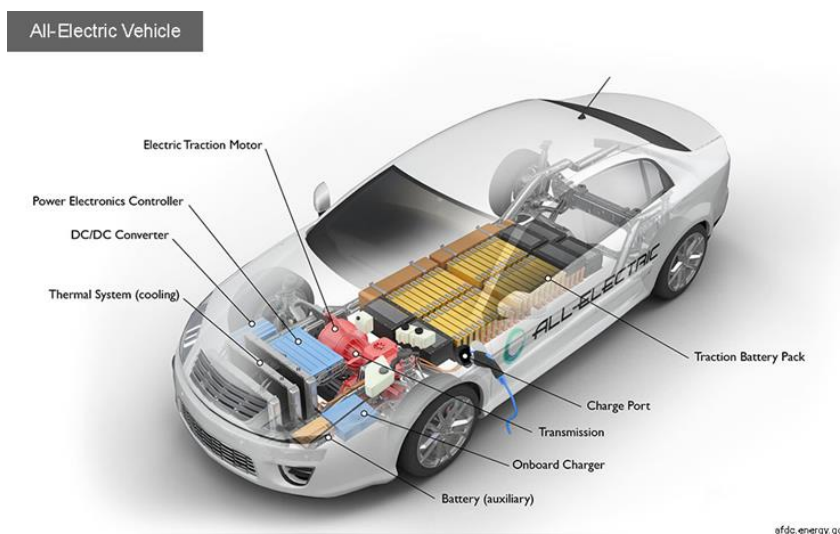
- 1) What is this article about?
- 2) Are the management and maintenance costs of luminaires a headache?
- 3) What does clearly give you the idea that something needs to be done?
- 4) Has the switch any effect on turning the lamp on and off?

In case you want to read the whole article, click on this link.

<https://www.upshine.com/blog/how-to-maintain-the-lighting-fixture-system-repair-it.html>

ACTIVITY 5.

*Look at the following article, read it, translate it into Spanish and answer the questions below.



How Do All-Electric Cars Work?

All-electric vehicles, also referred to as battery electric vehicles (BEVs), have an electric motor instead of an internal combustion engine. The vehicle uses a large traction battery pack to power the electric motor and must be plugged in to a wall outlet or charging equipment, also called electric vehicle supply equipment (EVSE). Because it runs on electricity, the vehicle emits no exhaust from a tailpipe and does not contain the typical liquid fuel components, such as a fuel pump, fuel line, or fuel tank. Learn more about electric vehicles.

All electric sedan image.

Key Components of an All-Electric Car.

***Battery (all-electric auxiliary):** In an electric drive vehicle, the auxiliary battery provides electricity to power vehicle accessories.

***Charge port:** The charge port allows the vehicle to connect to an external power supply in order to charge the traction battery pack.

***DC/DC converter:** This device converts higher-voltage DC power from the traction battery pack to the lower-voltage DC power needed to run vehicle accessories and recharge the auxiliary battery.

***Electric traction motor:** Using power from the traction battery pack, this motor drives the vehicle's wheels. Some vehicles use motor generators that perform both the drive and regeneration functions.

***Onboard charger:** Takes the incoming AC electricity supplied via the charge port and converts it to DC power for charging the traction battery. It also communicates with the charging equipment and monitors battery characteristics such as voltage, current, temperature, and state of charge while charging the pack.

***Power electronics controller:** This unit manages the flow of electrical energy delivered by the traction battery, controlling the speed of the electric traction motor and the torque it produces.

***Thermal system (cooling):** This system maintains a proper operating temperature range of the engine, electric motor, power electronics, and other components.

***Traction battery pack:** Stores electricity for use by the electric traction motor.

***Transmission (electric):** The transmission transfers mechanical power from the electric traction motor to drive the wheels.

- 1) How are electric cars also called?
- 2) What have these cars got instead of an combustion engine?
- 3) What is EVSE and what is it used for?
- 4) How much helpful are electric cars for the environment?
- 5) What are the key components of electric cars?. Make a list of them.

[https://www.technicalsaftybc.ca/regulatory-resources/regulatory-
notices/information-bulletin-luminaires-buildings-residential-occupancy](https://www.technicalsaftybc.ca/regulatory-resources/regulatory-
notices/information-bulletin-luminaires-buildings-residential-occupancy)

GRAMMAR SECTION.

Read the sentences below and fill in the blank space with **am, are, or is.**

1. I () a student.
2. He () hungry.
3. She () happy.
4. We () late.
5. They () from England.
6. It () very cold today.
7. She () in the living room.
8. We () playing computer games.
9. He () watching TV.
10. I () not feeling well.
11. It () a tiger.
12. I () 24 years old.
13. She () from France.
14. We () friends.
15. You () a teacher.
16. He () late.
17. I () very thirsty.
18. She () Spanish.
19. It () so hot.
20. Chris () 20 today.



www.Games4esl.com

Turn sentences from 1 to 6 into their interrogative and negative forms.

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SIMPLE PRESENT. – REVISION.

Do or Does

Q. Fill in the blanks with do or does.

1. _____ she like cool drinks?
2. _____ you help your mother every day?
3. _____ Ann drink milk every day?
4. _____ John go to the office every day?
5. _____ you play cricket?
6. _____ you go to the gym every day?
7. _____ Tim want to play with his friends?
8. _____ Kate complete her home works every day?
9. _____ Bill know to play all the computer games?
10. _____ Bill know all the Algebraic equations?
11. _____ you go to music class on Wednesdays?
12. _____ they play cricket on Sundays?
13. _____ they go to the park on Saturdays?
14. _____ you like to draw animals or humans?
15. _____ it like milk?

<https://whatistheurl.com/>

2)

Turn the following words into plurals by adding an 's', 'es' or 'ies'.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. monkey _____ | 17. witch _____ |
| 2. box _____ | 18. chicken _____ |
| 3. country _____ | 19. fox _____ |
| 4. potato _____ | 20. cat _____ |
| 5. apple _____ | 21. bench _____ |
| 6. day _____ | 22. newspaper _____ |
| 7. book _____ | 23. cowboy _____ |
| 8. cherry _____ | 24. rope _____ |
| 9. dress _____ | 25. eye _____ |
| 10. year _____ | 26. family _____ |
| 11. dish _____ | 27. valley _____ |
| 12. horse _____ | 28. journey _____ |
| 13. key _____ | 29. play _____ |
| 14. watch _____ | 30. read _____ |
| 15. cow _____ | 31. knee _____ |
| 16. teacher _____ | 32. note _____ |

Adverbs of frequency



1. Rewrite the complete sentence using the adverb in brackets in its correct position.

He listens to the radio. (*often*)

They read a book. (*sometimes*)

Pete gets angry. (*never*)

Tom is very friendly. (*usually*)

I take sugar in my coffee. (*sometimes*)

Ramon and Frank are hungry. (*often*)

My grandmother goes for a walk in the evening. (*always*)

Walter helps his father in the kitchen. (*usually*)

They watch TV in the afternoon. (*never*)

Christine smokes. (*never*)

2. Rewrite the sentences in the correct order

usually - in the morning - reads the newspaper - Tom

He - frequently - is - for class - late

always - they - happy - are

help - she - often - does - her mother?

by 11:30 - is - Ann - generally - in bed.

occasionally - Molly - the museum - visits.

study - you - rarely - for the exam.

1 / 2

Complete the sentences with was / were

1. How many people _____ at your house last weekend?
2. The test _____ (not) difficult. It _____ easy.
3. Those _____ my best jeans.
4. Dinosaurs _____ prehistoric animals.
5. _____ your friends at school yesterday?
6. Sandra _____ (not) at school yesterday.
7. You _____ bad to me!
8. _____ your grandparents designers?
9. John and I _____ in the garden.
10. _____ your parents in the restaurant? Yes, they _____.
11. My grandmother _____ a nurse. She _____ (not) a doctor.
12. I _____ thin when I _____ 6 years old.
13. When I _____ younger, I played with teddy bears.
14. We _____ away on vacation last month.
15. _____ you at the cinema last night?
16. Ten years ago, I _____ a baby.
17. _____ the game difficult?
18. The film _____ (not) exciting. It _____ boring.
19. _____ there many people at the party?
20. _____ the girls in the park? No, they _____.
21. Her name _____ (not) Kate. It _____ Isabel.
22. Paco _____ (not) happy. He _____ sad.
23. _____ the boys at the football game? Yes, they _____.
24. The books _____ (not) on the shelf. They were in the bookcase.
25. _____ Tom at a concert? Yes, he _____.

was or were?

A Put **was** or **were** into the blanks.

1. My father _____ at work yesterday.
2. Last night the police _____ in our street.
3. The houses in our street _____ up for sale.
4. Everyone _____ at the meeting for the new project.
5. My mother _____ in the kitchen when I came home.
6. The little girl _____ hungry so she bought a sandwich.
7. The film _____ so boring that I fell asleep.
8. There _____ no one at the bus stop.
9. We _____ all late for school as the school bus came late.
10. I _____ a good student when I _____ in secondary school.



B Put **was** or **were** into the blanks under each picture.



He _____ very happy at work.



He _____ late for work.



They _____ at the bus stop.



The children _____ at the library.



Everyone _____ at the party.



He _____ very hungry.



He _____ faster asleep when the boss came in.



They _____ the match yesterday.



The house we saw _____ very old.



The old woman _____ sick yesterday.



He _____ exhausted after a long run.



No one _____ in the classroom.

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Questions - Am/are/is/was/were; do/does/did

1. Where you yesterday at 4PM?
2. you usually stay up late on Saturday?
3. What you doing five minutes ago?
4. you like football?
5. When the last time you went on holiday?
6. you taller or shorter than me?
7. Where you live 5 years ago?
8. you have a tablet computer?
9. How much a smartphone cost?
10. Justin Bieber American?
11. What time you have breakfast this morning?
12. Leonardo Da Vinci American?
13. What you call a baby cat?



Questions - Am/are/is/was/were; do/does/did

1. you go out last night?
2. What 'elevator' mean?
3. you at school yesterday at 10 AM?
4. What you need to eat soup?
5. Jupiter bigger than Mars?
6. How often you brush your teeth?
7. Albert Einstein an artist?
8. What time you leave home today?
9. a turtle faster than a dolphin?
10. What the name of the American president's house?
11. Switzerland have beaches?
12. How you celebrate your last birthday?
13. the world getting hotter?



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*PAST CONTINUOUS.

1) Turn the following sentences into the past continuous.

1) Mike is watching TV.

- 2) Ben and Paul are playing golf at the club.
- 3) Melissa is baking a cake .
- 4) I am watering the plants.
- 5) We are travelling to Paris.
- 6) I am sending a WhatsApp message.
- 7).Johnny is coming to Córdoba.
- 8) The Headmistress is talking to the students.
- 9) Spring is coming in two days time.
- 10) I am preparing activities for the upcoming Quizz.

SOURCE: <https://worksheetspdf.com/english-grammar/past-continuous/>



Worksheets PDF
Teaching Resources

Grammar Worksheet
Past Continuous

I	was	
You	were	
He	was	
She	was	reading
It	was	
We	were	
You	were	
They	were	

I	wasn't	
You	weren't	
He	wasn't	
She	wasn't	reading
It	wasn't	
We	weren't	
You	weren't	
They	weren't	

Past Continuous - Exercises - Activ

yes, no,

was	I	
were	You	
was	He	
was	She	reading?
was	It	
were	We	
were	You	
were	They	

I	was	I	wasn't
You	were	You	weren't
He	was	He	wasn't
She	was	She	wasn't
It	was	It	wasn't
We	were	We	weren't
You	were	You	weren't
They	were	They	weren't

Use the prompts to write a full sentence

- a) She / eat / pizza. _____
- b) They / go / to the cinema. _____
- c) We / walk / the dog. _____
- d) I / shop. _____
- e) You / do / your homework. _____
- f) Steven and Amanda / drink / tea _____
- g) My sister / clean / the kitchen. _____
- h) We / listen / to music. _____
- i) It / snow / all day yesterday. _____
- j) I / play / a computer game. _____
- k) The teachers / talk / in the staffroom. _____
- l) You / play / yesterday. _____
- m) He / speak / English. _____
- n) You / swim / in the river. _____
- o) My mother / do / exercises. _____
- p) My father / prepare / salad. _____



Past Continuous

Complete the sentences and match them to the pictures.

1 He _____ TV when she called. (watch)

2 She _____ to my iPod, so She didn't hear the fire alarm. (listen)

3 Yesterday at this time, I _____ at my desk at work. (sit)

4 I was studying while He _____ dinner. (make)

5 When the phone rang, She _____ a letter (write)

6 He _____ coffee when I arrived. (drink)

7 You _____ chemistry all day yesterday. (study)

8 John _____ an English book while Mary was watching TV. (read)



I was thinking about the PAST CONTINUOUS...



Formation of the Past Continuous: Subject + was/were + verb with "ing"

Task 1. Fill in the blanks with "was" or "were"

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. You _____ talking in your sleep!
2. He _____ eating with his fingers!
3. They _____ shouting "Hooray!"
4. I _____ wondering if I could borrow this.
5. What _____ you doing yesterday? | 6. _____ it raining last night?
7. We _____ having a great time.
8. Susan and Joanne _____ talking all night.
9. Who _____ singing in the bathroom?
10. Why _____ she crying? |
|---|---|

Task 2. Negative form. Fill in the blanks with "wasn't" or "weren't"

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Sorry, I _____ listening.
2. They _____ enjoying themselves much.
3. I _____ snoring. I was just breathing loud.
4. Why _____ he reading during Silent Reading?
5. We checked and the pipes _____ leaking. | 6. Mark and I _____ running in the hall!
7. Please, I _____ staring at you.
8. She _____ wearing your hat. It was mine.
9. Of course I _____ checking my Facebook account.
10. No, we _____ laughing just now. |
|---|--|

Task 3. ING form. Just add "-ing" except where you need to drop the final "e" or add a double consonant ("jogging")

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. My brother was _____ (drive) me mad.
2. She was _____ (tap) her foot incessantly.
3. Why were you _____ (run)?
4. They weren't _____ (wear) uniforms.
5. Why was the teacher _____ (shout)? | 6. The girls were _____ (do) sit-ups.
7. They were _____ (swim) in a river.
8. We were all _____ (sneeze) and coughing.
9. He wasn't _____ (look) at you.
10. Jan was _____ (text) while driving. |
|--|---|

Task 4. Make sentences from the cues.

Example: John / talk / during class. *John was talking during class.*

- 1 We / think / about recycling _____
- 2 They / not / sing / at the concert _____
- 3 I / not / pay / attention _____
- 4 Why / you / not / watch / the movie _____
- 5 Who / clap / at the end? _____

Task 5. The past continuous indicates an ongoing activity while the simple past indicates a finished action. Look and circle the correct form of the verb.

1. I was reading / read a book when my mother was coming / came in.
2. He was taking / took a shower when the lights went / were going off.
3. The rain started / was starting to fall while we walked / were walking in the park.
4. We were eating / ate our dinner when someone knocked / was knocking on the door.
5. They were walking / walked to school when suddenly they saw / were seeing an unusual light.



SOURCE:

[https://es.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English as a Second Language %28ESL %29/Past continuous/Past Continuous ex1071dt](https://es.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English%20as%20a%20Second%20Language%20-%20ESL%29/Past%20continuous/Past%20Continuous%20ex1071dt)

❖ Fill in the blanks with the past simple or the past continuous:

1. When I _____ (arrive) the teacher _____ (write) the summary.
2. He _____ (cross) the road when I _____ (see) him.
3. Why _____ (they / shout) at you when I _____ (wake up)?
4. They _____ (fix) the computer when I _____ (open) the door.
5. _____ (Mary / break) her leg while she _____ (skate)?
6. I _____ (sleep) when she _____ (knock) on the door.
7. When I _____ (see) Jim at the disco he _____ (not / talk) to the Dj.
8. I _____ (watch) a film on TV when the electricity _____ (go) out.
9. The Titanic _____ (not / cross) the Pacific Ocean when it _____ (strike) an iceberg.
10. Paul _____ (not / fall) while he _____ (run) away.
11. Carol _____ (fall) asleep while she _____ (read) a book.
12. While my father _____ (drive) home, he _____ (not / answer) his mobile phone.

***Write 5 sentences using the Simple Past Tense and 5 sentences using the Past Continuous Tense.**

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Past Continuous Tense



Complete the sentences using the verb in brackets

- 1 What you yesterday at seven o'clock? (do)
- 2 Lorena her bedroom in the morning. (tidy)
- 3 The kids football in the garden. (play)
- 4 My grandmother a chocolate cake. (bake)
- 5 The actress at the theatre. (rehearse)
- 6 Some students for the exams. (study)
- 7 Vanessa and her sister their dad in the kitchen. (help)
- 8 Your brother his bicycle at the garage. (repair)
- 9 Sarah television in her bedroom? (watch)
- 10 My neighbor me some funny jokes. (tell)
- 11 The bus driver some school boys. (wait)
- 12 We the lights when we didn't use them. (turn off)
- 13 Sylvia her bedroom yesterday afternoon. (clean)
- 14 Your dogs in the garden last night. (bark)
- 15 Fiona and her brother at the disco. (dance)
- 16 His mom to work. (drive)
- 17 My little baby girl in her bed. (sleep)
- 18 David in the beach? (surf)
- 19 The telephone when I opened the door. (ring)
- 20 My uncle Tony to Los Angeles last night. (fly)



Past Simple and Past Continuous

1. My granny (break) her leg last week.
2. I (not watch) the match on TV at 9 o'clock.
3. I (hear) a noise, while I (do) my homework.
4. What time your parents (get) home last night?
5. What you (do) this time last Friday?
6. My mum (prepare) lunch while my brother and I (do) the homework.
7. My father (water) the plants in the garden last weekend.
8. I (have) a shower, when someone (knock) on the door.
9. We (go) to the cinema last weekend.
10. How many birthday presents you (get) last year?
11. I (study) while my little sister (play) with her dolls.
12. We (visit) London last summer.
13. I (not do) my homework last Monday and my teacher (be) angry.
14. They (not skate) this time yesterday.
15. I (phone) you last night, but you (not answer).

Put the verbs into the past continuous

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

SOURCE: <https://www.liveworksheets.com/w/en/english-second-language-esl/44899>

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SOURCE: <https://abouhou.com/download/past-continuous-exercises-ppt/>

AS IF / AS THOUGH.

As If or As Though

As If

The phrase "as if" is commonly used to describe hypothetical situations or to express something that is not necessarily true. It is often used to convey a sense of doubt or disbelief. **For example:**

- She looks at me as if she has never seen me before.
- He talks as if he knows everything about the topic.

In these sentences, "as if" is used to suggest a situation that may not be entirely true, emphasizing the hypothetical nature of the statement.

As Though

Similar to "as if," "as though" is also used to describe hypothetical situations. However, it is often employed when expressing something that may be more of a comparison or analogy. Here are a couple of examples:

- She acts as though she is the boss.
- It seems as though it's going to rain soon.

In these instances, "as though" is used to create a comparison, indicating a similarity between the described situation and the hypothetical one mentioned.

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Using AS IF / AS THOUGH

Directions: Using the given idea, complete each sentence with as if/as though/like.

1. **It wasn't run over by a ten-ton truck.**
I feel terrible. I feel
2. **English is not her native tongue.**
She speaks English
3. **You didn't see a ghost.**
What's the matter? You look
4. **His animals aren't people.**
I know a farmer who talks to his animals
5. **He does have a brain in his head.**
Sometimes he acts
6. **The child won't burst.**
The child was so excited that he looked
7. **I don't have wings and can't fly.**
I was so happy that I felt
8. **We haven't known each other all of our lives.**
We became good friends almost immediately. After talking to each other for only a short time, we felt
9. **A giant bulldozer didn't drive down Main Street.**
After the tornado, the town looked
10. **I didn't climb Mount Everest.**
When I reached the fourth floor, I was winded. I felt instead of just three flights of stairs.

FILE WORK SHEET 2

Jill's eyes are red. She _____ she has cried.

looks as if

looks like

Ben _____ very smart for his age. Actually he can be considered to be mature.

looks

looks as though

It _____ rain, so let's not go anywhere but stay indoors.

looks like

looks to

The surface of the table _____ it has been hit with something hard.

feels as if

feels like

You _____ something is bothering you, my dear. Is there a problem?

look as if

look

The soup _____ horrible, but Molly was too polite to refuse to eat it.

tasted

tasted as though

Your perfume makes me _____ hungry because it _____ vanilla.

feel

feel as though

smells like

smells as is

The noise coming from outside _____ a UFO that we know from science fiction films.

sounded as though

sounded like

It _____ strange that there is no one to serve us in the shop.

seems

seems like

This room _____ so hot. Don't you think we should open the windows?

feels

feels as if

Online resources.

www.deepl.com: Online translator.

www.wordreference.com : Bilingual dictionary.

TESTS CRITERIA.

* Se tendrá en cuenta la resolución de ejercicios así como el trabajo individual, de a pares y en grupo.