El futuro digital es de todos

MinTIC

WELCOME UNIT 5

Universidad Tecnológica de Pereira

MisiónTIC2022

Hechos QUE CONECTAN

DESCRIBING ACTIVITIES IN THE PAST

UNIT 5 | CYCLE 3

IN THIS UNIT, YOU WILL LEARN ABOUT:

1. Past simple (review).
2. Past continuous.
3. While and When.

LET'S TALK

Choose one of the questions from the spinning wheel to decide a choice.

*this is a speaking activity; you must activate your microphone.

https://wordwall.net/es/resource/19942592/speaking-activity-for-adults

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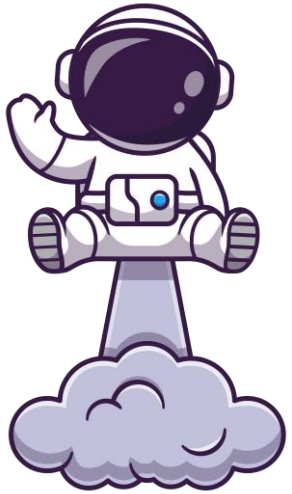
PROGRAMMING PARADIGMS

What are paradigms in programming?

LET'S TALK!

Hechos QUE CONECTAN

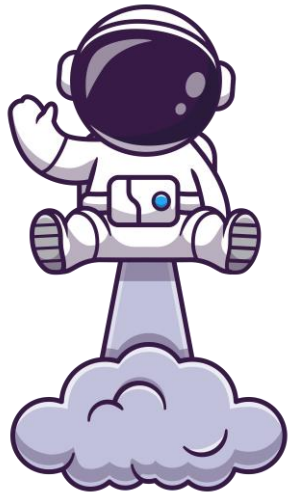


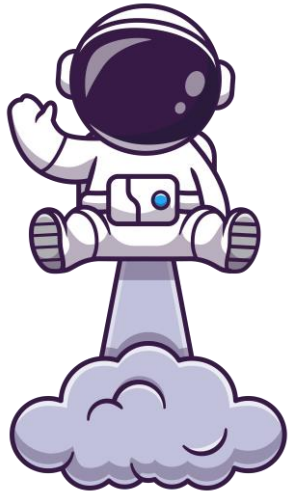
DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

A paradigm is a thought or model that has distinct features, frameworks, patterns, and style which help you solve a particular problem.

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

In the field of computer science, new programming languages emerge from existing languages and add, remove and combine features in a new way.

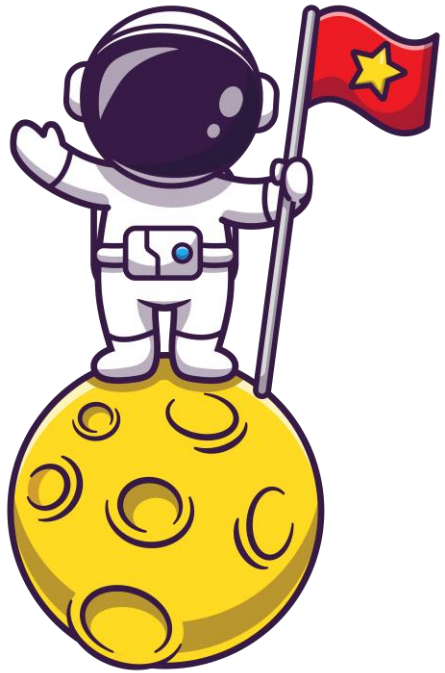




DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

In the field of computer science, new programming languages emerge from existing languages and add, remove and combine features in a new way.

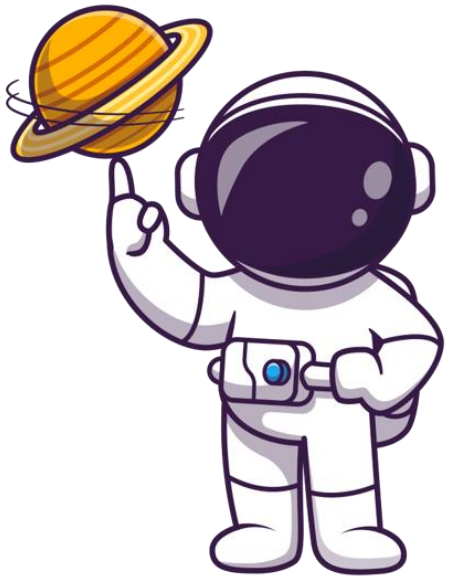
DID YOU KNOW THAT...?



The languages may follow a particular paradigm or can be a combination of many paradigms.

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

There are over 300 programming languages, but you don't need to know them all, and you'll find that each language serves a specific purpose.



PROGRAMMING PARADIGMS

Complete the following short text with the correct options from the box.

ACTIVITY

PROGRAMMING PARADIGMS ACTIVITY

Logic Programming | functions | Event-driven programming | lists | Functional programming | Imperative programming

_____ consist of sequence of instructions that are executed by the processor in the order the programmer designed. Lisp is an example of _____ . In functional programing there are no variables or assignment statements, but just _____ and _____ manipulating lists. _____ consist of a set of facts and rules. Prolog is an example of this Programming paradigm. Visual basic supports _____.

ANSWERS

PROGRAMMING PARADIGMS ACTIVITY

Imperative programming consist of sequence of instructions that are executed by the processor in the order the programmer designed. Lisp is an example of Functional programming . In functional programing there are no variables or assignment statements, but just lists and functions manipulating lists. Logic Programming consist of a set of facts and rules. Prolog is an example of this Programming paradigm. Visual basic supports Event-driven programming.

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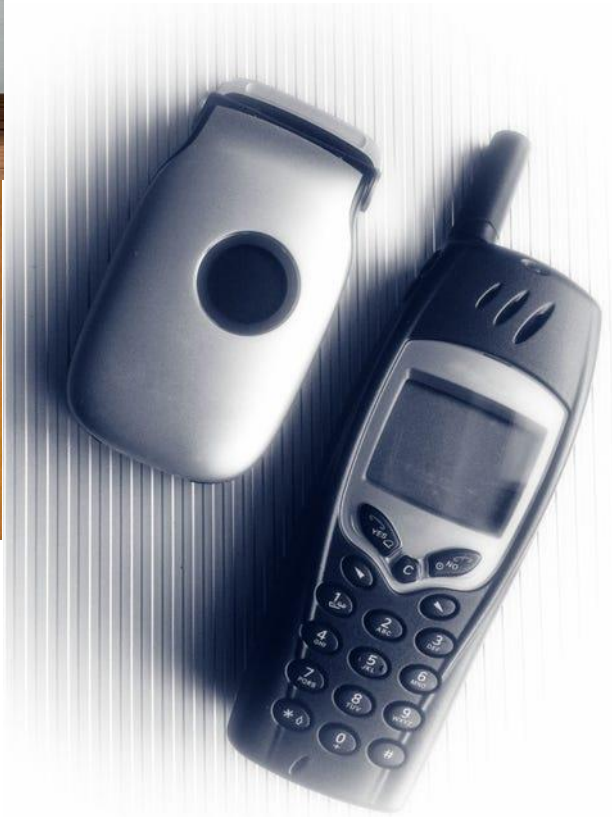
DO YOU RECOGNIZE THESE OBJECTS?



Hechos QUE CONECTAN

OLD TECHNOLOGY

When was the first time you had a gadget?

Where did you get it?

Who gave it to you?

Do you preserve the gadget?

Did you use diskettes?

Did you have a beeper?

WHICH WAS THE FIRST PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE?

Observe the verbs in the text. Then, teacher will ask you some questions about the tense.

READING

WHICH WAS THE FIRST PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE?

Even though there's not a definite answer, Plankalkül, pronounced "Plan Calculus", is regarded as the world's first high-level programming language for computers. Created by German engineer Konrad Zuse between 1942 and 1945, the language didn't receive much attention. The popular languages that followed Plankalkül were Fortran and Lisp.

LEARN TO < CODE >

Here's how to write Hello world! in Plankalkül, the world's first programming language for computers:

```
R1.1(V0[:sig]) => R0
R1.2(V0[:m x sig]) => R0
0 => i | m + 1 => j
[W [ i < j -> [ R1.1(V0[i: m x sig]) => R0 | i + 1 => i ] ] ] END
R1.3() => R0
'H';'e';'l';'l';'o';',';' ';'w';'o';'r';'l';'d';'!' => Z0[: m x sig] R1.2(Z0) => R0
END
```

READING

WHICH WAS THE FIRST PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE?

In 1972, Plankalkül was comprehensively published and implemented in a dissertation. Later in 1998 and 2000, there were instances of other independent implementations.

Just in case you're wondering about the literal meaning of Plankalkül, it means "formal system (kalkül) for planning (plan)".

On the other hand, Fortran was the first widely-popular high-level programming languages. Lisp was another early language that was beaten by Fortran by a couple years.

REMEMBER

SIMPLE PAST

We use it to talk about completed action.
The action can be in the recent past or in the distant past.
The action duration is not important.

Example:

Fortran was the first widely-popular high-level programming languages.

TO BE: WAS/WERE

I WAS A SYSTEMS ENGINEER TWO YEARS AGO.

THOSE APPS WERE REALLY DIFFICULT TO DEVELOP.

AFFIRMATIVE	
Subject + WAS/WERE + complement	
I He She It	was
We You They	were
Eg: This website was famous by its design.	

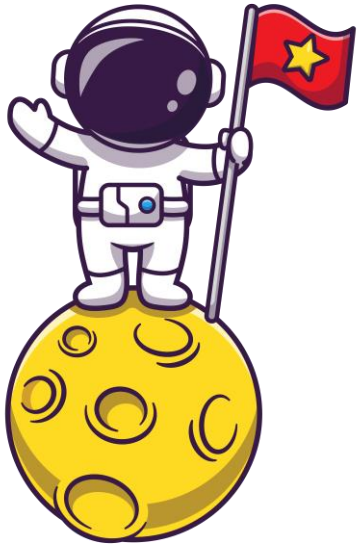
NEGATIVE		
Subject + WASN'T/WEREN'T + complement		
I He She It	was	not
We You They	were	not
Eg: You weren't happy because of the weather.		
Contracted from: wasn't / weren't		

INTERROGATIVE

WAS/WERE + subject + complement + ?

Was	I He She It	complement
Were	We You They	

Eg: WAS THAT APP USEFUL TO LEARN A NEW LANGUAGE?

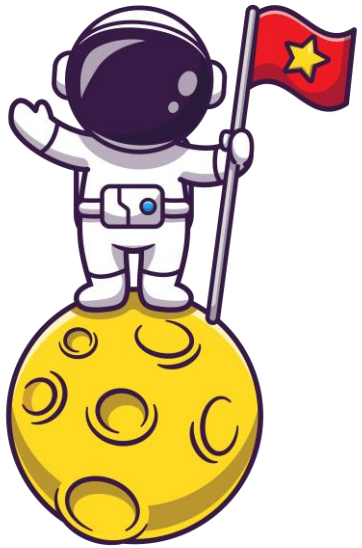


WH QUESTIONS

WH + WAS/WERE + subject + complement + ?

What where When Who Why How Which	Was	I He She It	complement
	Were	We You They	

Eg: Why was he so angry?



Hechos QUE CONECTAN

LET'S PRACTICE!

Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verb to be in past was/were (affirmative or negative).

ACTIVITY

Complete the sentences with was/were or wasn't/weren't.

1. We weren't happy with the hotel. Our room _____ very small and it _____ very clean.
2. George _____ at work last week because he _____ ill. He's better now.
3. Yesterday _____ a public holiday so the shops _____ closed. They're open today.
4. '_____ Sue and Bill at the party?' Sue _____ there but Bill _____.
5. 'Where are my keys?' 'I don't know. They _____ on the table but they're not there now.'
6. You _____ at home last night. Where _____ you?

Write the questions. Use the words in brackets (...) in the correct order. Add the necessary words.

1. (late / you / this morning / ?)

   _____ → The traffic was bad.

2. (difficult / your exam?)

   _____ → No, it was easy.

3. (last week / where / Ann and Chris?)

   _____ → They were on holiday.

4. (your new camera / how much?)

   _____ → Sixty pounds.

5. (angry / you / yesterday / ?)

   _____ → Because you were late.

6. (nice / the weather / last week?)

   _____ → Yes, it was beautiful.

SIMPLE PAST

Regular and irregular verbs

I played basketball yesterday.

PAST

Completed action.

Recent or distant past.

NOW

PAST

REGULAR VERBS:
Needed
Played
Studyed

IRREGULAR VERBS:
Come – Came
Eat - Ate
Go - Went

EXAMPLE:

I played basketball everyday.

She went to the English classes every Wednesday.

PRESENT

REGULAR VERBS:
Need
Play
Study

IRREGULAR VERBS:
Come
Eat
Go

EXAMPLE:

I play basketball everyday.

She goes to the English classes every Wednesday.

AFFIRMATIVE

Subject + Verb past tense + complement

I YOU HE SHE IT WE YOU THEY	+ played traveled went

Eg: I traveled to San Andres with my family.

NEGATIVE

Subject + did NOT + Verb present + complement

I YOU HE SHE IT WE YOU THEY	+ didn't did not	+ go

Eg: Andrea didn't (did not) go to the park.

INTERROGATIVE

Auxiliary + subject + Verb present form + complememt + ?

Did	+	I YOU HE SHE IT WE YOU THEY	+	eat

Eg: Did you eat with your family?

LET'S REVIEW

Go to Wordwall practice and solve the quiz.

https://wordwall.net/es/resource/19385935

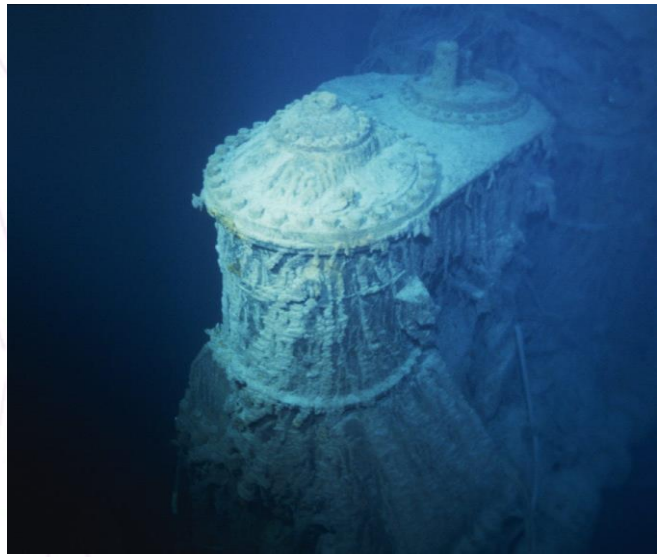
LET'S PRACTICE

Complete the following conversation with the correct tense of the verbs in affirmative, negative, or interrogative. Past simple tense.

ACTIVITY

Policeman: Ok, Mr. López relax and tell me about the problem. **Mr. López:** It's my wife. She _____ (go) out yesterday to buy some milk. And she _____ (not come) back. **Policeman:** When _____ (you see) your wife for the last time? **Mr. López:** I _____ (see) her yesterday evening.**Policeman:** Tell me what happened yesterday. **Mr. López:** Well, we _____ (wake) up around 7 o'clock as usual. We _____ (have) breakfast, and then I _____ (drive) to work. I think she _____ (go) shopping. She always goes shopping on Wednesdays. Then, she _____ (make) dinner.**Policeman:** When _____ (you come) home? **Mr. López:** I _____ (come) home at 5 o'clock. I _____ (sit) down in my sofa and _____ (read) my favourite book. Then we _____ (have) dinner. After dinner, my wife _____ (go) to the kitchen. I _____ (have) a cup of tea and _____ (sleep) in my sofa. **Policeman:** _____ (you speak) to your wife when you _____ (come) home? or _____ (she say) anything to you? **Mr. López:** I _____ (not speak) to her, but after about an hour she _____ (say), "This isn't a life I'm going away". She _____ (take) her bag and her jacket. She _____ (not say) good-bye. I _____ (hear) the door close. But I _____ (not see) her again.

DO YOU KNOW WHAT IS IT?
WHAT HAPPENED?



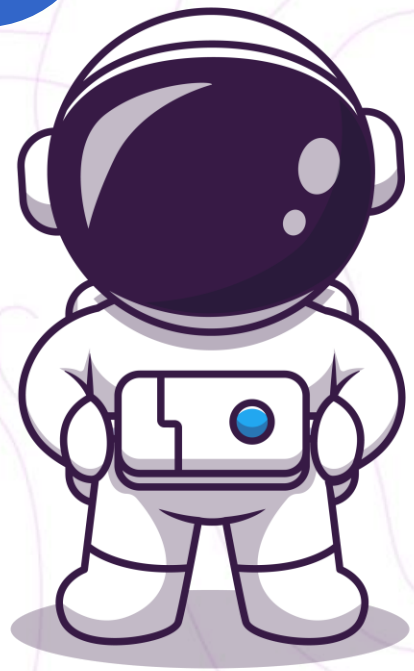
LISTENING

Go to iMaster platform and solve the listening activity proposed about the Titanic.

Were you working yesterday?

Were you coding last night?

What were you doing at ten o'clock last night?



What were you doing at noon yesterday?

Were you studying English yesterday morning?

Where were you working two years ago?

What were you reading last month?

PAST CONTINUOUS

PAST CONTINUOUS

We use it to talk about an action in progress at a specific time in the past.

I was programming with Java all night.

Andres was debugging data from his project.

We were speaking at the beginning of the class.

USES

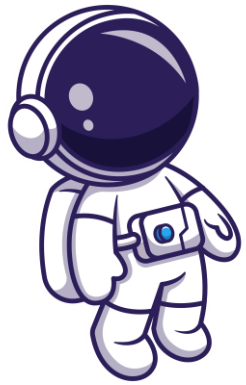
INTERRUPTED ACTIONS IN THE PAST.

SPECIFIC TIME.

PARALLEL ACTIONS.

A SERIES OF PARALLEL ACTIONS.

ARRANGEMENTS IN THE PAST.



EXAMPLE

PARALLEL ACTIONS.	While I was washing the dishes, I heard a loud noise.
SPECIFIC TIME.	I was working in the garden yesterday.
INTERRUPTED ACTIONS IN THE PAST.	I was driving to work when I crashed my car.

EXAMPLE

A SERIES OF PARALLEL ACTIONS.

He was always complaining in class.

ARRANGEMENTS IN THE PAST.

I was upset because I was leaving there that morning.

Started reading at 7:00p.m.

He was reading.

Finished reading at 9:00p.m.

NOW

PAST

AFFIRMATIVE

I was sleeping on the sofa.

Carlos was reading a book.

She was erasing files from my laptop.

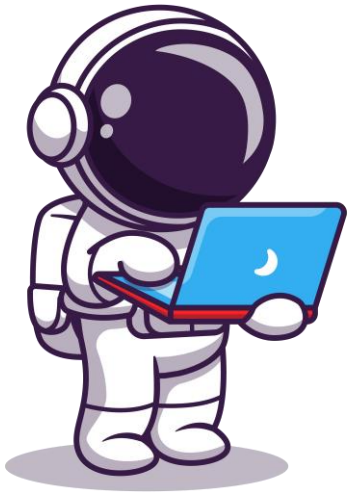
We were sending our project at that hour.

AFFIRMATIVE

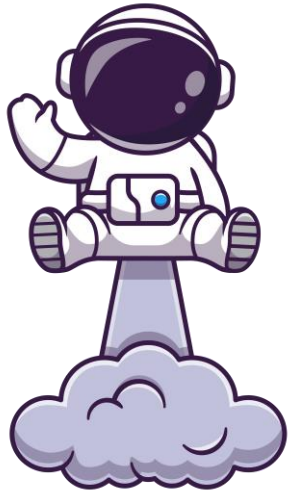
Past tense of the verb to be.

-ing form

I was sleeping on the sofa.



NEGATIVE



I wasn’t dancing like Michael.

Andrea wasn’t fixing the program.

We were not taking a bath together.

They were not talking with the teacher.

NEGATIVE

Past tense of the verb to be.

Negative form: not – n't

-ing form

We were not taking a bath together.

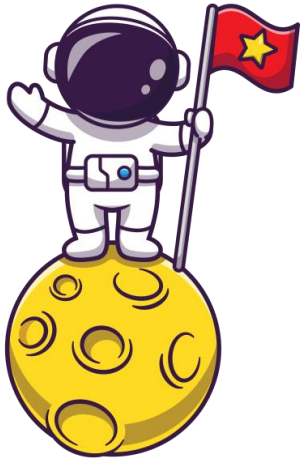
INTERROGATIVE: Yes / no questions

Were you working last night?

Was he studying math yesterday?

Was it raining yesterday morning?

Were you uploading files to Drive?



INTERROGATIVE: Yes / no questions

Was / were is placed at the beginning of the sentence.

it was raining yesterday morning.

Was it raining yesterday morning.

Was it raining yesterday morning?

Yes, it was / No, it wasn't

WH - QUESTIONS

What | Where | When | Who | How

Why | which

What were you reading yesterday?

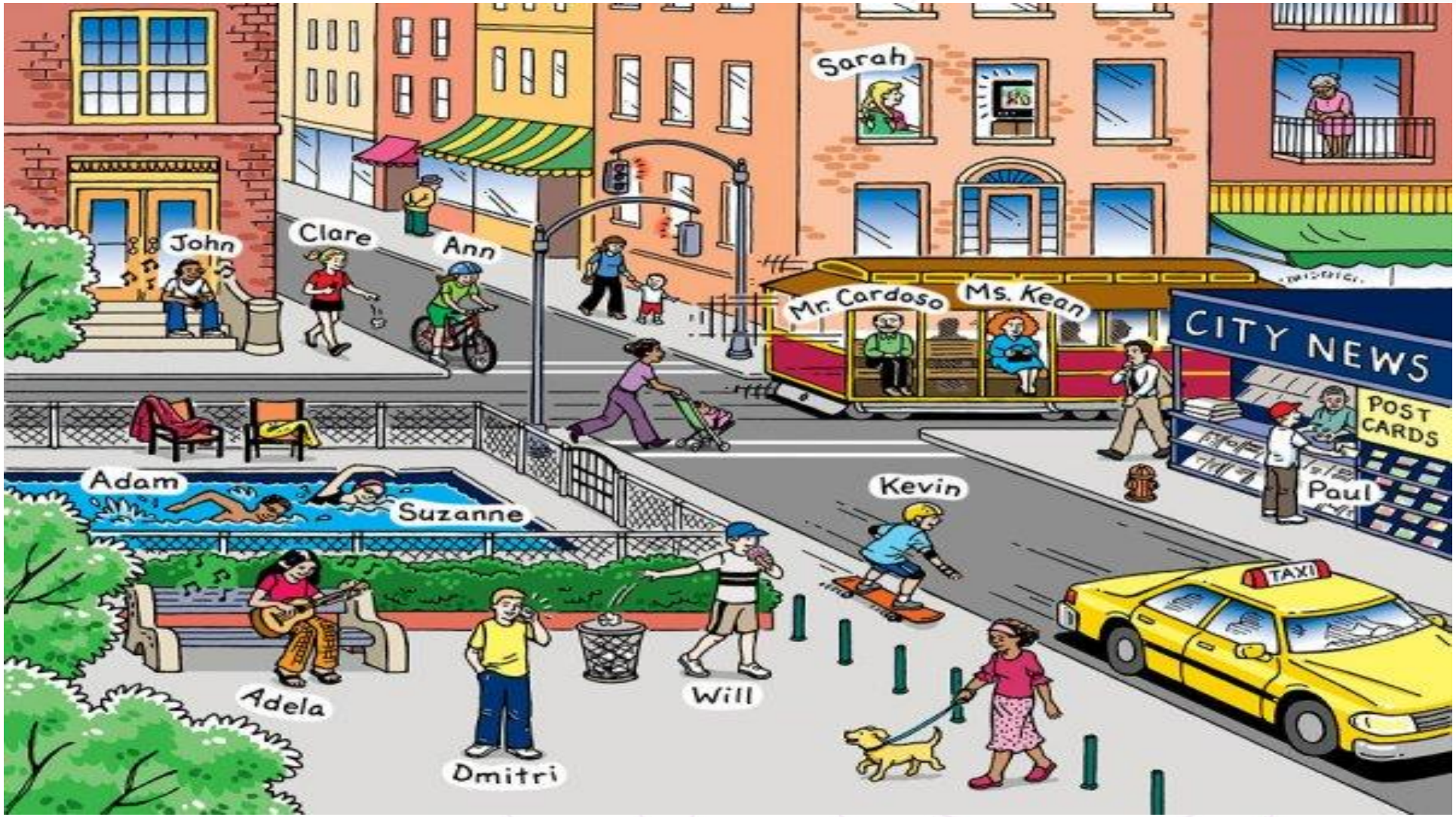
WH + was/were + subject + verb-ing + complement

TIME EXPRESSIONS

PAST SIMPLE	PAST CONTINUOUS
• Yesterday (morning, afternoon, evening). • Last week, month, year. • Last morning, afternoon, evening. • Ago (1 hour ago). • A _____ ago. Week, month, year.	• At that time • At that moment • While • When

LET'S TALK

Look at the picture and describe.
What were these people doing at 3:00p.m. yesterday?



Taken from: https://elementspan101.commons.gc.cuny.edu/files/2019/04/Describe-the-picture-city.jpg

LISTENING PRACTICE

Go to Liveworksheet and do the listening activity proposed.

https://es.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English_as_a_Second_Language_(ESL)/Past_continuous/Past_continuous_listening_exercise_pf43073fm

READING PRACTICE

Look at the following chart and complete the information using the past continuous tense for each sentence.

ACTIVITY

Look at Jane's diary. What was she doing at these times?

Monday 4.30 - 5.30 p.m	have an appointment at the dentist's
Tuesday 7 - 8 p.m	play tennis with Mimi
Wednesday 8 - 10 p.m.	watch the Black Widows
Thursday 8.30 - 9.30 p.m.	revise for an English test
Friday 5 - 7 p.m.	do the shopping with Carrol
Saturday 11.30 - 12.30 a.m.	cook lunch
Sunday 9 - 10 a.m.	tidy the house with mum

On Monday at 5 p.m. she ..... an appointment at the dentist.
On Tuesday between 7 - 8 p.m. Jane and Mimi ..... tennis.
On Wednesday at 9 o'clock she ..... the Black Widows.
On Thursday from 8.30 to 9.30 she ..... for an English test.
On Friday at 6 o'clock Jane and Carrol ..... the shopping.
On Saturday between 11.30 and 12.30 she ..... lunch.
On Sunday at 9.30 Jane and her mum ..... the house.
But I don't know what she ..... at 12 p.m. on Sunday. Was she sleeping?

LET'S PRACTICE

Complete the following gaps with the correct tense, past continuous or past simple.

https://es.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English_as_a_Second_Language_(ESL)/Past_simple_and_past_continuous/Past_simple_or_Past_progressive_gr522829lo

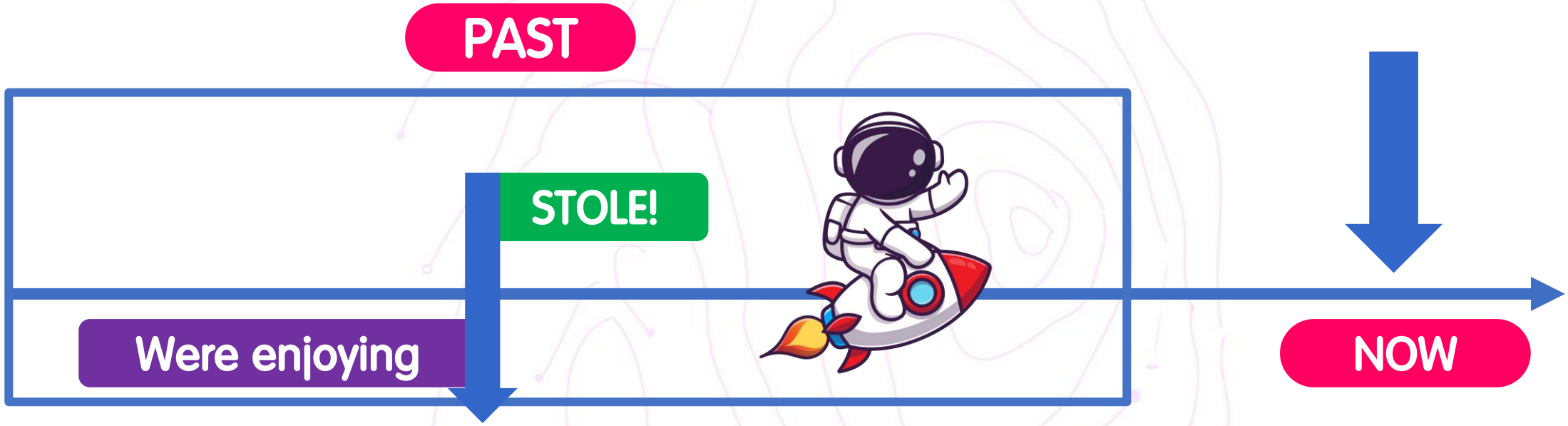
READING COMPREHENSION

Go to iMaster platform and solve the reading activity proposed: DE-STRESSING

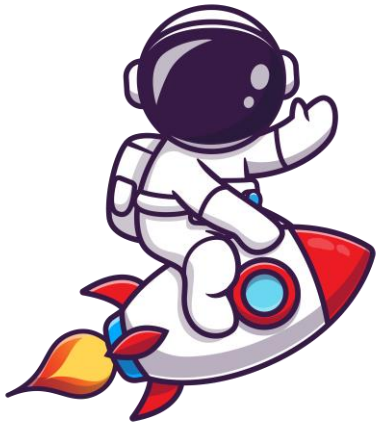
WHILE & WHEN

Use past continuous with past simple to describe an action that was interrupted by another action.

We were enjoying the morning WHEN the thief stole our camera.



WHEN



Action 1 Interrupted! Action 2

He was walking to work when he fell.

PAST CONTINUOUS

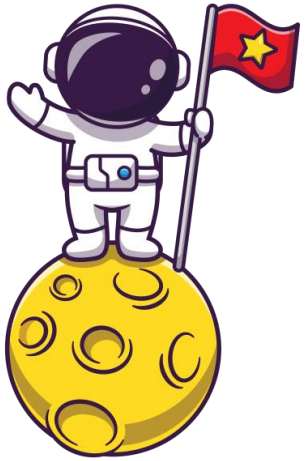
PAST SIMPLE

*Commonly used.

EXAMPLES

When my mother arrived, I was still sleeping.

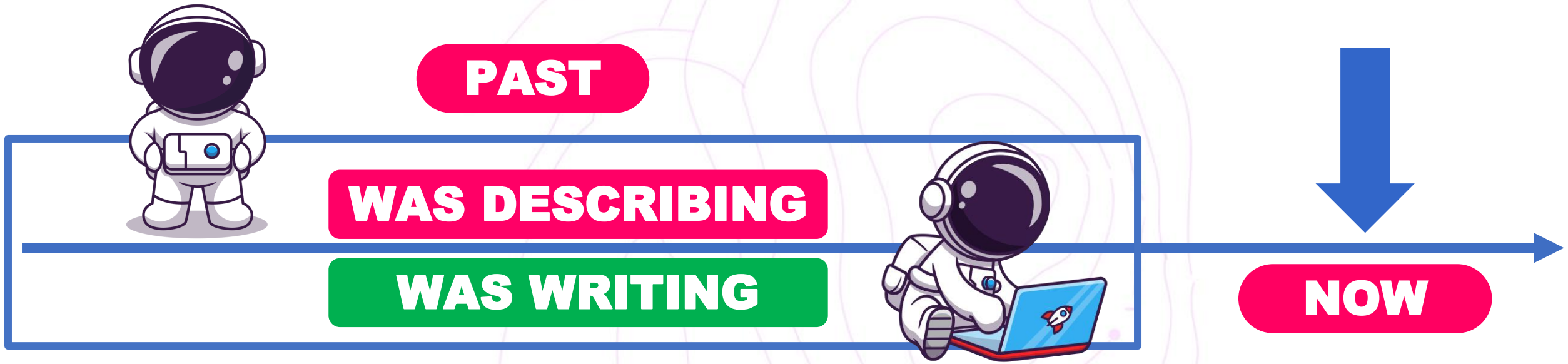
She was crossing the road when I saw her.



They were fixing the computer when I opened the door.

Use past continuous with WHILE to describe two (2) actions in progress at the same time in the past.

WHILE I was describing the theft, the police officer was writing everything down.



WHILE

*Parallel actions.

I was programming while my sister was playing.

PAST CONTINUOUS

PAST CONTINUOUS

EXAMPLES

While she was having a bath, the telephone was ringing .

My father was reading the newspaper while my mother was coding.

While I was watching T.V, my wife was cooking.

LET'S PRACTICE

Complete the gaps with the correct option.

https://wordwall.net/es/resource/3035349

LET'S PRACTICE

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.
Past continuous or progressive, when and while.

https://es.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English_as_a_Second_Language_(ESL)/Past_simple_and_past_continuous/Past_Simple_and_Continuous_-_When_-_While_vk7865vm

LET'S REVIEW

Quizizz past progressive vs past simple.

https://quizizz.com/admin/quiz/6142444866bd8b001e1cb5d0

READING COMPREHENSION

Do you like to read newspapers?
Do newspapers as we know them have a future?

Go to iMaster platform and do the reading comprehension about
“WHAT IS THE FUTURE OF NEWSPAPERS IN THIS DIGITAL AGE?”