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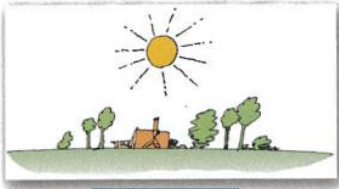
**Grado: 3ero**

**Grupo: BRH**

# WHAT`S THE WEATHER LIKE TODAY

## VOCABULARY - Weather expressions

### HOW`S THE WEATHER?



1. It`s sunny.



2. It`s cloudy.



3. It`s windy.



4. It`s raining.



5. It`s snowing.



6. It`s hot.



7. It`s cold.



8. It`s warm.



9. It`s cool.

**Exercise 1.** Translate the vocabulary. (Traduce el vocabulario de la parte de arriba)

1. Esta soleado
2. Esta nublado
3. Hace viento
4. Esta lloviendo
5. Esta nevando
6. Hace calor
7. Hace frio
8. Esta templado
9. Esta frio

## GRAMMAR

### Present Continuous: statements

The Present Continuous expresses actions in progress now.

El presente continuo es el tiempo verbal que empleamos para expresar acciones que se realizan en el momento en que se mencionan.

El presente continuo o progresivo es el tiempo verbal que empleamos para expresar acciones que se realizan en el momento en que se mencionan.

La principal característica de este tiempo verbal es el uso del gerundio "-ing", que en español puede traducirse como los gerundios "-ando" y "-endo".

En este tiempo, el verbo to be se convierte en verbo auxiliar y el "-ing", se conjuga con el verbo principal de la acción:

#### **SUBJET + AUXILIARY VERB + PRINCIPAL VERB "ING" + COMPLEMET.**

Example: He is playing soccer in the park. (El está jugando soccer en el parque)

- Verbos terminados en "- e": Se suprime la letra "e" y se reemplaza por el gerundio "-ing".

Por ejemplo: - Believe / Creer - Believing / Creyendo - Take / Tomar - Taking / Tomando.

- Verbos terminados en "-ie": Cuando un verbo termina de ésta forma, se reemplaza la combinación de vocales "ie", por la consonante "y", agregando al final el gerundio "-ing".

Por ejemplo: Tie / Atar - Tying / Atando - Lie / Mentir - Lying / Mintiendo.

- Verbos terminados en "-y": Esta es la regla más sencilla puesto que lo único que se debe hacer es agregar al final del verbo el gerundio "-ing".

Por ejemplo - Employ / Emplear - Employing / Empleando - Delay / Retrasar - Delaying / Retrasando.

¿En qué casos se doblan las consonantes? Para los verbos que poseen una sola sílaba o cuyo acento recae en la última sílaba y finalizan en consonante - vocal - consonante, deben doblar su última consonante y agregar "-ing".

Por ejemplo: - Run / Correr - Running / Corriendo - Swim / Nadar - Swimming / Nadando

## GRAMMAR

### Present Continuous: statements

The Present Continuous expresses actions in progress now.

#### AFFIRMATIVE (+)

I`m wearing a sweater.  
You`re shaving.  
She`s taking a bath.  
It`s raining.  
We`re watching TV.  
They`re exercising.

#### NEGATIVE (+)

I`m not wearing a jacket.  
You`re not making lunch. [OR You aren`t making lunch.]  
She`s not taking a shower. [OR She isn`t taking a shower.]  
It`s not snowing. [OR It isn`t snowing.]  
We`re not reading. [OR We aren`t reading.]  
They`re not taking a nap. [OR They aren`t taking a nap.]

Present participles
wear → wearing
study → studying
exercise → exercising

Some others:  
doing, listening, reading,  
working, meeting, getting

#### QUESTIONS (?)

##### YES / NO QUESTIONS (?)

Are you eating right now?  
Is she taking the bus?  
Is it raining?  
Are they walking?

##### SHORT ANSWERS

Yes, I am / No, I`m not.  
Yes, she is / No, she`s not. [OR No, she isn`t.]  
Yes, it is / No, it isn`t. [OR No, it isn`t.]  
Yes, they are / No, they`re not. [OR No, they aren`t.]

#### The Present Participle: spelling rules

base form	present participle	base form	present participle
talk →	talking	make →	making
read →	reading	take →	taking
watch →	watching	come →	coming

Remember:

shop → shopping      get → getting      put → putting

### Exercise 2. Write the Present Participle of each base form.

1. Check: checking
2. Run: running
3. Wash: washing
4. Go: going
5. Drive: driving
6. Get up: getting
7. Come: coming
8. Study: studying
9. wake up: waking
10. Read: reading

**Exercise 3.** Complete each statement, question, or short answer with the Present Continuous. Use contractions.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Snow \_\_\_\_\_ now, and \_\_\_\_\_ wear \_\_\_\_\_ a nice, warm sweater.  
It / snow I / wear
2. \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_? Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_ read \_\_\_\_\_ his textbook.  
he / study he / read
3. \_\_\_\_\_ not make \_\_\_\_\_ dinner right now. \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ late at the office.  
Dad / not make he / work
4. \_\_\_\_\_ exercise \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ take \_\_\_\_\_ a shower.  
Jerome / exercise Ann / take
5. \_\_\_\_\_ not watch \_\_\_\_\_ TV \_\_\_\_\_ listen \_\_\_\_\_ to music.  
The children / not watch they / listen
6. \_\_\_\_\_ rain \_\_\_\_\_ this morning? No, It`s cloudy and windy, but it \_\_\_\_not\_ rain \_\_\_\_\_.  
it / rain not rain
7. \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ in the office right now? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ meet \_\_\_\_\_.  
They / meet meet

**Exercise 4.** Write 10 sentences using **the present continuous**.

1. He is traveling around the world.
2. They are playing cricket in that field.
3. The poet is writing romantic poems.
4. The lyricist is writing realistic songs.
5. Are you listening to realistic songs?
6. I am not quarreling with you.
7. Are you coming to our home?
8. I am helping him to do the task.
9. My mom is cooking beef with cabbage.
10. Are you watching cricket on television?