



Nombre de alumno: luis escandon

Nombre del profesor: juan Jaime

Nombre del trabajo: Weekly Activity #3 Unit 1

Materia:

Grado:

Grupo:

Comitán de Domínguez Chiapas a 31 de agosto de 2020.

VOCABULARY - Places for sport and exercise



a pool



an athletic field



a golf course



a track



a tennis court



a park



a gym

Exercise 1. Translate the next vocabulary – Traduce el siguiente vocabulario al español

a pool -

an athletic field -

a golf course -

a track -

a tennis court -

a park -

a gym -

español

una piscina -

un campo de atletismo -

un curso de golf -

una pista -

una cancha de tenis -

un parque -

un gimnasio -

GRAMMAR

The Present Simple and the Present Continuous tense: review

The Present Simple

(for habits and routines)

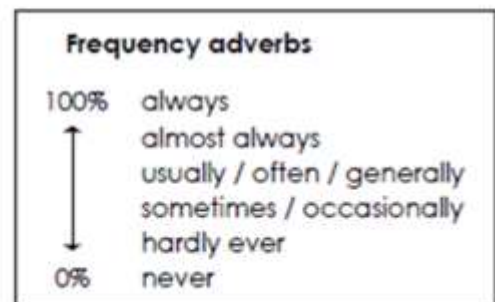
Example: I make dinner at least twice a week.

Example: He hardly ever meets his friends for dinner.

Questions

Do you always play golf on Saturdays?

How often do you lift weights?



Simple present

Grammatical rules

- We use simple present for habits and routines.
- We use simple present with time adverbs.

Time adverbs	Meaning
Always	Siempre
Every day	Todos los dias
Usually	Usualmente
Often	A menudo
Sometimes	A veces
Rarely	Raramente
Hardly ever	Casi nunca

Never

Nunca

Simple present

Form (Forma)

To conjugate the simple present we use the infinitive for the subjects "I", "you", "we" and "they" and for the third persons "he", "she" and "it", we add a "-s" to the end of the verb

Subject (Sujeto)	Verb (Verbo)
I, you, we, they	talk, eat, learn, do, go...
he, she, it	talks, eats, learns, does, goes...

Structure (Estructura)

1. Affirmative Sentences (Frases afirmativas)

Subject + verb.

Examples:

I **talk**. (Yo hablo.)

He **eats**. (Él come.)

They **learn**. (Ellos aprenden.)

2. Negative Sentences (Frases negativas)

Subject + do/does + not + verb.

Examples:

I **do not** [don't] talk. (Yo no hablo.)
He **does not** [doesn't] eat. (Él no come.)
They **do not** [don't] learn. (Ellos no aprenden.)

We use **do** for:
I, You, We and They

We use **does** for:
He, She and It

3. Interrogative Sentences (Frases interrogativas)

Do/Does + subject + verb?

Examples:

Do you talk? (¿Tú hablas?)
Does he eat? (¿Él come?)
Do they learn? (¿Ellos aprenden?)

Examples with time adverbs: (Ejemplos usando los adverbios de tiempo)

I always talk to my mother on Sunday. (Siempre hablo con mi madre el domingo.)
He never eats vegetables. (Nunca come las verduras.)
They usually learn something new in class. (Normalmente aprenden algo nuevo en la clase.)

Exeption (when we use the verb **to be**):

I **am** always happy. (Siempre estoy contento.)
He **is** often sick. (A menudo él está enfermo.)
They **are** rarely late. (En raras ocasiones llegan tarde.)

Exercise 2. Write 12 sentences using the present simple and time adverbs (Escribe 12 oraciones en presente simple usando los adverbios de tiempo)

3 Affirmative sentences (tres oraciones afirmativas)

- We play in the park every day.
- He watches his son in the park.
- We always try to arrive on time.
- He always walks to school

3 Negative sentences

- We do not come to school by bus.
- You do not work very hard.
- She does not like to sit in the sun.
- We do not play in the park every day.

3 Interrogative sentences

- Does she live in France with her boyfriend?
- Do you like dogs or cats?
- Does this mean you like me?
- Do you work on Mondays?

Present Continuous

Grammatical rules (Reglas gramaticales)

- We use simple continuous for actions in progress and future plans.

Form (Forma)

To conjugate the present continuous we use the auxiliary **verb to be** and the **verb+ing**

Subject	Auxiliary (to be)	Verb + ing
I	am	talking, eating, learning, doing, going...
he, she, it	is	talking, eating, learning, doing, going...
you, we, they	are	talking, eating, learning, doing, going...

Structure (Estructura)

1. Affirmative Sentences (Frases afirmativas)

Subject + auxiliary verb (to be) + verb+ing.

Examples:

I'm **talking**. (*Estoy hablando.*)
He's **eating**. (*Esta comiendo.*)
They're **learning**. (*Estan aprendiendo.*)

2. Negative Sentences (Frases negativas)

Subject + auxiliary verb (to be) + not + verb+ing.

Examples:

I'm **not talking**. (*No estoy hablando.*)
He's **not eating**. (*No esta comiendo.*)
They're **not learning**. (*No estan aprendiendo.*)

3. Interrogative Sentences (Frases interrogativas)

Auxiliary verb (to be) + subject + verb+ing?

Examples:

Are you **talking**? (*¿Estás hablando?*)
Is he **eating**? (*¿Está comiendo?*)
Are they **learning**? (*¿Están aprendiendo?*)

There are some verbs that we can't use for present continuous:

be (*ser/estar*), want (*querer*), need (*necesitar*),
know (*saber/conocer*), prefer (*preferir*), remember (*recordar*),
understand (*comprender*), care (*cuidar*), see (*ver*), hear (*oír*), smell (*oler*),
believe (*creer*), belong (*pertenecer*),
cost (*costar*), seem (*parecer*), exist (*existir*), own (*poseer*),
like (*gustar*), dislike (*desagradar*), love (*amar*), hate (*odiar*),
fear (*temer*), envy (*envidiar*), mind (*importar*)...

Exercise 3. Write 12 sentences using simple continuous (Escribe 12 oraciones en presente continuo)

3 Affirmative sentences (tres oraciones afirmativas)

- They are waiting for you.
- It is raining.
- He is sleeping.
- She is cleaning the room now

sentences

- They aren't waiting for you.
- It isn't raining. .
- She isn't sleeping.
- She isn't cleaning the room now.

3 Interrogative sentences

- Is she reading the newspaper in the living room?
- Are you working very hard?
- Are they playing in the park?
- Is she doing the work of two people?